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PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY, EDUCATION, MECHANISM, AGRICULTURE, AND TO ALL THOSE PROGRESSIVE MEASURES WHICH ARE CALCULATED TO REFORM, ELEVATE, AND IMPROVE MANKIND.

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VOLS. XXI.



AND XXII.

"I look upon Phrenology as the guide to Philosophy and the handmaid to Christianity.
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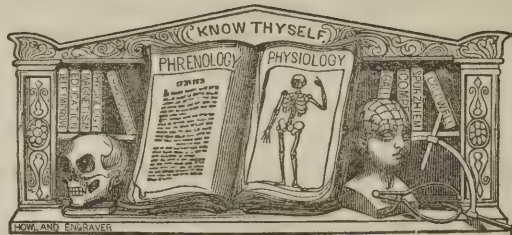
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1855.

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As far as twelve years' observation and study entitle me to form any judgment, I not only consider Phrenology as a true science of mind, but also as the only one that with a sure success may be applied to the education of children, and to the treatment of the insane and criminals.—C. Otto, M.D., *Professor of Medicine in the University of Copenhagen.*



As an artist, I have at all times found Phrenology advantageous in the practice of my art; and that expression, in almost every case, coincided exactly with what was indicated by the cerebral development.—GEORGE RENNIE, Esq., *Sculptor.*

MY LIGHT IS NONE THE LESS FOR LIGHTING MY NEIGHBOR'S.



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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,

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VOLUME XXIII.

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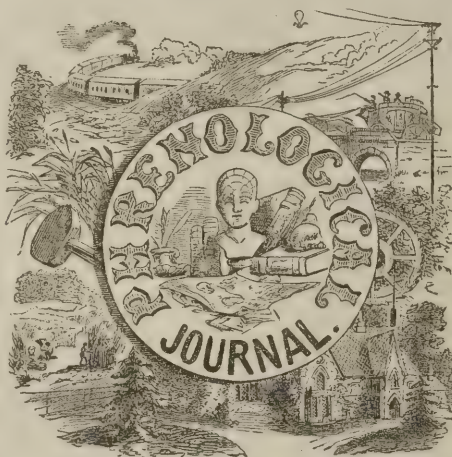
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THE FUTURE OF PHRENOLOGY.

In the world of mind, as in vegetable nature, whatever starts slowly, as the pear-tree, more than regains, in subsequent thriftiness and fruitfulness what it fell behind in becoming established. Till of late, Phrenology, like the noble pear-tree, if it has been rather tardy in its growth but it is now wielding an amount of directing power over the entire current of human thought and life of which casual observers have no conception, and its disciples little dream. We might premise that THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, aided by all its co-laboring works, has not poured forth its millions of pages accompanied with many more millions of co-adjusting pages in book form, for naught. The sacred light of all these brilliant leaves of truth is now culminating upon the pathway of human opinion and conduct. PHRENOLOGY has become to the minds of countless thousands what bread is to their bodies—their mental staff of life. Till of late we were hopeless of its really imbruing human life, and moulding public opinion. We expected only a few to really *live* its teachings. We expected society, as a whole, to merely glance in the direction it pointed, without following in its paths. We compared it to a stone thrown into a river's bed, merely rippling the waters just around itself, whereas it is becoming a real embankment, beginning to arrest its entire current, turn the whole flood of the body politic from those crooked, wicked distortions into which monarchy and aristocracy had turned it, upon nature's great waterwheel of primeval humanity, to work out her varied fabrics of a *right human life*.

PHRENOLOGY found man—his habits, opinions, pursuits, every thing just as bad, as perverted, as distorted from nature's requisition, as could possibly be. But now, instead of crowding little children into suffocating school-rooms, to sap their constitutions from the first, thousands are holding their children back from school till their eighth and tenth years.

The number of young people to whose conduct Phrenology is now a pole star, is surprising. And the number of others who hunger after its teachings, as children, for their dinners, is multitudes, and rapidly increasing.

Ten years ago, many young men yielded tacit assent to its truths. They have now become staunch citizens, possessed of character and influence, and adding a "respectability" to the science rare, till recently.

Ten years ago, many young ladies espoused its truths, who are to-day noiselessly but effectually LIVING OUT its doctrines in the education of their children. How the savage rod has fallen from the parental grasp. Phrenology has supplanted severity by love.

Even the conservative pulpit, last and hardest to feel any change, savors strongly of its doctrines, and church members by scores of thousands are modifying their creeds; by leaning towards its interpretations of religious truth. It requires only one good standard work on man's moral nature, and the doctrines and duties it teaches, only a *standard flag* to raise a mighty army from professors and worldlings to fight its battles, and promulgate its doctrines.

Even the colleges,—usually a century "behind the times," have caught its spirit, and one has chosen HORACE MANN, an avowed phrenologist—and *because* he was a phrenologist and taught its truths—to preside over its future.

Literature, long seasoned with it, is almost composed of its suggestions.

Verily the whole current of human life is about to be turned into its channels. 1855 will effect more than was effected from 1835 to 1845. If victory does not yet stop to perch on our banner, because yet engrossed in triumphs, the *center* of all opposing forces, is driven in, and only a little time is required to witness all opposition subdued, and conflicting interests marching forth to occupy the conquered territory. Before we can realize its extent, the change will have been actually wrought, and the race regenerated, physically, intellectually, and morally.

Then work on. Talk its precepts into this friend and that neighbor—especially indoctrinate our youth. Talk up phrenological reading, journals, books, &c., and they will finish the work. Never missionary did more man-saving work, or that more prolific in human improvement. Reader, will you aid in 1855?

Now is the time to send in the "clubs."

TO OUR EDITORIAL FRIENDS.—We can always count with certainty upon a good word from our brethren of the press, and we lay the first number of a new volume before you with perfect assurance that it will meet a kind welcome. You appreciate our labors, and the value of the JOURNAL we are scattering from month to month over the length and breadth of the land, and *we* know the value of a commendatory paragraph from you. The people look to you to point out to them the sources of useful knowledge, and the means of developement and progress. You are co-workers with us, and we gratefully acknowledge, both in our own behalf and in behalf of the cause of Human Progress, our indebtedness to you.

We commence our new volume with most encouraging prospects. The times are hard, but our patrons cannot AFFORD to do without the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, and are not slow in renewing their subscriptions; and new subscribers are coming in from all quarters. There is room, however, for a few more; and having the "golden opinions" of the Press in our favor, we shall be sure to get them.

General Articles.

HUMAN NATURE,

AS REVEALED IN HOURS OF DANGER.

—
BY MENTOR.

HOURS of sudden and awful calamity rend away all disguises from the human spirit, and show it just as it is. So taught and trained do men become in the intercourse of life, that they acquire the habit, and yet not necessarily through dishonorable aims, of veiling from sight, or at the least throwing into the shadows of the background, their real motives and intentions. Meanwhile, the more pleasing colors of sentiment are made to brighten the foreground of the picture; and to these, with half-pardonable art, the eye of the observer is constantly directed. So, the surface of society, like the earth in spring-time, still wears a garment of beauty; no matter whether beneath there is stable and genial soil, or yawning caverns and the throes of the coming earthquake. Happily, however, there *are* hearts, as truly as there are "sepulchres full of dead men's bones," within human breasts. But, however, men may have concealed excellences or deformities on the common ways of life, the hour of terror strips each to the core, and sets before our eyes the picture of the actual man.

This truth we see illustrated in many ways in the recent loss of the ill-fated steamer, Arctic. For hours death hovered over the doomed beings on her deck; and as the monster shook his bony finger before their eyes, the human mass became a transparent mirror, reflecting the ultimate inner lineaments of human nature, under whatever modifications, or in whatever garb it may be found. Let us endeavor to read some of the revelations of humanity made by that scene.

The facts of this wreck are doubtless branded into the general mind with a horrible distinctness. It is my purpose, not to give a history of these, but to draw from what is generally known a few reflections, tending to throw light upon the temper of man, as he is, at the present age of the world.

We discover, then, first, that the higher interests of humanity are almost wholly subordinated to the sway of our baser powers. The possessorship each one has in his own spirit, and the right he has to the growth and uses of its powers, are forgotten in the pride of rivalry, in selfish interests, and in an idle, ease and reckless self-love. Hence we have the spectacle of a gallant steamer, freighted with nearly four hundred lives, pushing forward at well nigh her highest speed, through a fog that every moment endangered a collision with some outward-bound ship, and that without signals, although on the very "highway" of the seas! Why this reckless security? Is not a commerce of *men's lives* the highest species of commerce? Can the precious lading be too carefully guarded and preserved? And what a grinning mockery is it to be told, when we deplore the loss of this steamer, "Why, sir, both *ship and cargo* were fully insured." Were the beating hearts that clustered on her deck, insured? Were the high emotions that swelled within them, and the power for good of so many strongly-knit characters, covered by "premiums" and "policy"? Were the thoughtful, manly brows, and those fair cheeks

"That blushed at praise of their own loveliness,"

included under the saving power of "rate per cent"? No doubt the owners of dead, dumb bales and casks, of the engine, the oak and the iron bolts, will receive full recompense. *They suffer no loss.* But who shall replace the lost "goods" of affection and hope in the bereaved father's heart? Who shall make good the widow's "estate" of love and support; or the "property" of friends and society in the sympathies and activi-

ties of many a familiar form, long before this made the prey of monsters of the deep?

The Vesta might have prevented wholly this waste of human life. So the event proved; and her peculiar construction should have encouraged to the attempt. But forgetting the possibility of danger to others in the strong appearances of it that threatened herself, she made without farther ceremony for the land, and reached it safely.

Scrutinizing all these facts impartially, it would seem that men must draw from them a lesson of humility. We must subtract somewhat from our self-estimation, and confess that we have sometimes over-rated the development and elevation of the *human*, in our age. But this blow has fallen very heavily where its effects must tell on the future. Can it be that ocean steamers will still race for a paltry supremacy in speed, when the price of victory is the happiness of those who, in their high official position, coveted or promoted the contest? Nature's laws are finally just; though sometimes the reckoning comes slowly round!

Admitting the most desperate views of the circumstances attending this wreck, the wholesale loss of life that occurred, was needless and unjustifiable. For four hours that massive hulk was settling in the water. The warning was clear; the time, ample. There were strong arms on board, and no lack of tools or timber. The ship's boats, with rafts that could have been made, would have floated all on board for days; and provisions in abundance could have been secured for the voyage. Why was nothing of this kind accomplished? The answer must be found in gross incapacity on the part of the ship's officers. People have so learned to hang upon authority, to receive their opinions, and even the permission to plan and act, from "leaders," that they seldom rise to the dignity of independent thought and decision, even when their own lives are at stake. They still look to be *led*. True, we might charge the passengers with want of self-possession, as well as the officers with incapacity; were it not that mental dependence is so "bred in the bone," that a "private" can hardly be expected to step into an unfilled, or poorly filled post in the hour of need, and draw his captain's commission from the peril to be encountered, and his own inherent ability to achieve a noble triumph over it. As it is, two hundred sensible men must surely drown, if he they call captain, has not the presence and power in the moment of need to save them!

But in this instance, we are told of him who should have been "leader," that he seemed like a man "whose judgment was paralyzed;" and that "system of management was never commenced or applied to any one object." So here was a ship of magnificent "appointments," all save one—a triumphal car for the transit of worth and wealth upon the seas, yet destitute of the one central intelligence and will, without which it was a foredoomed prey to whatever danger should beset it. "This also is an evil under the sun," that favoritism, rather than justice, often elects men to posts of the highest responsibility; and the claims of genuine talent yield to the dictates of friendship or supposed expediency. But justice is not therefore dethroned; and the penalty is often most fearful where least expected. When we make incompetent or bad men our teachers, preachers, jurists, captains, or presidents, who can tell how fearfully the out-growth of man, in the community or nation, is dwarfed and deformed?

Captain Luce was generous, but not prudent, in despatching his first mate to the aid of the Vesta; he was nobly self-sacrificing in his resolution to sink with his ship. But how much more ought we to be able to say of a man placed in such circumstances! The second thought of the people is just; and the ill-timed ovation that swept like a storm from Montreal to the village of Yonkers, has passed as suddenly into the broken silence of reflection and sadness.

But the boats of the Arctic were not capable

of floating one-half the persons that voluntarily placed themselves on board. Here is surely a lesson. Of what species is that *humanity* which seems to mark the private life of many ship-owners, when they can even *consent* to allow men, women and children, said to be their fellow-beings! to expose themselves to all the mischances of three thousand miles of ocean, with full half the chances of life, or more, against them, in case of accident? Let all great vessels be built like the Vesta—their holds divided into compartments, by water-tight partitions,—and if one or two of these freely take in water, in case of such an accident as that which sunk the Arctic, they will still float, and most likely arrive safely in port. If this be not done, let fewer persons be taken on board, and more of the means of safety. But "corporate bodies," we are told, "have no souls." Then why trust them, ye who have? What does this mean, that a man who, on land, will fight like a tiger for his life, and who holds self-preservation to be "the first law of nature," will nevertheless, with the full use of his eyes and reason, place himself on board a ship, see himself cast adrift, and know that he is gliding on the very bosom of eternity, upheld only by a "plank," and yet never have made the inquiry whether, in the possible hour of peril, there are boats enough to float himself and those dear to him, or whether it will then be only the stronger and more lucky, perhaps the more heartless, that shall preserve life! Surely men have voted their lives, and their present and eternal interests in the hands of "leaders." Like sheep they follow at call; and like sheep they are shorn, and slaughtered, and plucked, and cast aside!

The conduct of the Arctic's crew is in itself a study. "Life," says one of them with impudent assurance, "was as dear to us, as life to others." Granted; but their conduct would make it *more* dear. Else they must have staid by, improved by their services, and then *shared*, the common chance. Again, the desirableness of a life, to its possessor, or to society, depends on what that life is. And tried by this test, the comparison may prove unfavorable to those who have originated it. Sailors are men, and as such have equal rights with all others. But when they make themselves *sailors*, they say in effect, "It shall be our business to see that these ships and their freightage reach their destination in safety." The passenger purchases a right to be conveyed to such destination: the sailor, from captain to coal-heaver, is to see that that right is not infringed. If wreck occurs, then, passengers have the first claim to the boats; and sailors, by virtue of their business, not of their rank, must take the chances that are left. This, the conduct of Captain Luce, and the plaudits of the community upon that conduct, declare to be the true doctrine. Yet, while hundreds were left to go down in that last hour of agony, and, rising up, to "spread out like oil on the waters," to struggle and perish one by one, boats had previously gone away, loaded mainly with officers, engineers and firemen, with empty seats in them, and men! standing with pistols, it is said, threatening the wretch that should attempt to join them!

A more painful reflection, here, is that, so far as yet known, *not one woman or child* was saved from the wreck. Neither officers nor men who had boats at their command, once offered them to the defenceless beings who had so lately been the objects of universal deference and regard, the light and solace of hours of leisure, and whose smile and word of approval had been the ample reward of each manly achievement. There clustered "lovely womanhood" and innocent, prattling infancy, at both whose shrines, under fairer skies and in quieter hours, so much homage is paid,—there they clustered now, white with apprehension of an awful fate, yet no one of their former admirers had the magnanimity to say, "There are boats and provisions; there the tumbling waves; and yonder are havens and homes. Go to and God speed you!" So the world has its "fair-weather" gallantry, too; and *how*

much of this, if the fate of Woman on the Arctic is to be the test!

Yet here, again, we see the foot-prints of eternal justice. They who do the drudgery of the world, are, by those who employ them, and who reap the larger profit of their lives, sedulously kept at a distance from all the more exalted influences and rewards of social life. They are shut out, except in instances where an innate nobility of soul is too powerful for circumstances, almost entirely from the atmosphere of taste, genius and culture; from familiarity with elevated standards of manhood, and the motives to self-perfection; and from the higher style of education that undeniably flows in greater or less degree from such surroundings. Society—that is, *class, wealth, privilege*—wants in these beings “hewers of wood and drawers of water;” and it wants in them nothing more. Justly enough, therefore, it commonly gets nothing more; and the man whom power and privilege have systematically labored to mutilate of all the glories of manhood, proves himself in the hour of trial and need a shockingly deformed thing, perhaps, (and not very wonderful, if it were so,) a tinge of malicious triumph strengthens the resolution with which the life-long “superior” is abandoned in the hour of peril, to his fate. When men, of whatever rank or sphere in life, once begin to treat all men as *brothers*, they will have better ground for expecting a brother’s kindness and consideration in return.

We have seen how the grander forces of human nature were in this hour of peril sacrificed to the baser. There is a mournful fact that sets this thought in a strong light. Unintellectual, animal force saved itself by craft, bullying and flight; while, as exceptional cases, men of talent and high moral culture also came off by good fortune or perseverance, among the rescued. Still, what a proportion of high and noble natures perished. A striking instance is that of Mahlon Day. In how many thousands of young minds had the “Children’s Books” of this excellent man awakened and strengthened a love of virtue, truth and excellence! Who can estimate the influence he has exerted for good on the mind of the nation? Who can measure the moral force that radiated on every side about the enterprise and labors of this one man? Yet the heartless arrangements of *capital and speculation* plunged Mahlon Day, where he was last seen, upon a frail plank in the midst of the buffeting waves of the wide, blue ocean; and soon, we must suppose, a bubbling eddy of waters on a little spot of that angry waste, told where the death agony was, and the Philanthropist and Christian sank never to rise!

Yet if the higher humanity found itself abandoned in that hour, nobly did it vindicate its own triumph. In the moment of dissolution, in such a scene, the physical agony must have place for the time; but in the awful pause of preparation for that impending fate, the social and spiritual nature beamed out with its own deep and pure effulgence. It will be profitable to read again and again the following account of that moment, obtained from the lips of Captain Luce: “The passengers, when all hope was past, gathered upon the quarter-deck; but instead of exhibiting external signs of terror and despair, they nearly all assumed a cheerfulness that beautifully bespoke the sublime power of mind over matter. Ere they departed for that long and dark journey, they bade each other farewell; and yet *not farewell*, but a kind of gentle “*good night*,” that spoke of the sublime hope of soon greeting each other with a bright “good morning” before the gates of Paradise. At length with a slough of agony, and a wail that pierced the heavens, the great hull reeled to and fro, and settled down beneath the dark waters, leaving their boiling surface covered with a dense mass of struggling, drowning humanity, grasping at the wreck of matter that floated around them. Like oil upon the waters, the mass soon spread out in all directions, and many of them sank within Captain Luce’s sight, to rise no more.”

Can the American mind drink in these words, and all the startling pictures of this awful hour that have appeared, and still rush on blindly to devise and execute schemes which, in their turn, must involve again and again the loss of human life, among horrors as appalling, and devastation as wide spread as here? It can: it will! “That which hath been, shall be;” for human brains do not develop a feeble into a prominent organ in a fortnight; and therefore, *a posteriori*, the human mind does not acquire in its strength within such short spaces of time, a power or sentiment before weak and unimportant. The national brain, type of the national soul, changes slowly, like the national features or tongue. *Humanity* is yet a feeble element in most minds. A slow, vacillating, tedious growth must antecede its maturity. Already, indeed, the horrors of the Arctic’s loss are beginning to fade from the tide of conversation, perhaps from the records of memory, in the more recent horrors enacted on our Western railroads, and on the waters of the Pacific. And yet *something*—some little improvement—will doubtless grow out of these calamities, and particularly of that which we have had especially in consideration. Life will be in a slight degree more safe, henceforth, on the ocean. And of such almost imperceptible steps is made up the Progress of Mankind.

Biography.

THOMAS H. BENTON.

A PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER, BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH AND PORTRAIT.

MR. BENTON’S physiology is a very marked one. For massiveness of chest, and size and vigor of the vital apparatus, he has few equals. He must have descended from a long-lived ancestry; and unless he grossly violates the laws of life, he is destined to live to a very great age.

His head is not large; it is, however, more round and less elongated than most heads, so that a given measure contains more brain than if it was long and thin. But the extraordinary amount of vitality which Mr. Benton possesses, furnishes his brain with all the power it can work off, and also imparts to it a power, intensity, and vigor absolutely unattainable without it, by the largest sized heads. His mind is always fresh and clear.

The phrenological organization of this distinguished man is no less remarkable than his physiology.

The perceptive faculties are immensely developed, especially those giving the various kinds of memory, and accordingly, in this respect, he has but few equals. Individuality, Eventuality, Comparison, and Language, are very large, while Form, Size, Order, and Calculation, are amply developed; but Causality retires. And in consequence of the intimate relation existing between the body and the base of the brain, and of course organs of memory, Mr. Benton’s extraordinary physical power gives his large perceptive faculties unusual vigor in *addition* to that derived from their great size.

He is fluent in speech, yet the style of his eloquence is powerful and vehement, rather than beautiful or chaste. He is not a deep reasoner, except it be by a comparison of facts, nor a profound planner of ways and means. In short, in the function as well as the organ of causation, he is rather deficient, yet this defect is not con-

spicuous, owing to the large development of the perceptive faculties. Mirthfulness in him generally works in conjunction with Comparison and Combativeness, hence his jokes are more severe and sarcastic than amusing or witty. Add to this, his coarser temperament and small Ideality, and you have an idea of the cast of his witticisms.

Both Approbativeness and Self-esteem are very large, hence he is very aspiring and ambitious. Conscientiousness is rather deficient, and Spirituality is almost wanting.

The whole base of the brain is very large. Amativeness, Acquisitiveness, Appetite, Combativeness, and Destructiveness are his largest organs, and Secretiveness is by no means small, yet Cautiousness has not much influence, considering with how much it is obliged to cope. His force of character is very great.

Adhesiveness in him is very large, hence the number and devotedness of his friends, and his great personal popularity among them. Firmness is also very large, and accordingly he is very set in his own way, though easily persuaded, in consequence of having large Adhesiveness and Benevolence.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Thomas Hart Benton, the subject of this sketch, is one of the most talented statesmen now living in America. He was born in North Carolina, in 1783, and educated at Chapel Hill College, studied law in William and Mary’s College, entered the United States army in 1810, and afterwards practised law in Nashville, Tennessee. Soon afterwards he moved to Missouri, where he edited a newspaper.

It was in 1820 that Mr. Benton came to Washington as one of the Senators of the newly admitted State of Missouri. At that time Mr. Munroe was President, and some of the ablest men in the country, were members of the Senate. Speaking of the executive department of the government at that time, he himself says, “It would be difficult to find in any government in any country, at any time, more talent and experience, more dignity and decorum, more purity of private life, a larger mass of information, and more addiction to business, than was comprised in its members. The legislative department was equally impressive. The Senate presented a long list of eminent men who had become known by their services in the Federal or State governments, and some of them connected with its earliest history.”

It was at this time that his term of thirty years in the Senate commenced. The Missouri of that early day has grown to the position of a most important State of the Union, when the last term of her Senator expires.

One of the first subjects in which his efforts were enlisted after entering the Senate, related to the occupation and settlement of the Oregon Territory. The agitation of the question at that time was followed by the occupation of the territory by the United States.

Of the great questions of permanent importance which early engaged the attention of Senator Benton, were the “Tariff and American system.” It came up in the session of 1823-4, and began to assume something of the import-



THOMAS H. BENTON.

ance which subsequently it attained. From that period until its last revision in 1846, it perhaps for the length of time has been the most prominent topic before the country. On this subject the views of Mr. Benton were uniformly and constantly expressed in opposition to protection.

In fact, the life of Mr. Benton is more or less intimately interwoven in all the measures of the Senate of the United States during the thirty years of which he was a member. No full sketch of his life could be given without considerable enlargement upon these measures. This would require greater space than our limits permit, and would be departing from the general plan of these outlines. Those who desire more details, or who are interested in public men and public affairs during this long period, will find an inexhaustible fund of information in the last great work of his life, "The Thirty Years' View, or, A History of the working of the American Govern-

ment for thirty years."* Here is a biography of Mr. Benton to its fullest extent, as comprised in the period above designated, and to this volume we refer for the facts of his political life. But we cannot omit to make some mention of the work itself, as it is indeed the greatest achievement of its author.

Mr. Benton, in political life, always acted with what has been known of late years, as the Democratic party. Naturally ardent and impetuous, he commenced his public career with all the warmth inspired by these traits of cha-

* *Thirty Years' View; or, A History of the Working of the American Government for thirty years, from 1828 to 1850; chiefly taken from the Congress debates, the private papers of General Jackson, and the speeches of Ex-Senator Benton, with his actual view of men and affairs: with historical notes and illustrations, and some notices of eminent deceased contemporaries. By a Senator of thirty years. 2 vols.—vol. 1, pp. 740. New York: D. Appleton & Co.*

racter. Time and experience, however, calmed the one and cooled the other, thereby afforded a rare opportunity for the exercise of candor and judgment. It is with such elevated and disciplined powers that he has compiled the materials gathered during his long career in these two extensive, interesting, and valuable volumes. As an intimate view of the working of our executive and legislative systems, it will take the place of every other work which has been, or may soon be published. All the important topics which came up for discussion in Congress, the arguments on the opposite sides, the character and manner of the speakers, the action that was taken upon them, the character of the prominent public men, the action of the executive, the state papers, the position of the parties, and, in a word, every thing calculated to interest or to be of value to the American citizen, which occurred in these thirty years, is here spread out in full. It was during this period, that Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Jackson, and many other eminent statesmen flourished. It was during this period, that some of the greatest debates of the American Senate took place, and some of the greatest movements of the government were made. Who does not remember Jackson's memorable administration, and the astonishing excitement into which the country was at times thrown; the war with the United States Bank, the removal of the deposits, the treasury circular, the pet bank system, the nullification proceedings of South Carolina, the compromise tariff, &c., &c. With this book of Mr. Benton as our guide, we go behind the scenes and inspect the motives which actuated and controlled these measures, and learn the wisdom they should teach.

The manner in which Mr. Benton has performed this work is admirable. The style is as graphic and interesting as if he was narrating in our presence the particulars, and enriching them with personal anecdotes and sketches of a most striking character. His pages are entirely free from all asperity and bitterness, and with the utmost frankness, kindness, and candor he writes of political friends and foes. It is truly an American work in its spirit and in its contents, and we urge every one to render themselves familiar with it as the foremost political work of the country.

Mr. Benton, as a public speaker, is forcible and impressive. Not possessing that captivating, popular eloquence of Clay, nor the power or stately grandeur of Webster, or the clear compact reasoning of Wright, he yet has always maintained a rank among the ablest debaters of the Senate. It is seldom, if ever, that there has been a member of that body whose mind was so richly stored with the facts of either American or English history, or who could use them to much better advantage.

NOTHING is more dangerous than a friend without discretion; even a prudent enemy is preferable.—*La Fontaine*.

HARD ON THE WOMEN.—The inability of a wife to make bread has been declared sufficient ground for a divorce by the Jones County Agricultural Society of Iowa.

THE TEMPERAMENTS!

No. I.

LYMPHATIC OR VITAL.—In our examination of this subject, we consider and answer the question not unfrequently asked, What effect does the condition of the organs produce on the state of the mind? The subject is one intimately connected with Physiology and, in order that our understanding of it may be perfect, we will begin by laying our foundation in lucid definitions, and erecting thereon a superstructure of logical inductions.

Human Physiology is the science which treats of the conditions, the phenomena, and the laws of life of the human body in a state of health, and involves an acquaintance with the phenomena, the aggregate of which constitutes human life.

Phrenology professes to be a philosophy of the human mind, founded upon the physiology of the whole physical system in general, and of the brain in particular. That phrenologist, therefore, who merely declares the *direction* of the mental faculties deduced from an examination of the physiology of the brain alone, and remains silent in relation to the *power* with which those faculties act, which he might ascertain by observing the physiology of the entire physical system, does just half that the science requires him to do; is in short, half a phrenologist, and half a phrenologist is, in my estimation, no phrenologist at all. In considering the physiology of men, those various conditions of their systems denominated temperaments, constitute the most marked and manifest differences between them, and these temperaments we may define as peculiarities of organization.

Galen, a Roman writer, who flourished in the early days of the decline of the Empire, observed these distinctive peculiarities and named them the sanguine, phlegmatic, lymphatic, and melancholic temperaments, a distinction based upon the supposed preponderance of some one of the four elements, fire, water, earth, and air. Various divisions of the temperaments have been proposed by modern physiologists. A French physician, Dr. Thomas, in the year 1826, published a work in Paris, on the "Physiology of the Temperaments." His observations form the basis of the division of the temperaments into vital, motive and mental, adopted by many physiologists and phrenologists of the present day. I will examine fully, this division, after giving a brief abstract of each of the temperaments recognized as vital, or sanguine, and bilious, and nervous. The more striking peculiarities alone of each will be given, leaving it to the memory or application of my readers to fill up more fully.

The vital temperament is the one in which the secretory glands are the most active portions of the system. It is indicated by a general rotundity or fullness of the body, a dull, pale, watery appearance of the skin, soft and abundant flesh, languid pulse; by a torpidity of all actions, whether physical or mental; by a dull, ease-seeking, indolent, inefficient disposition, and a decided aversion to corporeal or intellectual effort. Though this is the general condition of one possessed of this temperament, yet when aroused by great



ALEXANDER H. PURDY.*

excitements, (and great excitements alone are capable of arousing them,) they give forth indications of great strength of mind, purpose, and will, of energy, such as few would suppose to lie dormant beneath such a fair, good-natured, lack-lustre appearance; and of physical strength, which far exceeds every external mark of its existence. Like the captured tortoise, this temperament moves only on the application of the burning coal, and then its movements, like those of the tortoise, are characterized by unyielding tenacity and unconquerable will. This is the temperament of latent strength, which, like the latent heat of combustible bodies, needs but the application of the living flame to demonstrate its existence, and prove its power.

This is the reason why we observe that when this temperament is combined with a lofty mind which spurns its trammels, it is capable of sustaining that mind through high and noble deeds; and though it may sometimes gain an ascendancy over the noble quiet within, yet when, instead of being the master it is the slave of that heaven-born principle, it helps it onward in its lofty

aims, supplies it with strength such as it could gain from no other sources, and bears it on successfully through trials in which another temperament would sink exhausted.

Yet, how few minds there are which rise superior to it; how many there are who fold their arms in indolence and become its slaves; who, in the language of another, "lie supinely on their backs, hugging the delusive phantom of hope till their enemy has bound them hand and foot."

People of this temperament are averse to physical exercise of an active kind, every where, excepting at the table; and there, though they may be outdone in celerity and dispatch by their more nervous neighbors, yet, for persistent effort and unconquerable energy and appetite under such trying circumstances, they have no equals or superiors. They begin by being elephants in appetite, and end by becoming elephants in size.

Despairing of ever becoming the equals of Daniel Webster in intellect, they seek, by laudable endeavors to become the superiors of Daniel Lambert in size. Though their vests, like Lambert's, may never embrace nine men within the amplitude of each, yet they feel that each effort to increase that amplitude is, "like virtue, its own exceeding great reward." Of these we may say in the words of the immortal Shakespeare,

"Fat paunches have lean pates, and dainty bits
Make rich the ribs, but bankrupt quite the wits."

When this temperament goes to church it seeks the one which is easiest of access, which presents no long flights of steps to be overcome, and which

* ALEXANDER H. PURDY was born in Milton, Westchester co., N. Y., on the 9th of January, 1816, and by his indomitable perseverance, has risen from obscurity to an elevated position in society. He has gained great reputation in the nautical and military professions, and has discharged the duties of collector, to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He is a member of many benevolent institutions, and at present the proprietor of the National Theatre in this city. But Mr. Purdy's celebrity has chiefly arisen from the successful efforts which he has made to elevate the drama. He was the first to place a version of Uncle Tom's Cabin on the stage; and it was performed at his theatre for TWENTY-SIX consecutive weeks. We place his portrait here as an admirable illustration of the vital temperament, though the motive presents also a full development.

offers the complete arrangements for forgetting its manifold transgressions in sleep. It is in vain for the minister to cry "with throat of brass and adamant lungs,"

"Sinner! rouse thee from thy sleep!
Wake, and o'er thy folly weep!"

Alas, that sinner hears not. Roast beef and apple-dumplings have closed his ears to every thrilling appeal, and hot oyster-stews have seared his conscience as with a burning coal.

But unlike most other Sunday-sleepers, he seldom snores, and consequently never prevents his neighbors from enjoying a like luxury, when the minister will let them. And when he wakes, he wakes not with a start, utters no discordant sounds, kicks over no foot-benches in imaginary fright. No! he is guilty of no such indiscretions. He sinks to slumber as quietly as he sits down to his evening meal, and arouses himself therefrom with an equal amount of regret. I have somewhere read a description of an ancient Roman epicure as he seated himself to a sumptuous repast, which will, I think, illustrate the temperament under consideration.

All the appurtenances of a feast which Roman wealth could supply were at hand, the guests were ready, and the host seating himself at the table, seized his knife and fork and plunged them into the savory meat, and, as the delicious flavor rushed up to his nostrils, he laid down his knife and fork, spread abroad his hands in an ecstasy, and cried aloud, "Ye gods, how glorious!"

The vital temperament is quite frequently found strongly marked in childhood and youth, even in those whose antecedents would lead us to predict for them a full and predominating measure of some one or more of the other peculiarities of organization. The continuance of this temperament in such, is generally limited by the age of puberty, when nature having accomplished its object in laying a firm foundation of vitality, the whole mental and physical organization gradually and almost imperceptibly merges into some one or other simple or complicated type. There are others again, in whom a strong predisposition to this temperament is inherent *de novo* and in whom it ultimately predominates. Let these same persons thus predisposed pass an active and stirring childhood and youth, and a busy, careful, and extremely active manhood, and this temperament will remain latent and undeveloped until the approaching weaknesses and infirmities of age cause them to relax in their efforts for gain, to live more at ease upon the earnings of their earlier years, and to pay more attention to the demands of their failing physical frame. Then they find themselves extending in all directions, clothes become uncomfortably tight around the waist and under the arms, and a growing inclination for ease and quiet, and an indisposition for all kinds of active exercise, as gradually manifest themselves, until finally you may say of each one of them in the language of the poets—

"He looks like a ton,
Or like two single gentlemen rolled into one."

In such case as this, we cannot regard this temperament as indicative of disease, or of a morbid activity of the vital functions, since nature here evidently seeks

"To husband out life's taper to the close,
And keeps the flame from wasting by repose."

But when a young person, predisposed to this temperament, gratifies it in its demands for ease and indolence, and at the same time places no check upon his alimentativeness, but eats, drinks, sleeps, and is merry; avoids active exercise as much as possible, and cherishes his ease-loving and indolent propensities; becomes gross, fat, and sensual; such a person, I say, is guilty of a double sin. He sins first, against his moral nature in gratifying his low and sensual appetites; and, second, against his physical nature in disobeying all her demands for the active and com-

bined exercise of all his powers, corporeal as well as mental. And he reaps a double harvest from the double sin in gaining, first, a low, sensual, and grovelling mind, incapable of high mental exertion, or of long continued effort; and, second, a gross, unsightly, and unwieldy body, in its own and every one else's way; a body incapable of active or prolonged exertion; keenly alive to August's heats and December's frosts; and, finally, after repeated twinges of the gout and rheumatism, rushes-of-blood-to-the-head, asthmas, fevers and the like, the owner of *all* this body, and *all* its perquisites, balances the account and pays the debt of nature when she suddenly presents her bill through the medium of one APOPLEXY.

That such a course as this is daily pursued by thousands, that such a harvest as this is daily reaped by thousands, that thousands will continue to pursue this course, and thousands reap this self-same harvest, is perfectly apparent to all who will cast their eyes about them and behold the lives and deaths of thousands in this very city and country.

Upon this point, Dr. Trall uses the following language in his very valuable work recently published by FOWLERS AND WELLS, entitled, *The New Hydropathic Cook Book*:

"Nutrition, let me say again, is the replenishment of the tissues, not the accumulation of fat or adipose matter in the cellular membrane. The latter is a disease; and a fattened animal, be it a hog or an alderman, is a diseased animal. A well-developed man or beast of one hundred and fifty pounds weight, would not have one ounce more of real strength, of acting, moving, walking fibre; of bone, muscle, nerve or sinew, if he or it should be fattened to the bulk of five hundred or a thousand pounds. Fat men, fat women, fat children, and fat pigs are not examples of excessive nutrition so much as of deficient excretion. And the 'mammoth pig' now lying on his bed of straw in the vicinity of the Crystal Palace, and groaning stentoriously under the burden of more than half a ton of dead effete, adipose excrement, is far from being a specimen of either good looks or good health. Examples of human beings suffering in a similar condition are not rare, and the spectacle they exhibit teaches precisely the same lesson."—*Op. Cit.*, p. 146.

The following conclusions are derived from the foregoing:

First,—A due development of the vital temperament is compatible with perfect health, and absolutely good in itself; for every natural development of man is good if not excessive.

Second,—On the other hand, an undue development of this temperament is incompatible with good health, and is, from its excess, decidedly bad.

HOPE.

This organ, or sentiment, when fully developed, is well illustrated in the following lines,

BY C. D. STUART.

The hope of a man! 'tis as high as the stars,
As deep as the fathomless space;
As strong as the earthquake that breaketh its bars,
And swift as the light in its race:
The glory and fame, and the strength shall decay,
But the hope of the spirit is sure;
And fresh, when the sun and the stars fade away,
Will for ever and ever endure!

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Phrenology.

"When a man properly understands himself, mentally and physically, his road to happiness is smooth, and society has a strong guaranty for his good conduct and usefulness."—Hon. T. J. Rusk.

LETTER TO A YOUNG STUDENT IN PHRENOLOGY.

BY H. C. FOOTE.

GLAD to learn that you take such an interest in Phrenology, because you will receive the benefit of it as you go along. Phrenology puts a window not only into your own breast, but in other peoples'; so that you will not only understand yourself better, but all the rest of the world besides. To be sure young America is apt to exult when he first masters a new idea, especially if it is one a little ahead of the age! Like a young colt just let out into the pasture, after being confined a long time, he snuffs the fresh breeze; he neighs and he kicks up his heels! But you must avoid too much mental excitement; your physical system is slender and weak, and your brain large; your mind is naturally precocious, and its tendency will be to rob your body of its share of vital energy; your mind needs restraint, and not stimulation, until your bodily health catches up. Of all things, *disputation* is the most exhausting to one with a weak nervous system and moderate language, and you would do well to avoid its excess. I know how it goes, by experience, when I first mastered the *rudiments* of practical Phrenology.

As to your situation in Wall street, I am inclined to think you had better remain, unless you wish to enter into some other business. There is an advantage in staying at one place, both in cultivating your moderate Continuity and improving your business standing. For instance: if you should ever want another situation it would be more of an advantage to you to be able to say that you had remained at your last place for two, three or five years, than two, three, or five weeks or months. Besides, all employers have their faults, and you could not expect to find one in a thousand to come up to your standard of perfection. We must take the world as it is; but at the same time we should use our best endeavors to do what little we can to reform it by *mild, gentle* means. Love is, or should be, the ruling power in this world as it is in Heaven. Some think that physical force or might is the ruling power, but they are mistaken. Benevolence is a higher, nobler faculty than Combativeness or Destructiveness; and it, in conjunction with other moral faculties Consociativeness, Veneration, Spirituality, and Hope will eventually rule the world. The natural sphere of the moral faculties is to rule all the rest, the selfish and animal faculties, and to give direction to the intellect.

But the world is corrupt and degraded through Adam, and the selfish and animal faculties are generally cultivated to excess and stimulated to diseased action, while the moral faculties are comparatively neglected and semi-dormant. When this is the case the lower faculties get the upper hand, and rule with a rod of iron perfectly tyrannical. The selfish and animal faculties are merely blind, instinctive desires, possessed of not a particle of intelligence in themselves, and are healthy and natural only so far as they are governed and restrained by the moral faculties, which are themselves *guided*, but not governed, by the intellect, which is merely a machine or pioneer, so to speak, for *observing* and *reasoning*. The intellect can be neither good or bad as it is a cold passionless faculty, or rather set of faculties, which merely observe and reason. No one faculty can execute all the work of the mind. Consociativeness rules, and with the aid of Firmness takes the responsibility. Yet Consociativeness is governed or regulated by Faith

or Spirituality, which is itself enlightened by Reason, the "pioneer." So you see the mind is a complex machine. It is curious to exercise our "Human Nature" by analyzing motives in observing men. When you hear a man talk upon any subject, you can trace or see into his mind sufficiently to judge what faculty, or set of faculties prompt him at the moment.

If we see a man in the street bow with complaisance and smilingly to every acquaintance he meets, whether rich or poor, high or low, we know he has large Benevolence and Conscientiousness, and full but well-balanced Self-Esteem and Approbativeness. But if we see a man bow obsequiously only to the rich and fashionable, which makes of him a "toady," and turns a cold shoulder to his poor acquaintances, we then know that his Benevolence and Conscientiousness need cultivating, while his Approbativeness needs restraining.

Mr. H., with whom you had the argument about the truth of Phrenology, and who thought it "made infidels of all who engaged in it," has a large head, and a pretty good one, though I measured and did not examine it minutely; but I judge that he is deficient in Self-Esteem. His Approbativeness is large, with large Benevolence and intellect. His occupation is one that tends to prevent perfect independence of thought, as he is obliged to teach his scholars only that which is popular and fashionable or lose patronage. But I was not surprised at what you wrote of his opinion of Phrenology, as I always thought him a kind of silent believer in it.

You ask what books you should read in order to study human nature. I will mention a few, to be read in the order mentioned: Rev. G. S. Weaver's "Hopes and He ps for the Young of both Sexes," and "Mental Science," by the same author; Fowler's "Education Complete;" Combe's "Constitution of Man," and "Moral Philosophy;" Paley's "Evidences of Christianity;" "Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," by Walker; Butler's "Analogy;" and the Bible, the climax or key-stone, and to be read not last nor least, but at all times, as it is adapted to all capacities and all stages of progress. There are thousands of other good books, and I only mention a few that I happen to think of, and that I know are good. You ought to take the "Phrenological" and "Water-Cure Journals." You need especially the "Water-Cure," to "post you up," and render you familiar with the hygienic laws as "household words," so that you can improve your health.

You need a tape measure to measure the heads of the brokers in Wall street; and sometimes give them good advice. Pat the "bears" on the head, and speak encouragingly to the "bulls." By the way, What are you? a young bull or bear!

The only way I at first ever made any headway in practical Phrenology, was to measure and examine *every body's* head, and then compare their development with their actual character. Watch 'em close and you will soon be able to see the connections and resulting influences. You need a bust, in order to get perfectly familiar with the location of every organ. I have a great deal yet to learn about Phrenology myself: it is a study of a life time. Yet even a smattering of it affords pleasure and instruction. "A half loaf is better than no bread." Perhaps the greatest advantage resulting from it is, that it adds such mental or efficiency power to a person with even an ordinary mind to understand it. He knows himself, his strength, his weakness, in what he is deficient, and what is in excess; in a word, he has an infallible *standard* to judge of actions and of men, himself and others.

Phrenology gives us a model or perfect man; that is, it shows us what we should do to be perfect as far as it is possible for our unbalanced, abnormal, and diseased organizations, inherited from our ancestors, to progress towards perfection. And we can, if we will, progress constantly every day during life, even if we should live to

be one hundred and fifty years old! Phrenology shows us unto what we should pay respect and deference, and what we should treat with (silent) contempt or rather *pity*. In this world there is a great deal too much deference paid to wealth. We honor and "toady" a man merely because he is *rich*, or because he has got some "blood" in his veins, or because he is *well dressed*, or a peacock-exquisite, perhaps, who puts on airs, which is all wrong and condemned by Phrenology as a violation of moral law for which we will be inevitably punished. We should never pay deference to an inferior faculty, to any action of or condition resulting from an inferior faculty. Phrenology shows that we owe deference to God first, and to parents, age, governments, to virtue, purity, honesty and all the virtues, and to woman, inasmuch as she is purer and more spiritual-minded than men as a general rule.

We can never violate any of the natural laws, the moral, organic, social, physical, or intellectual laws without being punished just as certainly as if you should put your finger in the fire you would violate an organic law: you would be punished by getting burned.

The reason why college-bred men are so often opposed to Phrenology is because, it being comparatively a new science, it was not taught to them when they went to college, and they naturally think that any thing not taught inside of their college walls—and Phrenology being dogmatically represented to them by their "old hunker" teachers as a "humbug"—cannot amount to anything. In fact, there is a great deal of *jealousy* inherent with their opposition to it. When a student has graduated, he is too often apt to think that there is nothing more to learn. Confined within the four walls of his preparatory school four or five years, and in college four or five years, in all eight or ten years, his head is crammed with knowledge, the material of, but not wisdom itself, practically ignorant of the world and human nature. Like a turkey-buzzard, that stuffs his crop with so much food that he becomes stupid and digests the load with difficulty, (rather an undignified comparison though, I'll admit.) Collegiate education, though of course the best and most thorough *book*-education to be obtained, and a superior discipline for the *mind in many respects*, is too *theoretical and abstract*, and needs reformation in this respect. The students generally leave college, though filled to overflowing with *knowledge*, yet as ignorant of a *practical* knowledge of the world and human nature as a child. Yet a collegiate education is not to be despised; I should be very glad to have one myself, but in connection with my practical experience in the world and study of human nature.

As to the tendency of Phrenology to "infidelity," it is a stupid, very stupid "humbug." The secret of this "all cry and no wool" is that some men are very eager to find any thing in nature which they can possibly twist and distort into a "scapegoat" for their sins. Men are wicked, and Phrenology tells them that some men are sometimes born deficient, or weak in some moral faculty for instance. Well, they, (especially Infidels and Materialists,) reason thus: "If I was *born* so I can't help it, I am sure, and am not to blame, because, according to Phrenology, I am compelled to do so and can't help it." This is as reasonable and just as the thousands who violate the organic laws by abusing themselves by all sorts of bad habits, injure their health, swallow a cart load of drugs, which makes the matter worse, and then lay the blame to the *climate*, the "awful, changeable climate!" "what a horrible climate!" Any thing for a scapegoat to shift the responsibility from their own shoulders. Thus as the "awful climate" is generally the scapegoat for the *physiological* sins of the people, so Phrenology is a very convenient scapegoat for the *moral* sins of the people, especially of infidels, atheists, fatalists, &c.

As for our free agency and responsibility, Phrenology throws a flood of light upon it, and I think rather increases our responsibility instead

of lessening it. To be sure, he who is born idiotic is not a responsible being; but he who is born with a deficient moral development, yet if he has sufficient intellect to amount to ordinary common sense, (below which point no one would claim that he was a responsible being,) he can see his own deficiency, and he can see by the aid of Phrenology what is necessary to remedy it. Phrenology shows him his own weakness, and shows him how to guard against it, and how to cultivate the deficient faculty; and here is the saving clause.

If none of the faculties could be cultivated or increased either in size, strength, or activity by exercise or mental and moral training, then, indeed, Phrenology might be said to "lead to infidelity;" but we know that any or all the faculties *can* be cultivated, and their activity and power increased by well-directed mental training, drilling, or exercise, the same as we would train and strengthen a weak limb, therefore, "free agency" and individual responsibility are sustained by Phrenology. The law of hereditary descent, however, proves that the parents bear *their share* of the blame when a person is born imperfectly organized, either mentally, morally, or physically. It is only those who have a distorted, superficial knowledge of Phrenology that have a bad opinion of it. But the strongest argument is, as Fowler says, that Phrenology is *true*, and its truth is capable of being mathematically demonstrated, and being *true* it therefore cannot lead to infidelity, because God never made one law or thing to contradict or stultify another. Harmony is the law that pervades and rules the universe. It is an impossibility for one true science to contradict another. Phrenology, therefore, if true, cannot contradict Theology! It is, in fact, infidelity itself of the worst kind to argue that Phrenology, being a true science, leads to infidelity. It shows a want of confidence in God's laws. As well might we argue that botany, chemistry, or geography lead to infidelity! I think that the time is not far distant when anti-Phrenologists, themselves will be esteemed by public opinion as the real "infidels." The impartial, patient, *practical* investigator finds that Phrenology, truthfully represented, not only harmonizes with Christianity, with Revelation, with the doctrines of our Saviour Jesus Christ, and of Paul, but it tends to the highest, moral, intellectual, social, and physical welfare of man.

PHRENOLOGY

OF THE INDIANS.

BY J. REED.

It is hardly possible to become intimately acquainted with the Indian in his savage state. In wild life he is only closely observed by the few persons whose fortune it is to traverse or abide in his country. We are therefore aided by phrenology in studying more deeply the distinguishing characteristics of the race. By it we not only gain a more thorough knowledge of the Indians as they at present exist, but we shall obtain profound information of their past existence.

They are about equal in physical power to our sturdy, out-door working-men. They are perhaps more athletic, because their habits compel them to be so. Some tribes of them are uniformly taller than the average of civilized men, others are short and stout. They have well organized and predominant bony and muscular systems. The nervous system is almost obscured by the superiority of the others. The females are phlegmatic and extremely stout; and even the children are often plethoric and rotund.

The head is small—usually smaller than the average Caucasian head; yet those of the noted chiefs are large, and associated with a most complete physical organization, some examples for

symmetry and perfection of form surpassing everything in America. The cranium is composed of thick, firm bone, and the processes are heavy and prominent. The perceptive region is uniformly large, the reflective retiring, but sometimes full, yet never so great as to give perpendicularity to the forehead, which is, on the contrary, nearly always depressed, and often very low. The region of Benevolence is also low; but the head is higher at Veneration, and still higher at Firmness; it continues elevated at Self Esteem, and then falls suddenly down, showing little prominence at the domestic region, but a heavy rounded base, very wide behind and above the ears. A back view reveals a distinguishing peculiarity in the great width and circular form of the head, which outline is given by extraordinary Secretiveness, Cautiousness, and Destructiveness. The principal points of remark on a side view are, the great elevation of the regions of Pride, the length of the perceptive group, the narrow and depressed form of the whole superior frontal region, and want of fullness at Ideality, Imitation and Causality.

It is unnecessary to detail the ordinary phrenological faculties, since the character of the Indians is so little influenced by many of them, because of their deficiency, and of the contra-influence of mightier qualities of his brain and temperament.

But we will refer to some of his most curious characteristics. The Indian is so thoroughly animal in his nature, that there is no great range of thought. His life, therefore, is simple and direct, and is unlike the Christian mode. Corresponding to their large perceptive, they thoroughly understand the qualities of things, and the geography of their country. They are close observers, but their observation operates with cunning and malice, and not with philosophic thought. Their known love of freedom corresponds to the great size of the region of Pride. This gives a dignity to the race which is remarkable, and admirable. Corresponding to the spherical form of the head around the ears, is their notorious cunning and cruelty—there being scarcely any crime of which they are not sometimes capable of committing; and with the shortness of the domestic region, their stoic reserve and tyrannic bearing. With the narrowness of the head at Constructiveness and Acquisitiveness, coincides their want of economy and the inability to construct houses of elaborate design.

The peculiar constitution of the Indian renders it almost impossible for him to adopt the civilized mode of life. Born a freeman, and living upon the superabundant riches of the country, his elastic spirit cannot brook slavery, and his unyielding temperament will not bend to the strict and continuous duty of the "pale face." Their standard of moral and religious duty is placed no higher than they can reach, and to attain it they are ever scrupulous. Their condition is one of savage nature, and depravity is rare; this was at least their state before the introduction of the "fire-water," which makes sad havoc, with regularity of character everywhere. They have a grandeur of mind and an eloquence of feeling, but no poetic sensibility. Their severe duty produces a stern temperament which is incompatible with sentiment.

Were the heads of Indians uniform, and as large in all the regions of brain as they are now, they would certainly not be inferior to the white man. From their strong points we may learn useful lessons; and by close study draw inferences of much practical value to ourselves.

It is to be remarked that, corresponding with their complete physical development, is the great size of the cerebellum and the base of the cerebrum. So uniformly is this the case that it leads us to conclude that the base of the brain, particularly the cerebellum, has an intimate relation with the physical organism, and supplies the whole body with nervous fluid or force by which it is constantly sustained. It being positively proved that at least one portion of the cere-

bellum is in direct sympathy with the bodily organs, we cannot avoid giving special attention to this region as likely to furnish matter of much scientific value. If there is a portion of the brain presiding over the action of the muscles, it must be large in the Indian, for what creature performs more muscular exertion in a lifetime than he. The head of every Indian which we have examined, presents a large and well balanced cerebellum. We cannot be indifferent to the coincidence of this development and the great animal power of its possessor, and the comparative freedom from disease, or long continued physical prostration. These considerations must add strength to the doctrine that the base of the brain should be fairly enlarged, provided there is due balance of the superior parts.

Here we wish to present some points of Indian character bearing upon our own mentality and habits, and we shall find that they are less unenviable in many respects than we had supposed.

They are almost equal to the Anglo-Saxon in exalted dignity of character. This quality has buoyed up the spirit of the savage through the terrible trials and disasters which it has been their lot to endure. They court death rather than degradation. They seldom survive the fall of that great "pillar of independence." When it is broken down they only seek to be "gathered to their fathers." They surpass us in tenacity of memory—not in learning (in which we are aided by our literature), but in the innate power of recollection. Their whole history is given by this power. An old Indian can recount with marvellous accuracy the occurrences of his life, not omitting even the minute details of his story. Sometimes the experience of a few fathers among ourselves is carefully given to their children; but they are left to derive information from other sources than the fireside. Their patience, self-denial, and liberality, is in striking contrast with the impatience, luxuriousness, and illiberality manifested among us. The Indian recognizes the great principle of equal rights, and says to the President of the United States, "I am a man and you are another!"* They employ the best means to attain physical perfection—bathe in the rivers, live in the air, and practise merry sports, obeying the natural law as strictly as we do—thus arriving at a green old age.

We will now give some particular account of tribes and individuals. The Indians inhabiting the territory of the United States are of a very similar character. There are, however, tribes of superior and inferior grades. The most powerful specimens belong to the largest tribes, and inhabit the selectest portions of the country. There are some, as the Pah Utah, and those occupying the desert portions of California, who are supposed to be descendants of a class of degraded criminals, once banished from the rich hunting-grounds of the plains, and valleys of the rivers. Those who occupied the great North-West territory furnished the noted chief Black Hawk, whose cranial dimensions are among the largest on record.

Keokuk, of Iowa, is another great example, the bust of whom adorns the cabinet of Messrs. Fowlers and Wells. That powerful tribe, the Sioux, are conceded by travellers to be the most perfectly proportioned of all Indians. We have measured the head of a living chief of the Pottawatamies (a tribe which has ever ranked high in the scale of intelligence, and which formerly inhabited the Grand Prairie of Illinois), and found it to be 23 inches in circumference below, and 21 about the top. From ear to ear over Individuality, 11 inches, over Firmness, 15½: and these figures were fully sustained by admeasurements in all other directions upon the head. The name of this chief is Chab-nee, he is a noted member of his once powerful tribe,—is straight and strong, although 73 years of age, measures 42 inches about the chest, is intelligent, honest, and peaceful, and is a—man.

But the great majority of heads are much

* The first words of Black Hawk to President Jackson.

inferior to this in size, and rarely is a skull found exhibiting dimensions which would at all justify us in any other conclusions than that the living head was much below the average of white men.

In an article contributed by Dr. Samuel G. Morton, to Mr. H. R. Schoolcraft's great work on the Indian Tribes, many important phrenological items are set forth. The largest heads are those of the Shawnees (which was the tribe of that celebrated warrior and orator, Tecumseh.) It is stated that the head of the "untamed Shawnee was larger than that of the Indian of Mexico" who made some progress in the arts, and was seemingly much the wiser and more nearly civilized. There is no discrepancy here, for the Mexican only excelled in those peculiar characteristics, while he was inferior to the Shawnee in courage and heroic spirit—the one had more intellect, the other still greater strength of character.

Thus we see that Phrenology is not only sustained by a comparison with Indian character, but the application of its principles must reveal much truth, by which we may be guided in practical life as well as in philosophy. We gather scientific information from the observations of the animal kingdom. Shall we not derive benefit from the study of the savage but natural qualities of the Indian? If we do not, when he is gone, his history will be useless, and his experience be as nothing.

HINTS

AT THE RATIONALE OF MENTAL PHENOMENA.

In their opinions respecting the nature of that power which reasons and reflects, mankind have long been divided. On the one side, all mental phenomena have been ascribed to a power entirely distinct from and above physical forces; while, on the other, physical causes have been regarded as the sole cause of mind. It cannot be denied that physical causes do influence the mind. Whether a man is a wise man or an idiot, is found to depend upon his cerebral structure, and whether he be rational or lunatic, depends upon the healthy or morbid action of his brain. The food he eats and the air he breathes influence his feelings and propensities. It is said that literary men frequently use opium and tobacco, in order to produce a flow of thought; and it is a common saying that "overdone beef produces cholera;" "cider makes people cross," &c. The temporary derangement of the mind while a person is under the influence of alcoholic drinks, proves that the mind is influenced by substances taken into the system. Not only does food and air influence our feelings and propensities, but without them life becomes extinct, and mental effects are no longer cognizable. It is plain, then, that the brain and physical causes have something to do with those manifestations of mind that are at present cognizable to our senses, and that, therefore, mind, as it appears to us, is under law, and a legitimate subject for inquiry. In an investigation of this nature, the first question that arises is, How is thought produced through the agency of the brain? The proximate cause of every thing that takes place, is an action or motion; every effect presupposes an action or motion; we cannot conceive of a thing taking place without it. We see that heat and electricity, things as perfectly intangible and weightless as thought, are produced by motion of the grossest matter; surely then thought may be produced by the action of such highly organized matter as the brain.

It has been found by observation of the brain of patients whose skulls have been partially removed, that whenever the mind is active, the brain undergoes a constant motion proportioned in activity to the intensity of thought. Combe mentions a case reported by Dr. Prèsquin, observed by him in one of the hospitals of Mont-

pelier in 1821. "He saw in a female patient, the brain motionless and lying within the cranium when she was in a dreamless sleep; in motion and protruding without the skull when she was agitated by dreams; more protruded in dreams reported by herself to be vivid; and still more so when awake, especially if engaged in active thought or sprightly conversation. Similar cases have been reported by others, and the facts are generally acknowledged.

It is not easy to imagine how stimulus, as alcohol or opium, taken into the system, should influence the mind, otherwise than in influencing the action of the brain; while, on the other hand, a compression of the brain brings all mental activity to a stop. How can compression influence the brain otherwise than by stopping its motions? If thought is so entirely dependent upon the motion of the brain, surely this motion is a necessary cause in the production of thought. How this motion is produced, or how it acts in producing thought, I do not intend to attempt to explain; perhaps the latter question may be better answered when the mechanism of the brain is better understood. If the action of the brain be the proximate cause by which ideas are produced, then the cause of different ideas would be different actions or motions of the brain, influenced by its structure and other causes.

The primary faculty of mind is consciousness or power of sensation; sensation we suppose to be occasioned by an excitation propagated in an external organ, by external influences, and conveyed through sensory nerves to the brain. Though the action of external agents, as light, sound, &c., upon an organ of sense, is the first cause of sensation, yet we find this action of itself is unable to constitute a sensation. We may be looking directly at an object, and yet, if the mind be otherwise engaged, have no consciousness of vision; and so of hearing, smelling, tasting, and feeling. We always find it to depend upon whether the sensation or the thought with which the mind is preoccupied, is most intense, which shall command attention; but in either case the sensation is produced in the mind and not in the organ.

Not only does our capability of feeling the sensation at all depend upon taking thought, but it also depends in a great measure upon the mind how we feel it. Every one knows how liable he is to be deceived as to the nature of an object of sight by misjudging of its magnitude. Thus, a fly near by may be imagined an ox at a distance, which shows plainly that the eye and optic nerve are merely conductors of the sight, while we are indebted to the powers of thought for all idea of distance and magnitude; and that when we are placed in a situation in which we cannot determine from comparison with a preceding observation the relative size, distance, &c., of the object, sense is completely at fault. It is the same with hearing; it is evident that a low sound close at hand, and a loud one at a distance, would produce a similar vibration upon the tympanum. It is only when we become familiar with a sound that we can judge correctly of its distance. Thus, when we hear the sound of a bell, we are able readily to say how far off it may be.

The other senses differ from sight and hearing in taking cognition only of substances which must be in contact with the extremities of the several classes of nerves. They are consequently less liable to deception, but are equally dependent upon the mind. There is a curious illustration of the agency of mind in the sense of feeling. It is frequently the case with those who have had a limb amputated, that, owing to some irritation of a nerve at the stump, sensation is supposed to be felt at some part of the missing member. Here it is obvious that as the mind has always associated the irritation of that nerve with the particular member where it terminated, it would still continue to do so though the members were absent. Sensation, then, cannot exist in the member or organ which merely receives an irritation which is propagated through the sensory nerves of the brain.

Every sensory nerve we find to terminate in an organ or nervous expansion, fitted to receive and convey irritations arising from various properties of bodies; the eye being irritated by light, the ear by sounds, &c., &c., each distinct sight and sound producing a different irritation, which is conveyed by sensory nerves to the brain.

We see that the motor nerves convey an irritation from the brain to the muscles, to produce the various motions of the body. In the same manner we suppose the sensory nerves may convey irritations received by an organ of sense, from the external world to the brain. We know that a galvanic current is conveyed by the motor nerves, and that it will excite a similar muscular motion with the action of the will. If electricity excite the muscles through the motor nerves, surely light, sound, &c., may excite the brain through the sensory nerves; and as a stimulus, like alcohol or opium, added to the blood, may produce an irritation, and excite a particular feeling or passion in the brain, so an irritation through the senses may excite a particular sensation.

Ideas being once formed in the mind, the next step, in order to place them in a condition in which we may reason from and compare them, is that they should be so arranged as to be reproduced or remembered when required.

It is in accordance with analogy, that if ideas are first produced by an action of the brain, their recurrence (which constitutes the faculty of memory) should be the result of a similar action. Let us see, then, how far this explanation will agree with the facts that have been observed in relation to the phenomena of memory. It is obvious, if this is the manner in which memory is produced, that it should be the result, when by any means the brain, or that portion of it devoted to the faculty, is made to undergo an action similar to that by which the idea was first produced.

The same action of the brain, or the same feelings, propensities and thoughts, may be produced by different causes. Mirth may be produced by the sight of a ludicrous object, by a queer idea, or by the action of a gas inhaled into the lungs, and evil propensities are produced by harsh words or by various stimulants taken into the system. Whenever, from any cause, that portion of the brain devoted to the purpose is made to undergo a motion like that by which an idea is produced, the memory of that idea will be the result, provided of course other parts act in harmony. It is a singular power of the mind, by which it distinguishes the memory of an idea from the idea itself, or one idea from another, yet it is something that depends upon the action of the brain or some part of it. We may lose all consciousness under the influence of narcotics, or we may be partially unconscious through a derangement of the action of the brain, so as to be unable to distinguish a real sensation from an imaginary one, or an idea from the memory of it.

Memory may arise without any effort of the will, and be continued through a train of thought, through the influence of habit. Involuntary memory generally arises through what is called association of ideas: thus an idea or train of ideas is frequently brought up on visiting the same locality or engaging in the same occupation, as when they first occurred. In the same manner the sight or thought of a loathsome object will bring to mind and sometimes reproduce the nausea excited by its taste or odor, or the title of a story bring up the whole tale. The idea is brought up by the place or thing with which it has become associated, and is then continued through the train, through the influence of habit. It is owing to this principle that the mind, when not excited in another direction, rather goes over old thoughts than engages in entirely new ones, and that the more a thing is thought of, the more firmly it is fixed in the memory, and the more likely to be thought of again.

It is known that the propensities depend upon the structure of the brain, in the same manner we suppose the power of habit depends upon a

change wrought in the structure of the brain by its use. We know that the exercise of any part of the body causes an increased flow of blood to the part; it rushes forward to supply the place of that consumed in the manufacture of tissue, or, in other words, used in the production of force. We also know that more blood is furnished than is required to keep the part in the same condition, (unless the system be overtasked,) and consequently more tissue is formed than wasted, and the member gains in size and strength from its use. We also know that the new tissue is found in a manner to facilitate the motion to which the member is used; thus the blacksmith's arm becomes adept to one kind of motion, and that of the boxer to another.

These facts, applied to the brain, furnish a natural explanation of the power of habit over the mind. Of course if a long-continued motion in a particular manner, gives the brain or any part of the body an aptitude to that motion, a single motion would give a proportional aptitude: hence we see that, all other circumstances being equally favorable, the brain is more likely to undergo a former motion, especially if started in that way by an external association, than to engage in an entirely new one. Were not for this, in the infinite variety of circumstances that act upon the brain, thoughts would rarely be reproduced. Indeed, as it is, they are rarely reproduced in exactly the same manner. The mind being started in a former train of thought, follows it more or less closely, according as other influences acting upon it agree with those at the former time. It is well known that, as a rule, people with the least originality have the better memory; and when the mind departs far from its normal state, as in insanity, on again returning to its normal condition, no recollection is had of events that the mind was cognizant of while in a state of insanity; while, if insanity return again, normal memory is lost, and abnormal memory takes its place.

Thus we see that not only is a dissimilar state of the brain at the time of the reproduction of an idea, from that at its first production, prejudicial to memory, but that the difference may be so great as to prevent the memory of an idea that occurred in a former state altogether, showing most unmistakably that memory is controlled by the physical state of the brain—that in widely different states of the brain, where a similar action cannot be produced, memory cannot be produced.

The force of habit furnishes an explanation for all the phenomena of involuntary memory, while that which is voluntary must, in accordance with analogy, be ascribed to a similar action of the brain brought about by a different cause.

Whether that cause is an immaterial spirit or the stimulus of the blood acting upon the brain; or whether what we call natural forces are altogether the effects of an infinite spirit acting through matter, is a question the preceding remarks do not interfere with. Seeing that physical causes do influence mental manifestations, I have ventured to throw together a few thoughts on the question, How do they influence them? The ultimate cause I leave as I found it. G. W. S.

LONGEVITY OF LITERARY WOMEN.—The following examples show that devotion to literary duties is not necessarily destructive to the health and lives of women:

Name.	Died.	Age.
Mrs. Hofland,	1844	74
Jane Porter,	'50	74
Mrs. Chapone,	'61	75
Mrs. Sherwood,	'51	77
B. Maria Roche,	'45	80
Mrs. Barbauld,	'25	82
Mrs. Piozzi,	'21	82
Mrs. Edgeworth,	'49	82
Mrs. Amelia Opie,	'53	85
Miss Birney,	'40	88
Hannah More,	'33	88
Joanna Bailey,	'51	89
Mrs. Carter,	'06	90
Jane West,	'52	93
Hon. Mrs. Monkton,	'40	94
Harriet Lee,	'51	95
Mrs. Garrick,	—	97
Caroline L. Herschell,	'46	98

THE UTILITY OF PHRENOLOGY.

PHRENOLOGY is the most *useful* of all modern discoveries; for while others enhance creature comforts mainly, this Science teaches LIFE and its LAWS, and unfolds human nature in all its aspects.

Its fundamental doctrine is, that each mental faculty is exercised by means of a portion of the brain, called its organ, the size and quality of which are proportionate to its power.

ITS PROOF is Universal Nature. All animals, as compared with all others, and all human beings, as contrasted with all others, and with all animals, furnish living demonstration that it is interwoven through all nature. Professor Silliman, who heads the scientific corps of this country, and who would commend no more than truth obliged him to, bears the following testimony:

"Phrenology undertakes to accomplish for man what philosophy performs for the external world; it claims to disclose the real state of things, and to present Nature unveiled, and in her true features."

A good Phrenologist will prove it to your own consciousness, by delineating your character, talents, and peculiarities far more accurately than your own mother could do.

It embodies the only true SCIENCE of MIND, and philosophy of human nature, ever divulged. It analyzes all the human elements and functions, thereby showing of what materials we are composed, and how to develop them. On this point hear Bishop Whately, the greatest logician of his time, who says:

"Even if all connection between the brain and mind were a perfect chimera, the treatises of Phrenologists would be of great value, from their employing a metaphysical nomenclature far more logical, accurate, and convenient than Locke, Stewart, and other writers of their schools."

Among the thousands of prominent men in all ranks and stations of life, who are not only believers in the fundamental principles of Phrenology, but who preach and practice it in their daily avocations, we may name the following:

DR. JOHN W. FRANCIS.
DR. C. A. LEE
DR. J. V. C. SMITH.
DR. MCCLINTOCK.
DR. JOHN BELL.
PROF. C. CALDWELL.
PROF. S. G. MORTON.
PROF. S. G. HOWE.
PROF. GEORGE BUSH.
JUDGE E. P. HURLBUT.
HON. T. J. RUSE.

HON. WM. H. SEWARD.
HON. HORACE GREELY.
BISHOP WHATELY.
HON. HORACE MANN.
WM. C. BRYANT.
AMOS DEANE.
REV. ORVILLE D. WEY.
REV. JOHN PI. BEONT.
REV. H. W. BEECHER.
HON. S. S. RANDALL.

PHRENOLOGY shows how the bodily conditions influence mind and morals—a most eventful range of truth. HORACE MANN remarks: "I look upon Phrenology as the guide to philosophy and the handmaid of Christianity. Whoever disseminates true Phrenology is a public benefactor."

It likewise develops Nature's original type of complete humanity, the Creator's *beau-ideal* of perfect men and women, namely those in whom all the human functions are vigorous, well proportioned, and rightly exercised.

And this perfect type shows individuals and communities wherein they depart from it, and thereby discloses both the real origin of human sins and sufferings, as well as the means of obviating them, by returning to this type.

PHRENOLOGY teaches the true system of Education. To educate any thing we must first know its nature. By analyzing all the mental faculties, the science of Phrenology shows how to develop and to discipline each separately, and all collectively, into as perfect beings as our hereditary faults will allow. Indeed, to Phrenology mainly is the world indebted for its modern educational improvements, and most of its leaders in this department are Phrenologists.

PHRENOLOGY teaches parents for what occupation in life their children are adapted, and in which they can, and can not, be successful and happy—a point of the utmost practical importance, that they may be educated accordingly. How many most promising young men drag out a disappointed life for want of this knowledge! Hon. Thomas J. Rusk, United States Senator, observes:

"When a man properly understands himself, mentally and physically, his road to happiness is smooth, and society has a strong guarantee for his good conduct and usefulness."

It also teaches parents the exact characteristics of children, and thereby how to manage them properly; to what motives or faculties to appeal, and what to avoid; what desires to restrain, and what to call into action, etc.

PHRENOLOGY teaches us our fellow-men. It discloses their real character; tells us whom to trust and mistrust, whom to select and reject for specific places and stations; enables mechanics to choose apprentices who have a particular knack or talent for particular trades; tells who will always bungle; shows us who will, and will not, make us warm and perpetual friends, and who are, and are not, adapted to become partners in business. More, it even decides, beforehand, who can, and can not, live together affectionately and happily in wedlock, and on what points differences will arise.

Most of all, PHRENOLOGY teaches us OUR OWN SELVES; our faults, and how to obviate them; our excellences, and how to make the most of them; our proclivities to virtue and vice, and how to nurture the former and avoid provocation to the latter.

Properly applied, by a judicious Examination, it becomes a PRACTICAL GUIDE to Self-Culture, telling us specifically what faculties to cultivate and what to restrain, and how to model ourselves into as superior beings as our natural capabilities will allow. Nor can money be expended to greater practical advantage than in obtaining this *scientific*, and therefore *reliable*, knowledge of ourselves and our fellow-men.

Having consecrated our lives to the study and practice of this, we profess to be able to pronounce opinions so accurate and reliable that you may adopt them as "life guides" in the improvement, development, and perfection of yourselves and children.

This service we are always prepared to render, at our offices. Rooms are provided for the reception of individuals and parties, where Professional Examinations may at all times be made, and Charts, with full written Descriptions of Character, furnished.

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Psychology.

THE SOUL AND THE OUTER WORLD.

WITHIN the last five or six years the world has been made extensively acquainted with an interesting class of phenomena which have been known under the general title of "electro-psychology," or "electro-biology." They consist of vivid fantastic impressions produced upon the minds of certain susceptible persons, generally by the authoritative declarations and commands of an operator. For instance, the person used as a subject may be told in a tone of positive assurance, that he is in the midst of a garden, surrounded by beautiful flowers, when he will seem to himself to absolutely see the flowers, and will commence the motions of plucking them from their stems; or he may be told that a venomous serpent is lurking at his feet, and he will shrink back with horror from an *actual appearance* of the reptile, as described; or he may, in like manner, even be made to forget, for the time being, his own personal identity, and to believe that he is any other person. Indeed, almost any idea however absurd, may in this way be impressed upon his mind with all the vividness of reality. These phenomena, however, are too well known to require farther description; and we speak of them at present, only to introduce the more special theme of this essay, in which we propose to develop some *practical suggestions* as resulting from a farther view of the *law* which governs these impressions.

For the want of a better definition, the law governing these impressions may be called the law of *physical assimilation*. For, by the action of the operator, generally through the channels

of sense, upon the passive soul of the subject, the inner conditions and percipient powers of the latter are *assimilated* to the idea intended to be impressed. For instance, suppose the psychological subject is authoritatively told that there is a horse standing before him. By this positive annunciation, aided by a slight magnetic connection between himself and the operator, almost the same movements and conditions are produced among the faculties of his mind that would have been caused by the out-standing reality of that alleged horse, and these inner conditions and movements of the faculties in either case are all that constitute his sense of the presence of the horse.

This law of psychical assimilation being, as it is, abundantly established, it becomes extremely probable that it applies, in greater or less degrees to *all* persons; that it operates through *all* the avenues through which the soul is acted upon from the ideal and actual realms without itself, and that the internal states and operations of the soul are characterized by its influence in all the relations of life, and in a degree little suspected by mankind in general. We need not suppose that the action of a human operator is always necessary in order to determine internal psychical impressions and conditions, as whatever in the great subjective and objective world is capable of producing an impression even in the normal way, must necessarily act and produce its specific psychological results, after some modification of the same law.

In an article published in a previous number of this Journal, we showed that the avenues through which the soul receives impressions are seven in number, designated as touch, (or feeling) taste, sight, hearing, smell, the cerebral or mental sense, (called by the old metaphysicians the "common sense,") and lastly the intuition, or sense of self-evident truths. Psychical influences received through the channels of touch, taste, and smell, each as *individually* addressed, are, of course, not so marked and important as those received through the higher avenues, but they are sufficiently conspicuous to merit a few passing remarks.

Thus, that the various modifications and degrees of external TOUCH or FEELING as dependent upon the various conditions of temperature, clothing, &c.; should have a great influence in augmenting or blunting, or otherwise characterizing, the *internal* feeling, or the sensitiveness of the soul, is a supposition which might reasonably rest upon *à priori* grounds. It is confirmed by a comparison of the cold, unfeeling, and emotionless soul of the Laplander or Esquimaux, with the warm, sentimental, and pathetic soul of the Italian, and by the almost certain fact that climate has established the difference between the two. From the tests of our own personal experience, moreover, we may find that continued coldness to the external sense is totally incompatible with warm internal feelings and emotions. A hint is here afforded to missionaries and reformers of those who are in moral and physical degradation and destitution; and it is that the *outer* condition of these classes must be made comfortable by clothing and fuel before even the most eloquent and evangelical preaching can take much effect upon their internal feelings and morals.

The sense of TASTE, also, according as it is habitually addressed, favorably or otherwise, exerts a corresponding influence upon the *internal* or *psychical* taste. This may not, at first be obvious to those who are not in the habit of closely observing the correspondence between the outer and inner man with their respective functions and susceptibilities. The truthfulness of our assertion, however, will be more than suspected when the bungling uncouthness of the dress, furniture, and all artistic productions of the Russian serf whose *external* taste is principally familiar with sour bread and cabbage, is compared with the exquisitely refined mental tastes of the Frenchman with whom gustatory enjoyments are provided for in the most scientific manner. Savory

food, temperately eaten, is, moreover, generally known to inspire social feelings, sparkling thoughts, and refined and poetical sentiments, whilst the habitual use of coarse unpalatable fare, badly served up, tends to produce mental coarseness, gruffness, and insensibility to the beautiful and refined in all the æsthetical faculties and mental and moral habits.

We all know that interior states of the soul are immediately and powerfully affected through the sense of sight, and that the effect always corresponds to the nature of the object beheld. One important function of this outer sense is to lay the foundation of internal images or ideal sights, and through them to affect the æsthetical and moral faculties. Thus the habitual viewing of beautiful objects in nature and art tends to store the mind with beautiful thought-forms and conceptions (which are spiritually so real that a good clairvoyant could even see them if he were to look into our minds,) and from these thought-forms a correspondingly beautiful and harmonious æsthetical and moral state may be induced in the soul—whereas a congregation of unbeautiful, deformed, and disgusting sights tends to fill the soul with impure images and contemplations, which, if continued, must necessarily, to some extent, exercise a corresponding influence upon the permanent development of its character. Individuals, families, nations, and churches who would cultivate the beauties of the interior man must not, therefore, neglect to accompany their moral efforts with corresponding embodiments in the outer world as addressing the eye, or their success can not possibly be complete; and here we discover an important utilitarian aspect of painting, sculpture, æsthetical gardening, &c.

Still more powerful influences may descend to the soul through the sense of HEARING, as the sweet and softening influence of the voice of friendship, the cries of terror, the hoarse croakings of anger, or the impassioned strains of beautiful music, fully prove. Vocal sound, indeed, is the natural exponent, excitant and soother of the passions among all the higher forms even of the brute creation, and it is so to a still greater extent among mankind. The parent, therefore, who would properly govern the affections and actions of his child; the reformer who would elevate his brother, and the preacher or other orator who would stir or subdue the souls of his auditors, must see that the quality and intonations of his voice correspond to the sentiments and emotions which he would convey to their minds, or he will necessarily fall short of full success. Some years ago a President of the United States was undoubtedly elected mainly by the influence of song-singing; and it is believed that by a proper development of the resources of music, and a scientific application of them to the moral and social wants of mankind, the world might be stirred to its depths, and thorough reforms in all matters requiring reform might be effected in a very short time.

The sentimental and almost spiritual feelings caused by the delicious perfumes of certain flowers, and the opposite feelings produced by the odors of offensive bodies, prove that the sense of SMELL is, or may be made, a vehicle of influence to the soul almost equally powerful with the influences descending through the other channels which have been named; but we have room only for a passing hint on this point.

That through the *sixth* channel of psychical impression, or what we have called the *cerebral* or *mental* sense, the soul is still more powerfully affected and permanently characterized, must, of course, be sufficiently obvious; for it is through this channel that the soul receives impressions of causes, principles, relations, &c., and communes with the reasonings, metaphysical and religious theories, poetical imaginations, and other intellectual and emotional operations of foreign minds. Still more powerfully characteristic of the soul's internal state and operations are the influences which descend to it through its seventh, last, and highest avenue of impression, called the *INTU-*

ITION, and which is the sense of all self-evident facts, principles, and truths. In its higher functions however it is measurably independent of the outer world and its moral dynamics, and operates to rescue the soul from slavery to the influences acting upon it through the lower channels of impressions.

From the foregoing considerations, therefore, it is obvious that the soul must, in a great degree become assimilated to, and receive the permanent impress of the influences in the outer world by which it is constantly surrounded, and by which it is habitually addressed through the various avenues of impression which we have named. If outer scenes, circumstances, associations, and the current thoughts of other minds, &c., are of a low, unbeautiful and immoral character, the whole moral, intellectual, and æsthetical tone of the soul that has been daily addressed by them for a long time, will necessarily be lowered, to a proximity to the same level, and its developments will often present an exact transcript and correspondence of them, and *vice versa* when these influences are of a high order. The marked peculiarities in the tempers, tastes, customs, opinions, &c., of different persons, communities, and nations, according to the physical, social, intellectual, artistic, and religious influences under which they have always lived, sufficiently illustrate and demonstrate this principle. All this as a matter of observation, has been more or less definitely known by moral philosophers before; but the *law* upon which it depends, which we have called the law of psychical assimilation, has not been sufficiently apprehended to admit of the advantage which may be taken of it in avoiding imperfect, and securing true and happy developments and conditions of the soul.

A due appreciation of this law will render us painfully sensible of the many corrupting and demoralizing tangibilities, aliments, sights, sounds, smells, and intellectual and moral representations everywhere met with in the present state of society. The general exterior aspects of our cities and other populous places, and even the homes of isolated families, often present scenes of disorder, confusion, and antagonism, accompanied with the most disgusting sights, sounds, and smells, and which must necessarily tend to fill the minds of those who familiarly mingle with them, with images and thoughts of a degrading nature, and entirely unfavorable to the cultivation of refined tastes and elevated moral and fraternal sensibilities. The very thought, to say nothing of the outer appearance, of some such hells of *physical* and *moral* filth as exist in the heart of New York city, for example, tends to *magnetize every soul*, more or less, into corresponding degradations, and is thus pestilential to all the higher and holier attributes of humanity; and if individuals and social compacts could really feel how much they are degenerating, or at least being obstructed in their moral and social progress, by permitting such sources of corruption and impure moral miasmata to remain in their midst, some just and effectual measures to cleanse, purify, and beautify, would be sought immediately.

We had intended to offer, in this connection, some remarks upon the psychological influence of the constant appeals to the soul through its *sixth* and *seventh* avenues, which comprise its more strictly *mental* and *affectional* sensibilities; but space permits us only to offer these general practical rules: Never listen to, or read, accounts of murders, rapes, seductions, riots, or brutal fights, nor encourage the relation or publication of the same, except so far as the latter may be necessary to intelligent efforts to remove the evil. It is known that during the cholera season many individuals caught the infection by merely hearing or reading, and morbidly contemplating, the accounts of the ravages of the disease. *Moral* diseases are far more infectious than the cholera; and if we would escape, and have our children and the world escape, being psychologized and assimilated with them, let us

banish the records, and even the thoughts of them from our firesides and from public contemplation, except, as before said, so far as they need to be known to excite efforts at removal. On the contrary, let refined, pure, and holy thoughts, images, &c., ever be made prominent, and the souls of their contemplators will gradually and surely become the *permanent* transcripts of them in their interior characteristics. W. F.

APOLLONIUS.

AN ANCIENT VISIONIST.

If there is a reality in the psychological facts and philosophy from time to time set forth in this department of the *Journal*, it is of course presumable that illustrative examples would be furnished, more or less, in the history of all ages and nations. Researches among the records of the past determines this to be the case; and among the many examples that might be mentioned, are those furnished in the history of Apollonius, a native of Tyana in Cappadocia, and who was born not far from the beginning of the Christian era.

According to Philostratus, preintimations received by his mother during her pregnancy pointed to him as a remarkable personage, and from his childhood he was distinguished for extraordinary qualities of mind. In early life he attached himself to the austere tenets and discipline of the Pythagorean philosophy, abstaining entirely from animal food, living on fruits and herbs, going barefoot, and suffering his hair to grow to its full length. He spent much of his time in the temple of Æsculapius at Ægæ, and was by its priests initiated into the mysteries of the healing art; and he subsequently travelled extensively in various oriental countries, conversing everywhere with the priests and magi, and storing his mind with their occult wisdom. A modern adept in the knowledge of psychological laws will of course not wonder that, with a favorable constitution, this mode of discipline and culture should procure for him the development of remarkable psychological powers; and these facts remove in a great measure, if not wholly, the incredibility of several wonderful things stated of him by his biographer, Philostratus.

It is stated by this writer that Apollonius in one or two instances restored to life persons who were apparently dead, by processes which in our day would be pronounced purely psychological. While in the island of Crete, he exclaimed, on one occasion, that the sea was bringing forth land. It was afterwards ascertained that an island was at that moment rising out of the neighboring sea by the throes of an earthquake. While at the isthmus of Corinth, he predicted the attempt of Nero to cut through it. In the after part of his life, while at Ephesus, engaged in a public disputation, he suddenly changed his tone of voice and exclaimed, "Well done, Stephen! take heart; kill the tyrant, kill him!" and then after a short pause he added, "The tyrant is dead: he is killed this very hour." It afterwards proved that the tyrannical Emperor Domitian was actually slain by a band of conspirators at that very hour in the city of Rome.

Apollonius died at the advanced age of ninety-seven, and was regarded not only by his disciples, but by the Emperor Severus, as a divinely inspired personage, and his memory received distinguished honors. W. F.

THE British papers contain numerous and favorable notices of the American clipper-ships. Of one of them the London *Globe* says:

There is now in the London Docks, just arrived from Canton, a splendid clipper-ship, called the *Romance of the Sea*, 1,781 tons register, commanded by Capt. Dumaresque. This ship has just made one of the quickest voyages on record. After leaving Java Head on her way home from China, she made in 16 consecutive days 4,172 miles, in one of which she averaged 307 miles per day. This ship was built by Mr. Donald McKay, of Boston, was launched in November, 1853, and is one of the finest specimens of naval architecture afloat.

TWO PATHS OF LIFE.



CHILDHOOD.



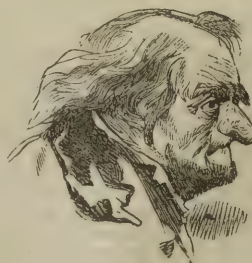
YOUTH.



MANHOOD.



MIDDLE LIFE.



AGE.

TWO PATHS IN LIFE.

THESE contrasted pictures furnish texts for a whole volume of sermons upon human life and destiny. The CHILD stands at the parting of the ways, and he may run through in succession all the phases depicted in either series of portraits. The essential elements of either course of development lie alike in those smooth features. Which shall be actually realized, depends mainly upon the influences brought to bear upon him from without. A few years of training in our schools upon the one hand, or in the streets upon the other, will make all the difference, in the YOUTH, between the characters that stand opposed to each other in these opposite pictures. A youth of study and training in a few years moulds the lineaments of the face into the resemblance of the first picture of MANHOOD; while, by a law equally inevitable, idleness and dissipation bring out all the lower animal faculties, which reveal themselves in the depressed forehead, the hard eyebrow, the coarse mouth, and the thickened neck of the opposite picture. The short-boy, and rowdy, and blackleg, if he escapes the State-prison and the gallows, passes, as he reaches the confines of MIDDLE AGE, into the drunken loafer, sneaking around the grog-shop in the chance of securing a *treat* from some one who knew him in his flush days; while he who has chosen the other path, as he passes the "mid journey of life," and slowly descends the slope towards AGE, grows daily richer in the love and esteem of those around him; and in the bosom of the family that gathers about his hearth, lives over again his happy youth and earnest manhood. What a different picture is presented in the fate of him who has chosen the returnless downward path, another and almost the last stage of which is portrayed in the companion sketch of AGE. The shadows deepen as he descends the hill of life. He has been successively useless, a pest, and a burden to society, and when he dies there is not a soul to wish that his life had been prolonged. Two lives like these lie in possibility enfolded within every infant born into the world.

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No. 308 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1855.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

CONGRESS.—The Second Session of the XXXIII.

Congress was opened in the Capitol at Washington, on Monday, Dec. 4. A communication from Mr. Aitchinson, resigning the office of President of the Senate, was announced, and General Cass was chosen chairman *pro tem*. The next day, the Senate proceeded to ballot for President, when it was found that Mr. Bright, of Indiana, was elected by a majority of 24 to 11. He is, consequently, ex-officio, Vice-President of the United States.

In the House, the Standing Committees for the session were announced by the Speaker. They are unchanged from the last session, with the exception of filling some vacancies. Thus far, the most important discussion has related to the Ostend Conference of American diplomatists, on which subject information was called for, and a long debate ensued. The general tone of remark was hostile to the appointment of foreign-born citizens, as representatives of this country abroad. The position of Mr. Soulé was commented on with a good deal of severity.

Notices have been given of bills for revising the naturalization laws, preventing persons of foreign birth from entering the army or navy, and for prohibiting the immigration of foreign paupers.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The Annual Message of the President is a well-written and dispassionate document, stating the political relations of the country with clearness and brevity. The territorial expansion of the United States has excited the jealousy of several European powers; but our present attitude and past course give assurance that our purposes are not aggressive, nor threatening to the safety and welfare of other nations. The question of neutral rights, in the present European conflict, exhibits a satisfactory aspect. Russia has given her assent to the principles claimed by the United States: and, though none of the other powers have yet taken final action on the subject, no objections have been made to the proposed stipulations. The proceedings at San Francisco with regard to the French Consul have been explained to the French Government, with no interruption of existing friendly relations. The misunderstanding which subsequently arose from the forbidding of Mr. Soulé, the American Minister to Spain, to pass through France on his way from London to Madrid, has been amicably arranged. The French Government has disclaimed any design to deny the right of transit through her territory, and Mr. Soulé has returned to Spain by the route from which he was excluded by the French police. There is reason to believe that the present Government of Spain will be more favorably inclined than the preceding to make suitable arrangements for restoring harmony and preserving peace between that country and the United States. With regard to the other powers on the American continent, there are still mutual grievances between the United States and Mexico; pending negotiations with Brazil, promising the free navigation of the Amazon; and in Central America, new difficulties have arisen, especially in regard to the burning of Greytown. Our domestic condition is made the subject of favorable comment. The National Finances, according to the President's exhibit, stand thus:

Total Revenue for the last fiscal year.....	\$73,549,705
Expenditure except for Public Debt.....	51,018,249
Payments on account of Public Debt.....	24,336,831
Actual Reduction of the Public Debt.....	20,160,22
Balance in the Treasury, July 1, 1854.....	2,922,892
Balance in the Treasury, July 1, 1855.....	2,137,967
Actual amount of Public Debt, Nov. 27, 1854.....	34,975,456
Estimated current expenditures for this year.....	43,76,590
Estimated receipts for this year.....	58,609,330

Leaving a large balance in the Treasury, except so far as it may be reduced by payments on account of principal of the Public Debt.

With respect to the public lands, the President remarks as follows:

"The suggestions which I submitted in my annual Message of last year, in reference to grants of land in aid of the construction of railways, were less full and explicit than the magnitude of the subject and subsequent developments would seem to render proper and desirable. Of the soundness of the principle then asserted with regard to the limita-

tion of the power of Congress, I entertain no doubt; but in its application, it is not enough that the value of lands in a particular locality may be enhanced; that, in fact, a larger amount of money may probably be received in a given time for alternate sections, than could have been realized for all the sections, without the impulse and influence of the proposed improvements. A prudent proprietor looks beyond limited sections of his domain, beyond present results, to the ultimate effect which a particular line of policy is likely to produce upon all his possessions and interests. The Government, which is trustee in this matter for the people of the States, is bound to take the same wise and comprehensive view. Prior to and during the last session of Congress, upward of thirty millions of acres of land were withdrawn from public sale, with a view to applications for grants of this character pending before Congress. A careful review of the whole subject led me to direct that all such orders be abrogated, and the land restored to market; and instructions were immediately given to that effect. The applications at the last session contemplated the construction of more than five thousand miles of road, and grants to the amount of nearly twenty millions of acres of the public domain."

The Message concludes with a forcible statement of the solemn duties imposed upon the American Government.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.—The general facts contained in this document are as follows: During the year ending June 30, there were 7,085,000 acres sold for cash; 8,402,000 located by land warrants, and 14,000 by other certificates; 11,000,000 reported as swamp lands, and 1,751,000 for internal improvement—making a total of 23,238,313 acres. For the last quarter, 4,730,000 acres were disposed of, being altogether an increase of sales amounting to 5,600,000 acres over the previous year, though there is a diminution of 2,000,000, including land warrant and swamp transactions, the difference being caused by the fact that the most of the grants for bounty lands, swamps, railroads, &c., had previously been disposed of. The sale for the third quarter of the current calendar year are more than twice as heavy as those for the corresponding quarter of the previous year, though the locations are less numerous.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.—The whole number of post offices in the United States, on the 30th June, 1854, was 23,548; net increase for the year ending that date, 1,228. The total number of offices on the first of December, 1854, was 23,925. On the 30th June last, there were in operation 6,697 mail routes. The number of contractors was 5,167. The length of these routes is estimated at 219,935 miles. The total annual transportation of mails was 63,837,005 miles, costing \$4,630,676, and divided as follows, viz.: 21,267,603 miles by modes not specified, at \$1,092,393, about 5 cents per mile; 20,590,530 miles by coach, at \$1,290,095, about 6 cents per mile; 15,493,389 miles by railroad, at \$1,753,610, about 11 cents 4 mills per mile; 5,795,483 miles by steamboat, at \$459,98, about 8 cents 4 mills per mile. Compared with the services of the 30th June, 1853, there is an increase of 1,494,463 miles of transportation, or about 2½ per cent., and of \$134,703 cost, being about three per cent. The increase of railroad service is 2,446,684 miles, and the expense \$157,251, being 19 per cent. in transportation, and not quite 1½ per cent. in cost. The increased transportation by modes not specified is 377,157 miles, or about 1 per cent., at a cost of \$37,520, or 3 35-100 per cent. The transportation by coaches is less by 459,796 miles, or 2 per cent., though at an increased cost of \$53,187, or 6 33-100 per cent. The steamboat transportation during the past year was reduced 859,532 miles, or 15½ per cent., at a reduced cost of \$143,230, or 29 7-10 per cent. There were in service, on the 30th June last, 236 route agents, at a compensation of \$151,600 per annum; 21 local agents, at \$15,490 per annum; and 963 mail passengers, at \$92,131 80 per annum; making a total cost of 289,221 80 per annum to be added to the other cost of transportation.

REPORT OF THE PENSION OFFICE.—The whole number of pensioners, June 30, 1853, was 11,867. Annual amount payable to them, 1,070,079. Same, June 30, 1854, 14,065, and annual amount payable to them, \$1,172,651 63. Number of revolutionary soldiers on the roll, June 30, 1853, 1,395; number of revolutionary soldiers on the roll, June 30, 1854, 1,069. There have been taken from the rolls of the Army Pensioners during the year ending June 30, 1854, by death, 643; by transfer to the Treasury Department, as unclaimed pensions, 883; total, 1,526. Of the Navy Pensioners for the year ending Sept. 30, 1854, 24 are reported dead, and 38 transferred to the Treasury Department, as unclaimed pensions. Of those transferred to the Treasury Department, but few are again restored to the roll.

REPORT OF THE PATENT OFFICE.—According to the Report of the Commissioner of Patents, the arrearages in business in that office have been well pushed forward by increasing the number of examiners. Since the 1st of January, 1,600 patents have been issued, and the whole number for the year will reach 1,900, or double that of 1853.

REPORT ON COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.—From this report, it appears that there have been built within the present year 264 ships and barks, 69 brigs, 435 smaller vessels, and 121 steamboats, registering an aggregate of over 840,000 tons. There were built in the New York District, 40 ships and barks, 7 brigs, 185 smaller vessels, and 36 steamboats; 63,496 tons. The total registered tonnage of the United States, on the 30th of June, was 5,661,416; of which 2,383,819 was employed in foreign trade; 2,622,114 in coasting; 146,965 in cod-fishing; 181,901 in whaling, and 677,613 in steam navigation.

REPORT FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—The actual strength of the Army is only 10,745. The whole authorized strength is 14,216. The deficiency is fast decreasing by more rapid enlistments. A statement is given of the changes made in the distribution of the army during last year. The removal from Florida of the remnant of the Seminoles has received the attention of the Department; but its efforts have not been very successful. The Indian difficulties elsewhere are alluded to. The massacre of Lieut. Gratton and men by the Sioux is narrated, and the fact stated that the army force is quite inadequate to the protection of our frontier, and to punish Indian aggressions. Our entire loss in Indian actions during the year is four officers and sixty-three men killed, and four officers and forty-two men wounded. The occurrences on the frontier furnish deplorable proofs of the insufficiency of our military force, and of the absolute necessity for its increase, which was urged by the Secretary last year. Our effective force does not exceed 11,000 men, which is entirely inadequate for the purposes for which we maintain a standing army. Its immediate increase is urged, at a cost sufficient to give some degree of security to the Indian frontiers, for which purpose the regular force is the most efficient, cheap, proper, and constitutional means.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.—The official canvass for Governor of the State of New York, it is believed, will show a clear majority of about two hundred for Myron H. Clark, the candidate of the Whig Temperance and Anti-Nebraska parties. There is also said to be a large majority of the Legislature in favor of a prohibitory liquor law. The other candidates on the Clark ticket are elected by large majorities. The vote for governor, as far as ascertained, stands thus: Clark, 154,869; Seymour, 154,592; Ullmann, 121,050; Bronson, 33,590.

A NOBLE ACT.—George Beach, Esq., of Hartford, Ct., has erected a fine brick building in that city, comprising twelve comfortable tenements, which he designates "House for Widows,"—being intended for the comfort and accommodation of women who have been deprived of the means of support by loss of husbands, &c. This building he has put in the hands of trustees for that purpose—merely requiring of each tenant the nominal sum of \$10 a year, which is to pay repairs, insurance and taxes.

INDICTMENT OF THEODORE PARKER.—The Grand Jury of the October term of the United States Circuit at Boston found an indictment against the Rev. Theodore Parker and others. The indictment sets forth the legal proceedings which took place under the fugitive-slave act, and which led to the arrest of Anthony Burns by the U. S. Marshal of that district, who thereupon had him in legal custody, and then that one Theodore Parker, a clergyman, then and there, well knowing the premises, with force and arms did, knowingly and wilfully, obstruct, resist and oppose the said U. S. Marshal, to the great hindrance and obstruction of justice, to the evil example of all others in like cases offending, &c. Five counts in the indictment set forth the charges of resistance in various forms. Mr. Parker came in, accompanied by his friends, waived the reading of the indictment, and gave bail in \$1,500 for his appearance for trial on the 1st of March next. The bondsmen, who, as they said, claimed the privilege and honor of becoming bail for Mr. Parker, were Samuel May, Francis Jackson, and John R.

Manley. The Government do not expect to prove that Mr. Parker was present during the attack upon the Court House, but they allege that, by his speeches at Faneuil Hall, a few hours previously, he made himself a participant in the proceedings which followed. In his discourse on the Sunday after his arrest, he said that he had received many honors during his lifetime, but his arraignment in the U. S. Court on Wednesday was the highest honor he had yet received from his fellow-men.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—A report has been received by way of Lake Superior, that the bodies of Sir John Franklin and his party have been found by Dr. Kane. They were said to be completely frozen, and in a state of good preservation. There is nothing incredible in the account, although it cannot command general belief, until further details are made known.

SINGULAR CRIME.—For some time past, great consternation has been created among ladies visiting theatres and other places of amusement, by the destruction of their clothing by the sprinkling of oil of vitriol, by some unknown person. The culprit was detected in the act and arrested. The name of the man proves to be Theodore H. Gray. When detected, the police officer suddenly seized him by the hand, with the exclamation, "How are you—how do you do?" at the same time shaking the arm violently. A small patent oiling-can, filled with vitriol, dropped out. By the use of this oiling-can, which he concealed in an outside pocket prepared for that purpose, or in his sleeve, he was able to mingle in the crowd at places of amusement, and throw the vitriol upon the dresses that came near him. The can is a small tin contrivance, fitted with a flexible bottom, pressure upon which ejects the contents with considerable force. It is used on steamboats and in shops for oiling machinery. In Gray's hands it contained only vitriol. The prisoner had, previous to his arrest, borne an excellent character, and has, it appears, been rational upon every subject but that of throwing vitriol. Since his arrest, however, having come to his senses, he expressed deep regret for the course he has pursued, and admits his guilt in every complaint. His operations have been managed quite systematically, having had a pocket made in each side of his coat-skirts for the vitriol thrower which he carried with him. On passing a lady in the street, or at a place of amusement, a charge from this "thrower" or "syringe" was easily effected without detection upon her dress. In some cases the ladies have been severely burned, the action of the acid being instantaneous and like fire. The prisoner has a wife and two children living at 256 Deane street. His aged mother and two sisters reside with him. He is a printer by trade, and about 32 years of age, and carries on business at 104 Beekman street. He has recently suffered from pecuniary losses, and states that this probably was one of the causes that affected his reason.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.—In Oregon, the Snake Indians, a powerful and warlike tribe, have commenced hostilities against the whites. A whole train of immigrants were massacred with the most diabolical cruelties in the vicinity of Fort Borse, a post belonging to the Hudson Bay Company. Major Haller, with U. S. troops and volunteers, made a fruitless attempt to overtake and chastise the offenders. It is charged that the Company's agents have been furnishing the Snakes with arms and ammunition since their hostile intentions were apparent.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Thursday, Nov. 30, was observed in this and thirteen other States as a day of thanksgiving for the innumerable blessings which Infinite Goodness has showered upon us during the last twelve months. The weather in this city was clear, cold and bracing. During the morning, and for a day or two previous, thousands of persons left the city for different parts of the neighboring country, to join in the annual family reunion peculiar to these occasions. The principal current of this travel set eastward—the sons of New England, as usual, paying marked respect to this day, as a token of esteem for their forefathers. In this city, business was generally suspended, and the day passed off quietly, and in a happy manner.

The children attached to the "Ladies Five Points' Mission House," and Mr. Pease's "Five Points' House of Industry," were most liberally entertained from the bountiful supplies of the city hotels and different friends of the institutions.

The "Home of the Friendless," the children on Randall's Island, and the destitute strangers at Ward's Island, were nobly cared for, and by a corresponding liberality, were enabled to enjoy the good things of the day. The neighboring cities belonging to this State were happily employed in partaking and dispensing the comforts of this festive season.

FOREIGN.

THE WAR.—The latest accounts from the seat of war show that Sebastopol still sustains itself against the attacks of the allies, and that the prospect of its ultimate reduction was as distant as ever. A great battle was fought on the 5th of November. An immense Russian force attacked the English position before Sebastopol, but, after an extremely obstinate conflict, was repulsed, leaving the field covered with dead, and several hundreds of prisoners. The loss on the side of the allies was severe, including several general officers. Reinforcements to the seat of war are constantly despatched by the British Government. Every available steamship, at the last advices, was taken up for the purpose, including the Niagara and Arabia, of the Cunard line. The British Government is now paying at the rate of £3,000,000 per annum for the charter of steamers alone, beside the cost of fuel. The British War Office has issued a circular, calling upon all the embodied and disembodied militia to give as many volunteers as possible to the regiments of guards and the line and to the royal marines. The alarm in England seemed to be subsiding as to the position of the allied armies in the Crimea, which, with the reinforcements arriving, were deemed sufficiently strong to carry out the object of the campaign successfully. A winter campaign in the Crimea will evidently take place, and wooden barracks for 20,000 men were being shipped by the British Government.

FATAL CAVALRY CHARGE.—The following incident of the battle of October 25th is related by the correspondent of a New York Journal:

"After the battle had been won, and the Russians were retiring and re-forming after very heavy losses, an incident took place which is now the subject of sharp controversy. Lord Raglan sent orders for the light cavalry to 'advance.' The retiring Russian army had then re-formed with the reserves, the cavalry being drawn up in six solid divisions, supported by as many battalions of infantry, with three batteries of artillery. In these circumstances, the order to 'advance' was altogether impracticable and absurd, and Lord Lucan hesitated and inquired the purpose of the order, as there was no object to attack, unless the 600 men of the light artillery were expected to charge the re-formed Russian army and a chief battery of some thirty guns. It is said that Captain Nolan, who communicated the order of Lord Raglan, gave it this significance; and so it was obeyed in the very madness of heroism; and a great victory was dimmed by the unnecessary sacrifice of the devoted light cavalry. They charged over a plain a mile and a half wide, beneath the fire of the redoubts above, up to the mouth of thirty cannon, within range of the Russian musketry and of flanking batteries. Through the iron storm, up to the cannon's mouth, rode these devoted horsemen, not one of whom, it was thought, would return; but, after cutting down the gunners, and even charging the serried masses behind them, they returned, having obeyed the aimless 'order,' forcing their way through a column of Russian lancers, the Russian artillery hurling grape and canister upon the mangled mass of Russian lancers and English light horsemen. The accounts vary, but, out of the six hundred men, it is believed that nearly four hundred were killed and wounded. Amongst the former was Captain Nolan, the bearer of the 'order.'"

ARRIVAL OF SMITH O'BRIEN.—Among the passengers between Malta and Gibraltar by the Candia, which has just arrived home with the Indian mail, was Mr. Smith O'Brien, returned from transportation. He arrived from Australia *via* Madras. He was a first-class passenger on board the Candia, and entered into familiar conversation with those on board on every topic except politics. He looked care-worn. He was obliged to leave the Candia at Gibraltar, as he is prohibited, by the terms of his pardon, from visiting the United Kingdom. It was believed that he purposed visiting some part of Italy.

FEMALE PAUPERS.—A Parliamentary paper recently printed states, that on the last day of the last week in the quarter ending at Lady-day, 1854, there were 21,673 aged and infirm women in the workhouses in England and Wales, and 13,893 able-bodied women. Of these latter, 5,855 were of good character, 1,904 of dissolute and abandoned character, and 3,598 were mothers of illegitimate children, but were not of dissolute or abandoned habits.

Business.

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LETTERS addressed to the Publishers should be plainly written, containing the name of the WRITER, the POST-OFFICE, COUNTY and STATE.

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The New Volume commences this January, 1855. Subscriptions may be sent in at once. Now is the time to begin.

WAUKESHA, WIS. — Our friend, Mr. H. D. BARRON, will at all times be happy to supply the citizens of Waukesha and vicinity, with any of our publications, on liberal terms.

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General Notices.

NEW YORK HYDROPATHIC AND PHYSIOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—We are happy to learn that the prosperity of this enterprise has thus far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends and projectors. The lecture term, commencing November 1st, opened with a class of thirty-eight, of whom fourteen were females. But additions have been made since, enlarging the class to nearly or quite fifty.

The preparatory measures have already been taken to secure a charter, thus removing the last and only impediment in the way of its complete success and permanency.

It is amusing as well as suggestive, to notice the reception which the students of this School, especially the female portion of them, meet at the hands of their "learned opponents," the *regulars*, when they visit the hospitals and clinics under Allopathic control. In some instances they were treated with the most marked politeness and attention, and in other instances with a rudeness and incivility more becoming butchers and tinkers, than surgeons and physicians. However, all these things must needs be. The world has not yet got accustomed to doctors who do not administer poisons, nor physicians who talk plain common sense instead of unintelligible Latin; nor has it yet learned that it is better to be cured by a woman, than killed by a man. Herein there must be a revolution, and this revolution the New York Hydropathic and Physiological School is bound to accomplish in due time.

PHRENOLOGY IN PHILADELPHIA.—Our branch house in Philadelphia, at 23¹/₂ Arch street, below 7th, has now been in operation little more than a year, and the manner in which the noble friends of the science in that city and vicinity have sustained it, merits our warmest thanks. Our books have been extensively sold, and examinations have been very numerous, particularly the written descriptions of character, in which department our associate, Mr. SIZER, is singularly successful. Classes in Practical Phrenology are being taught two evenings in each week; the lady members in particular are evincing great zeal, and making rapid progress in the science.

Our Phonographic Reporter, Mr. REDFIELD, also has private rooms fitted up at the Cabinet, in which he teaches classes in Phonography. He has had large experience, and his style of Phonography, and success as a teacher, are unsurpassed. We hope very many will avail themselves of these classes to acquire a thorough knowledge of our noble science, Phrenology, and of this new progressive art, Phonography.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY have lately been formed at our Cabinets in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. The classes meet usually two or three evenings each week, until a course of eight or ten lessons have been given, when the student is prepared to continue alone his studies and investigations with the aid of books and a bust.

PHRENOLOGISTS and LECTURERS.—We are happy to announce a return to the Lecturing field of our old and tried friend H. B. GIBBONS, who commences the winter's campaign in Otsego County, New York. His first course was given in Portlandville, early in November last. Our friends in that vicinity will do well to secure his professional services.

OUR FRIEND, G. W. WAGNER, has been spending a few weeks in Binghamton, Broome County. He will lecture in the principal towns in Middle and Western New York. He will give charts and written descriptions when desired, and supply all works published by FOWLERS and WELLS.

PROFESSOR GILLET, whom we have repeatedly exposed as an unprincipled pretender, is still imposing himself upon the public. Our friends call upon us, from Otsego County, N. Y., and other places he pollutes with his presence, to expose him, and this we do, from no other motive than to protect the people, and to defend Phrenology against the unclean contact. Again we say, beware of the impostor.

PHRENOLOGY IN BRAMPTON, CANADA.—*The Standard*, of recent date, says: "During the last week our citizens were highly edified by the interesting lectures delivered in the Town Hall by PROF. BRUNNING. The Hall was densely crowded, and each lecture was more appreciated than the one preceding it. His examinations were generally satisfactory, at least those best acquainted with the parties said they were highly satisfied with the descriptions given. We believe it is Mr. Brunning's intention to open a class, to whom he will impart, in a series of lessons, this noble science, if sufficient encouragement be given him. We hope he may succeed, as it is essentially necessary that all should know themselves. We trust that the young ladies and gentlemen of Brampton may embrace the present favorable opportunity, as another may never be offered again. We feel certain they will not regret it, if they only accept and improve the chance."

MR. BRUNNING intends to visit the principal cities in Canada West, during the winter, where he will be happy to meet the friends of Phrenology. He will supply those who may wish, with all works published at the office of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Literary Notices.

ALL Works noticed in this department of the JOURNAL, together with any others published in America, may be procured at our Office, at the Publishers' prices. EUROPEAN WORKS will be imported to order by every steamer. Books sent by mail on receipt of the price. All letters and orders should be postpaid, and directed to FOWLERS and WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

MR. MACLAURIN'S NEW SYSTEM, OF LEARNING AND TEACHING TO WRITE, CALLED THE CURRENTE CALAMO (RAPID PEN) SYSTEM OF PENMANSHIP.

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Its claims are threefold.—1. That it combines the *element of RAPIDITY* with that of *perfection in the forms of the letters*, from the first, and so teaches an actual business hand such as is wanted for the work of life, and such as has heretofore never been taught in the schools or by masters. 2. That it renders the acquisition of the art of writing a free, bold, beautiful and rapid hand, a certainty for all persons, young or old, who go through the practice, unless there is actual idiocy or malformation of the hand and arm. 3. That it can be learned almost as well without a master as with one, the practice being purely mechanical, not requiring any special skill or genius, hardly more than turning a coffee-mill.

What strikes us in regard to it is, that it is a new application of the same principle of inuring a person to a useful habit by dint of practice, which finds an illustration in Water-Cure. A person who shrinks from the application of a drop of cold water, becomes, after a few months of familiarity with his daily baths, such a lover of the same thing that shocked him, that he cannot consent to do without it. This system of writing is really a system of gymnastics for the arm, hand, and fingers, and gives a continuous training of the muscles upon the elements of writing, of a most peculiar and interesting kind, until it becomes easier to go right than to go wrong.

PRACTICAL CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM; a Conversational Exposition of the True System of Human Society. By ADIN BALLOU. New York: FOWLERS and WELLS. 1854. [Price prepaid by mail, \$2.]

Those who know the author of this work, will need no better guaranty for the tone, spirit, and purpose of the exposition unfolded in it, than is furnished by his character, abilities and attainments. Mr. Ballou is something more than a theorizer. He has a large and rich experience in the life of Practical Christian Socialism. As the originator of the particular branch of the great social movement known by the foregoing designation, and as the head of the Hope-dale community, he is in a position to give the world a complete *exposé* of the system of social life which he advocates. He has done it here most thoroughly and systematically, and in a fearless, but candid and truth-loving spirit. The work is divided into three parts. The first is devoted to Fundamental Principles, the second to Constitutional Polity, and the third to an examination of other social theories, with a view to show the superiority of the Practical Christian System. The last part adds greatly to the value of the book, as we have very fair and tolerably full statements of the theories of Fourier, Owen, Warren, the Shakers, and the Perfectionists. Of the soundness of the criticism presented in connection with these abstracts of the various social systems, we leave each to judge for himself. There will doubtless be differences of opinion, as there will be in regard to Mr. Ballou's own theory of social life; but all will acknowledge the truly Christian spirit of the whole book, and no one can read it without profit. We can cordially recommend it to all candid and truth seeking enquirers. We hope it will be widely circulated.

THE WAYS OF LIFE. By Rev. G. S. WEAVER. New York: FOWLERS and WELLS. 1855. [Price, prepaid by mail, 87 cents.]

The author of "HOPES and HELPS," a most excellent and popular work, intended for the young of both sexes, has here again presented himself before the public in a work for which we predict a wide circulation and a very useful mission. It consists of a series of Lectures, in which the "Ways of Life"—the *true* and the *false* way—are antithetically pointed out, and the highest and purest morality enforced. It abounds in elevated and elevating thoughts, and pure, unsectarian and practical religious truth. It is a book for the family circle, and should be found in every house.

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Notes and Comments.

ELECTRICITY.—During a violent storm which burst over Paris a few days since, the electric fluid entered a room in which was seated a man who had long been suffering from paralysis, which deprived him completely of the power of speech. It set fire to the bed-curtains, and did other damage in the room, but, instead of injuring the infirm man, it restored to him his speech and health.—*The Papers.*

The use of the Galvanic Battery is highly recommended, not only for the cure of paralysis, but also of deafness neuralgia, skin disease, liver-complaint, dyspepsia, white swellings, and chronic diseases generally. These Galvanic and Magnetic Machines are kept for sale by FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York. Price for the best, put up in mahogany or rosewood cases, \$12. A cheaper article may be had, but is more liable to get out of order, while this, with proper usage, will last a lifetime. They may be sent by express to any place desired.

HUSBANDS, OBEY YOUR WIVES.—It was not a dream which made the wife of Julius Cæsar so anxious that he should not go to the Senate-chamber on the fatal Ides of March; and had he complied with her entreaties, he might have escaped the dagger of Brutus. Disaster followed disaster in the career of Napoleon, from the time he ceased to feel the balance-wheel of Josephine's influence on his impetuous spirit. Our own Washington, when important questions were submitted to him, often has said that he should like to carry the subject to his bed-chamber before he had formed his decision; and those who knew the clear judgment and elevated purpose of Mrs. Washington thought all the better of him for wishing to make her a confidential counsellor. Indeed, the great majority of men who have acquired for themselves a good and great name, were not only married men, but happily married—both paired and matched.

It would be well for husbands and wives to confer and advise with each other on all questions of importance—questions where each are equally interested, as in property, business transactions, &c. The one should not involve the other, without consent.

A LONG-LIVED HORSE.—At the Worcester Cattle Show the citizens extemporized a cavalcade a mile long, containing 200 saddle-horses, 55 spans, and 120 single horses in carriages. The *Argus* says that one of the horses was from Barre, and was 41 years old, and looking as hale and hearty as any present. His owner uses him every day, and considers him capable of as much hard work as any of his young horses, and good for at least ten years more of active service.

Few horses exceed twenty years; many are "broken down" at ten or fifteen. But why not so treat them as to secure a long life of usefulness for the horse, the noblest of animals? Proper care in breeding, training, keeping and working, would secure this valuable end. Let us cultivate long-lived horses.

DEGRADATION OF THE MUSCOVITE CLERGY.—A Russian gentleman relates that when passing one day through a village, he saw a number of peasants assembled, and stopped to inquire the cause. "Oh," replied one of them, "it is only the priest, whom we are going to lock up in the barn." "And why do you do that?" "Because it is Saturday. The priest is a drunkard, and we always lock him up on a Saturday, in order that he may be in a condition to perform divine service on Sunday. On the Monday he is free to drink as he likes for the other days of the week."—*French Paper.*

A beautiful example! Worse, even, than our tobacco-chewing, snuff-taking, and cigar-smoking teachers of Christian purity (?) and godliness, of which "cleanliness" should be "one of the virtues." But we suppose this is not thought to be quite as bad as absolute, besotted dead-drunkness! We are therefore, with the "Maine Law" in prospect, in a less degraded condition than the Muscovites. Where are our missionaries?

A GENTLEMAN of Maryland, writing of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, says: For my part, I thank God that I ever fell in its way, for I'm sure I am a much better and happier man, physically and mentally, than I ever should have been had I pursued the course I was in.

J. B.—We have never seen or heard of an iron house in the style of which you speak. There are several iron buildings in New York, which are well liked, but they will not come into general use until the price of iron is less than at present.

Miscellany.

THE PHRENOLOGIST AND THE THUG.—One of the London correspondents of the *New York Tribune* copies from an English work entitled the "Indian Surgeon," the following phrenological anecdote:

The author found himself among a band of convicts in a prison, and among them he singled out one old man with a white head, a venerable aspect, and most noble development. He looked so noble and benign, that the author was filled with surprise to find him in the company of men who seemed to be deserving of their fate. He made inquiries, and found that "The prisoners were Thugs, convicted of lives spent in assassination, and this old man was far before the others in 'Thuggee.'" He looked on placidly, and listened to this account of him. I expected an indignant denial every moment by him, especially when it was stated that the old man had tied the "fillet" round the necks of some eleven hundred human beings. As I looked at him again with a phrenological eye, I was within an ace of giving the lie to the native gentlemen in charge, when the old man muttered "Sutch-bat!" (or, "just so!") He had no wish, then, to misrepresent matters; indeed, he was unwilling to forego the renown he had acquired.

That night Phrenology and I had a strong tussle; and she had much difficulty in reestablishing herself in my estimation, for this specimen of the "mild Hindoo" had given her the lie direct. I was not satisfied, therefore, until I had had a further confidential talk with the venerable Thug; and thereafter Phrenology came out immaculate; for I found that this old man, born with the best of bumps, had been reared in the belief that to keep down an increasing population was a good thing, and that every Thug was sure to go to heaven, as his "thugging" forefathers must have done before him. Old Baharee Lall, the "Thug," therefore considered that his gray hairs were going down with honor to the grave, and in the utmost odor of sanctity; and it would have given him great satisfaction to be permitted to add a few more victims to his unexampled exploits; but to this there were objections. Phrenology, indeed, was not invaded by a hair's breadth; it was merely a question of opinion as to what was crime and what was not crime. Baharee Lall had a view of that question entertained by his ancestors, and carefully handed down to him; and, while taking a human life, his heart went not a jot the faster. His only wonder was, how others did not think as he did; and he unhesitatingly denounced his accusers as heterodox to a fearful extent. As I bid Baharee Lall adieu I passed my hand across my windpipe. I wanted to assure myself of its being still in the same spot where I had seen it when shaving last. Baharee Lall "salamed" with the greatest amount of courtesy that the long iron bar thought becoming to the occasion. We were perfectly polite, and merely gentlemen holding different opinions.

REVOLUTION IN BUILDING.—In various parts of Massachusetts, a material for the construction of dwelling houses, stores, barns, &c., is coming into use. This new material is called *concrete*, and is made of gravel and lime. We believe it was Mr. Fowler, of New York, who first used the article in this country for building purposes. Two or three buildings of this material are in process of erection in this city, and we feel safe in predicting that ere long no material will be more generally used than concrete. We saw one house at Hopedale the other day, a beautiful octagon, the walls and partitions of which, from cellar to roof, cost but one hundred and fifty dollars, labor and stock included. The material can be shaped into every conceivable form. Those who desire columns, pilasters, cornices, or other architectural ornaments to their dwellings, can have them almost without money and without price; for lime is cheap, and gravel can be had for nothing. Comfortable, convenient, beautiful and durable homes may be built of concrete for less than one-half the cost of their construction out of any other known material. The introduction of concrete will form a new era in the art of building, and be the means, we ardently hope, of providing "homes for all."—*Rhode Island Freeman.*

DIRECTIONS FOR WRITING A MODEL BUSINESS LETTER.

1. Get white paper, black ink, and a good pen.
2. Know exactly what you wish to say before you commence.
3. On the right of the sheet, about five lines from the top, write plainly the name of your Post-office, County, and State, the day, month, and year.
4. On the left hand side of the line below place the address of the person to whom you write.
5. State your business in as clear and concise a manner as possible, using no more words than necessary.
6. Always sign your name, plainly written, at the close.
7. Envelope, direct, seal, and mail it, and never forget to pay the postage.

THE DIFFERENCE IN MEN.—We often see an old and well-beaten man who never had a success in his life, who always knew more and accomplished less than his associates, who took the quartz and dirt of enterprise, while they took the gold; and yet, in old age, he is the happier man, and all his life long he was the happier man. He had a sum of hope, and they of *desire* and *greed*—and amid all this misfortune and his mysterious providences, he had that within him which rose up and carried his heart above all troubles, and upon their world-wide waters bore him up like the old Ark upon the Deluge. It was the Deluge that gave out—not the Ark. God has distributed his gifts. It takes a score of them to make one man. One supplies the swift sagacity; another the cautious logic; another the impelling force; another the hope, another the practical tact—one supplies general principles, another the working plans. Men seldom unite by the *strong points*. It is men's weaknesses that bind them together. By distributing gifts, God makes one man dependent upon another; and welds society together by making every man necessitous, in some place, as regards other men. This distribution extends to classes and business interests—some are intensely progressive, and some stoutly stationary.—*H. W. Beecher.*

THE MAN OF TOIL.

He is the monarch of the soil:
His reign the work of manly toil:
His empire is the fertile plain—
His wealth the sunshine and the rain:
No thorn-lined crown is on his brow,
His peaceful sceptre is the plough:
His people are the lowing herd,
The ox alone attends his word,
And all around his throne are they
Who love, and honor, and obey.

A LOG SCHOOL HOUSE.—There were some fifteen or twenty barefooted, healthy-looking boys and girls playing and scampering and shouting around the door, and I wondered at the evidences of a prolific reproductive-ness which seemed to characterize whoever inhabited it. While we were some distance from it, however, I heard a loud rapping on the window sash, and the little ones disappeared with a rush into the house. That sound was too full of old memories, recollections of long ago, not to explain the problem that had puzzled me.

That log house, standing there all alone in that little clearing, was a school house, a "seminary of learning," a small branch of a great system, that has thrown and is throwing this country forward, with a rush of progress such as finds no parallel in the world's history. As we passed it, the door stood open, and I took an observation of the inmates. There was the plain but neatly-dressed mistress, with her clean calico dress and black apron, her white neckerchief over her shoulders, and crossed gracefully over her bosom; her hair combed modestly and smoothly from her forehead, and fastened in a knot on the back of her head, standing with a book in hand, and a class of little girls before her, about hearing them read.

One chubby little fellow, of say eight or nine years of age, was standing by himself in the middle of the floor, with a paper cap on his head, his pantaloons rolled half way to his knees, his legs and feet bare, and the fore finger of the right hand in his mouth, and his face down in a ludicrous, sheepish and shame-faced fashion. There was no mistaking his position. He was undergoing punishment for some sin against the laws of the school, demonstrating the great truth that reaches all the way from the cradle to the grave, that the way of the transgressor is hard. There was something so old-fashioned, so familiar to me in all this, that I was tempted to laugh and cry at the same time, as the present and past stood out so palpably before me.—*Albany Reg.*

Reader, Were you ever there? Do you ever feel like almost venerating the TEACHER who instructed you, advised, admonished, and directed you? Do you ever go back, in memory, to the time, the place, and the pleasures of almost innocent childhood? The picture above is drawn to the life, and must go home to the affectionate remembrance of all who ever received the blessed words of wisdom, sanctified by benevolence and true womanly loveliness.

"NEWS" OF OLD TIMES.—Mr. Editor: I lately came in possession of a portion of a newspaper, entitled "*New York Packet and American Advertiser*," published at Fishkill, N. Y., during the revolutionary war. This number bears the date November, 1, 1781, and gives the first announcement of the capture of Cornwallis in the following language:

"BE IT REMEMBERED,

That on the 27th day of October, 1781, Lieutenant-General Cornwallis, with about five thousand British troops, surrendered themselves prisoners of war to his Excellency General George Washington, Commander-in-chief of the allied forces of France and America.

LAUS DEO!"

On the other side of the sheet is the following very humorous article, copied from another paper, which shows the spirit of the age:

"A watchman of this city, after having conducted the express-rider to the door of his Excellency the President of Congress, on Monday morning last, the honest old German continued his functions, crying out, 'Basht dree o'-glock, and Gorn-wal-lis ish daken!'"

Phila. Eve. Bulletin.

x. x. p.



SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

THE most casual observer of the above portrait will not fail to notice at once the particular Phrenological and Physiological developments which unite to give to Sir Charles Napier a perfect adaptativeness for the position he now holds. Practical judgment, force, energy, and determination, combined with benevolence, mirth, and frankness, render him at once an able commander, and a universal favorite.

ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER was born in 1786, and is, consequently, in his sixty-ninth year. By the calendar, an aged man; but, in mind and body, active and vigorous. He entered the navy as a volunteer, in 1799. Three years later he became a midshipman; in 1805 was made Lieutenant, and in 1808, a Commander. In 1810, having materially assisted in the capture of a French 74, he was promoted to be Post Captain. He was then only twenty-four, and one of the youngest officers of that rank in the service. During the following summer he served a campaign on shore with the army in Portugal, as a volunteer. From 1811 to 1813, he was actively employed in the Mediterranean, from which he was dispatched to join in the war against the United States. Then came peace, during which he was out of active service for fourteen years.

From 1829 to 1832, he was employed on particular services. In 1833 occurred the great event of his life—his complete victory of Cape St. Vincent, where he totally destroyed the more numerous and powerful armament of Don Miguel, and virtually finished the contest between the rival claimants for the crown of Portugal.

In 1830, he hoisted the broad pennant of Commodore and sailed for the Mediterranean. His actions for the next two years were a succession of brilliant victories, for which, in December, 1840, he was knighted, and received the thanks of Parliament. He has also been complimented with orders and crosses from the Sovereigns of Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Portugal. He was made Admiral in 1846. In April last, he sailed for the Baltic, in command of the Squadron sent against Russia, which position he now occupies.

The Admiral has handled the pen as well as the sword, having contributed several valuable professional articles to the *United Service Journal*. He has also published several volumes, which are valuable as historical documents, and abound in interesting details. His, however, is naturally a life of action, leaving others to record the movements he directs and the victories he achieves.

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We take pleasure in commending it to those who wish for a paper that contains something besides love stories and other nonsense.—*Peterborough Transcript*.

It is well worth patronizing.—*Weekly Palladium*.

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A work of Practical Usefulness and general information.—*Kosciusko Chronicle*.

It is emphatically, a "first-class weekly newspaper" in every sense of that much abused word.—*Democratic Reflector*.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED promised much, but it gives more.—*New York Teacher*.

Its columns embrace almost every thing of interest that is going on in the world.—*Sentinel and Witness*.

We had expected much from this paper, and yet it has surpassed our expectations.—*Ellsworth Herald*.

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A model paper for a family.—*Aurora*.

We can commend it to the patronage of our friends. It is filled with excellent reading, well arranged with every thing under an appropriate head.—*Auburn Gazette*.

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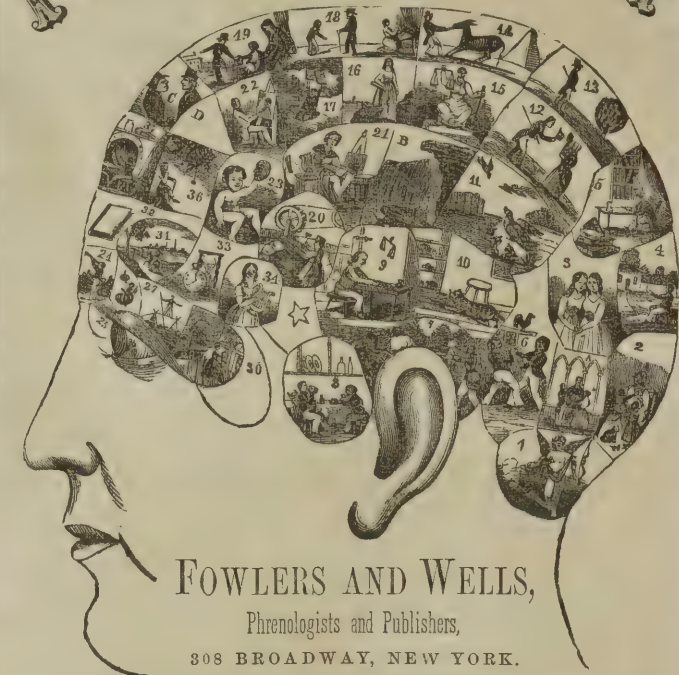
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NAMES AND NUMBERS OF THE ORGANS.

1. AMATIVENESS.—Sexual love, fondness, attraction, etc.
2. CONJUGAL LOVE.—Union for life, the pairing instinct.
3. PARENTAL LOVE.—Care of offspring, and all young.
4. FRIENDSHIP.—Sociality, union and clinging of friends.
5. INHABITIVENESS.—Love of home and country.
6. CONTINUITY.—Application, finishing up, consecutiveness.
7. VITATIVENESS.—Clinging to life, repelling disease.
8. COMBATIVENESS.—Defense, resolution, force, courage.
9. DESTRUCTIVENESS.—Extermination, severity, hardness.
10. ALIMENTIVENESS.—Appetite, relish, feeding, greed.
11. ACQUISITIVENESS.—Frugality, saving, industry, thrift.
12. SECRETIVENESS.—Self-control, policy, tact, artifice.
13. CAUTIONENESS.—Guardedness, safety, provision, fear.
14. APPROBATIVENESS.—Love of character, name, praise.
15. SELF-ESTEEM.—Self-respect, dignity, self-reliance, independence.
16. FIRMNESS.—Stability, perseverance, decision.
17. CONSCIENTIOUSNESS.—Sense of right, justice, duty, etc.
18. HOPE.—Expectation, anticipation, trust in the future.
19. SPIRITUALITY.—Intuition, prescience, prophecy, faith.
20. VENERATION.—Worship, adoration, devotion, deference.
21. BENEVOLENCE.—Sympathy, kindness, goodness.
22. CONSTRUCTIVENESS.—Ingenuity, manual skill.
23. IDEALITY.—Taste, love of beauty, poetry, and refinement.
24. SUBLIMITY.—Love of the grand, vast, endless, and infinite.
25. IMITATION.—Copying, mimicking, doing like.
26. MIRTH.—Fun, wit, ridicule, facetiousness, joking.
27. INDIVIDUALITY.—Observation, desire to see and know.
28. FORM.—Memory of shape, looks, persons, and things.
29. SIZE.—Measurement of quantity, distance, etc., by eye.
30. WEIGHT.—Control of motion, balancing, hurling, etc.
31. COLOR.—Discernment and love of colors, tints, hues, etc.
32. ORDER.—Method, system, going by rule, keeping things in place.
33. CALCULATION.—Mental arithmetic, reckoning.
34. LOCALITY.—Memory of places, position, etc.
35. EVENTUALITY.—Memory of facts, events, history, details, etc.
36. TIME.—Telling when, time of day, dates, how long, etc.
37. TUNE.—Love of music, singing and playing by ear.
38. LANGUAGE.—Expression by words, acts, tones, looks, etc.
39. CAUSALITY.—Planning, thinking, reasoning, adapting.
40. COMPARISON.—Analysis, inferring, discrimination, etc.
41. HUMAN NATURE.—Perception of character, motives, etc.
42. SUAVITY.—Pleasantness, blandness, persuasiveness.

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II. THE MOTIVE APPARATUS, or the bones,

muscles, tendons, &c., which gives physical strength and bodily motion, and constitutes the frame-work of the body. This is analogous to the Bilious temperament.

III. THE MENTAL APPARATUS, or nervous temperament, embracing the brain and nervous system, the exercise of which produces mind, thought, feeling, sensation, &c.

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Phrenology.

"When a man properly understands himself, mentally and physically, his road to happiness is smooth, and society has a strong guaranty for his good conduct and usefulness."—Hon. T. J. ROSE.

IS PHRENOLOGY A LUXURY?

BY NELSON SIZER.

VOLUPTUOUS and dainty living is the ordinary meaning of the word luxury; but indulgence in pleasures not necessary to comfort or happiness, is a signification quite as often applied to the word.

In this sense, Phrenology is a luxury. Many persons suppose that idle curiosity and amusements, alone, lead people to the Phrenologist. In many instances this is true. Idlers and those whose time hangs heavily on their hands, seek the Phrenologist as they do the opera, to while away the tedious hours. But the vast majority of our patrons are those who desire to know their talents, and how to improve and best employ them; or to ascertain their defects, and how to overcome them.

Could cavillers and those who regard practical Phrenology as a mere amusement and plaything, witness the people who visit our establishment for a single month, they would change their views, not only of the value of the practical application of Phrenology to the highest purposes of life, but also of the character, intelligence, and motives of our patrons.

A young man, conscious of imperfections, yet equally conscious of a yearning desire for virtue and excellence, is without influential friends to advance him in education or business. He sees the wrecks of brighter hopes than his strewn along his pathway, and hears his seniors lamenting over misspent time and wasted energies, when it is too late to fully retrieve the fatal selection of their course. He desires, above all things, to *begin right*, and not waste his life in fruitless attempts to *stumble* upon the right track. He is aware that he has capabilities for something

honorable, profitable, and useful; else why this craving for noble and manly adventure? He has only one youth to devote to the requisite preparations for an elevated manhood—that wasted, his seed-time of life is past, and he sees himself in the condition of a farmer whose wheat or corn crop is blighted, and is obliged to devote his best soil to some less profitable autumnal crop. In this state of mind he visits the Phrenologist, not to pamper an idle curiosity, not to indulge in a pleasing luxury; but to learn his real talents and deficiencies, what pursuit he can best succeed in, and what course to pursue to make the most of himself and of life. And what does he hear? He learns, first, that he has a highly nervous temperament that cannot bear the mental excitements of a counting-house, nor the intellectual labor incident to one of the learned professions, and a body with too little stamina to endure sedentary habits and at the same time sustain his brain properly in mental labor; that if he would have a sound mind and a healthy body, he must avoid coffee, tea, tobacco, alcohol, rich diet, and the midnight round of fashionable society; that if he would live to rear a family, and enjoy the full measure of life allotted to temperance and obedience to nature's laws, he must "turn over a new leaf" in nearly all the current habits of his life, revise his plans, and correct his errors. He is informed that he must pursue a light, decorative pursuit; that he must moderate his excessive APPROBATIVENESS, which suggests the pleasure and popularity of a fashionable, showy business; that his talents are *mechanical*, and his body requires physical *labor*, perhaps in the open air as a builder. He is told that he can excel as a machinist or carpenter; and that he would be much more likely to acquire property, gain a respectable position, and enjoy life in one of these trades, than in any of the pursuits which his fancy has painted, or circumstances seemed to open to him.

He now has a sphere of action and choice of pursuits presented to him, on the basis of his real character and talents. He perceives the reasons why—for the sake of health, length of

TO OUR FRIENDS.—We are under obligations to those persons throughout the country, who have been willing to spend a little time for the purpose of obtaining subscribers for the JOURNAL, and thus spreading the doctrines of Phrenological science broadcast. We expect to labor years to come, as we have for many years past, before the entire community will *confess* their belief in the truths we are endeavoring to teach; but have we not great encouragement to labor, when we contrast public opinion on the subject with what it was ten years since? Then, our subscribers and friends were reckoned by scores and hundreds—now, by thousands and tens of thousands. The pulpit and the press were then silent, or if they spoke at all, it was only to sneer at the "fanatics," as they called us. Now, the most able in the land stand up to give their testimony in favor of the truthfulness of the doctrines we are striving to promulgate. This change has been accomplished by you. Your exertions to secure the reading of our JOURNALS have been the means of awaking an interest in the subject, and, as friends of Phrenology and Humanity, we thank you. We shall endeavor to prove the sincerity of our words, by making the present volume of the JOURNAL better than any ever before published. Persons wishing to commence with the volume can still send in their names and clubs, as we have a few complete sets still on hand.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL will be sent in clubs to different post offices, when desired, as it frequently happens that subscribers wish to make a present of a volume to their friends who reside in other places.

life, and consequent happiness—he should labor, and he is in a condition to school his ambition to seek success, wealth, and respectability, in one of the utilitarian and less fashionable pursuits. He learns to regard *distinction* as a carpenter, as more honorable in the eyes of right-thinking men, and as a source of more contentment to himself, than to occupy a place in the crowd of third-rate professional men. He leaves the examiner and adviser with new and well-defined purposes, and goes forth to the battle of life with energy and dauntless hope.

Had we flattered his vanity by encouraging him to pursue a course of study for a profession, which, with his slender constitution, would have ruined his health and blasted his prospects of an honorable and successful career, and perhaps sent him to a student's grave; or had we encouraged his wishes to enter upon a course of fashionable mercantile trade, for which neither his constitution nor his talents qualified him, he might have regarded Phrenology as a luxury, a flattering unction to his misguided ambition.

Another presents himself for examination. His muscles are hard with vigorous toil, his health and constitution firm, rendering him capable of enduring the rugged labors of the field, the workshop, or the confinement and mental labor of the University or the studio. He is a carpenter, and succeeds passably well; but has talents which qualify him for a high rank in art, yet having no avenue or excitement for their activity in that direction, they have produced little effect except to beget in him a dreamy, undefined desire to do something else. We tell him he should be an artist—that he is young enough to adopt art as a profession, and that if it is possible, he should lay aside every other pursuit for that. This awakens a hope he had not dared to indulge, rectifies his judgment of himself, and directs his talent in the right direction. He goes from his workshop to the studio, and in ten years stands at the head of his profession in his native State, and not only is entertained at the tables of the learned, who delight to honor him, but has acquired such a competency as none of his brother carpenters can boast. This is the literal history of a young man who received our advice, and followed it to such a result. Yet this is only one of many cases which we could relate, of equal value to those who seek our advice, not as a luxury, but as a necessity—a guide of life.—*Phrenological Cabinet*, 231 Arch street, Philadelphia.

A "MEDIUM" AMONG THE ORGANS.

THE "spirits" have at length got among the Phrenological organs; and great excitement prevails in the land of "bumps." Some of the organs are conceiving themselves "mediums" of the real rapping, writing, talking, and communicating sort; and others have resolved themselves into "spirits" from the "future state;" and have commenced "expressing their sentiments" for the benefit of the people of this "lower world." Some of their "demonstrations" are wonderful; others are beautiful; and often the "phenomena" are surpassingly interesting. It is even said that the organs have organized regular "circles" to operate every semi-occasionally. Sometimes the "domestic group" forms a circle; then the social group; and then the moral group; and again the intellectual group; and sometimes all the groups group together in general circle convened, the best of accommodations being provided for reporters. At a late *circular* meeting, the members being arranged promiscuously around, *INDIVIDUALITY* being in the chair, and *LANGUAGE* the "medium," our reporter thus noted some of the most important phenomena:—

IDEALITY rapp'd through a communication, which was translated—

"Autumn's here with its chilling blast,
And the withered leaves are falling fast."

CAUTIOUSNESS expressed himself in doubt whether the message was from a *real* or an *assumed* spirit. We have been cheated with genuine poetry from spurious sources, and may be again. For his part he was compelled to entertain serious apprehensions.

COMPARISON simply arose to call the attention of the brethren to the discordance between the facts set forth in the communication, and the evidences of our senses. "So far from 'chilling blasts,' the weather is as bland as summer, and the leaves, at least in some places, are as *green* as some spirits I wot of."

The insinuation called up MARVELLOUSNESS, who said, he saw nothing but the profoundest consistency, the most magnanimous sentiment, and the most magnificent purport, in the communication just received from his very particular friend. As to its coherencies or discrepancies, they were of secondary consideration. The only questions for this circle to determine are,—Is it great? Is it grand? Is it sublime?

CAUSALITY remarked that although his neighbor around the corner could very easily *feel* his way to conclusions, *he* was obliged to work and think out the result. To look at the whole subject ratiocinationally he could see nothing but poetry in it.

COMBATIVENESS could see no object in the communication, and would be one of a committee to eject it from the premises. He thought there was more sentiment than sense in most of the messages which our circles are honored with; but whether this is the fault of the "spirit," or of our brother Language, he would not presume to say, but if the translator has any argument to offer in the premises he would find him "on hand."

DESTRUCTIVENESS bounded to his feet, and added, he fully coincided with all that had fallen from his intimate friend, but was willing to go further, and vote the whole message a humbug. In fact, he would volunteer to exterminate the concern, circle and all, from the face of the earth.

HOPE arose and requested that no violence of any kind would be resorted to. Every organ has a right to rap according to the dictates of its own conscience; and although but little of a practical character had yet been developed, there was "a good time coming," when we shall know more about it.

ACQUISITIVENESS obtained the floor, and said he was sorry to see so much time and talent wasted in impracticable subjects. Here we are on the eve of a cold winter: rents are enormous, provisions are high, coal is exorbitant, money is tight, and, "begging" pardon of the distinguished author of "chilling blasts and withered leaves," I want to know how we are going to survive the winter? God help the poor! I'll take care of No. 1!

ALIMENTIVENESS was rejoiced to see the subject take a practical turn. Probably than himself no one was more deeply concerned about the present high prices of food; and, on consultation with his neighbors, the REFLECTIVES, he had come to the conclusion that there would not be much amelioration until our own system of alimentation was revised, and placed on a different basis. He would, therefore, beg to lay on the table, for the consideration of some future meeting, a slip which he had clipped from a spicy little paper called the *Portland Pleasure Boat*. In his opinion it contained matters "vividly suggestive," to say the least.

"PUT AWAY THE FLESHPOTS."—In travelling over the rural portions of our State, one who has his eyes open can but be struck with the large amount of land appropriated to the use of brutes, and the small portion devoted to the immediate purpose of raising food for man; and also at the

criminal destruction and waste of wood and timber. Take an ordinary farm of one hundred acres, and on it you will find, perhaps, ten or fifteen acres partially covered with an inferior growth of wood; forty or fifty acres in pasture, and perhaps thirty in mowing ground, while but five or ten of the hundred are devoted to corn, grain, potatoes, &c., for the use of man, and even not a small portion of this crop is to be fed to brutes! Why is it so? Is the flesh and grease of cattle and sheep, together with "swine's flesh and the broth of abominable things," as the Scripture saith, so essential to man, that seven to eight tenths of the earth must be given to these animals, and men live hopeless slaves to them, toiling through the sweltering heat of summer to provide their food, and through the frosts of winter to tend them?

"It does appear to me that this subject is worthy of the most strict inquiry. It has been repeatedly declared by travellers that those nations who live chiefly or entirely on fruits, farinaceous and other vegetable food, are better developed, freer from disease, live to a greater age, and are more moral, chaste and virtuous, than those who live on animal food. Scientific men of the highest eminence also unite in declaring that the organization of man proves that he was not designed for a flesh-eating animal; that his present appetite for animal food is altogether artificial.

BENEVOLENCE assured the circle the subject was one of no common consequence; and he stood ready to do any thing or give any thing to have it amply investigated, whereupon

MIRTHFULNESS moved that the circle adjourn, to meet again in three weeks, if possible, and in four weeks whether or no. So the circle adjourned in a roar!

PHRENOLOGY IN LONDON.

AMERICANS will be amused, if not instructed, by the following documents, which we quote from the *Journal of Health*, an English publication:

PHRENOLOGY.

Hamlet.—A front of Jove!

Juliet.—His brow is a throne, where shame would be ashamed to sit!

Caliban.—And all be turned to apes, with foreheads villainously low!

Here Phrenology is acknowledged by that universal genius, Shakespeare. The intellect is in the forehead; the moral and religious qualities, which give Benevolence, and what is called a good heart, are on the crown of the head. The animal passions are in the posterior lobe, or back of the head. It is not very convenient for some crowned heads to acknowledge this truth, although we are happy to say we have now a Queen who can bear phrenological examination. George the Fourth, whose character is matter of history, cannot be quoted as an example of virtue; on the contrary, it is well known that his evil passions were indulged in to a great extent, and they displayed their growth in his head. The Royal Phrenologist perhaps took a lesson from the lines of Shakespeare; and being ashamed of exposing his bust to the examination of the Phrenological Society, which then existed, he changed the coin. Some members of the Society discovered the alteration, made inquiries, and the following verses were written by one of them, in 1825. It was lately put into our hands, with liberty to publish it:—

"What a shocking bad hat!" was once all the go,
Without ever thinking of what was below;
Whether brains or a puddle encumber'd the skull,
If the *hat* look'd genteel, the head became null.
But heads, without hats, are stamp'd on our money,
For hats, without heads, would look rather funny;
Tho' "a shocking bad hat" might put one in dread,
It's nothing compared to a shocking bad head.

The King sent for Chantrey, mark what he said:
"Here's a shocking bad head, Pistonecco has made:
Not *my* head, but *his* head, the rascal engraves,
Fit model for blockheads, for asses, and knaves.
Now every one knows that the *stamp* is the thing;
What makes money precious? The head of the King;
I wonder this money a pocket can find,
For here is no forehead—the brain's all behind!"

The artist bow'd low to the Royal mandate,
 "I'll do what I can for your Majesty's pate;
 I'll cut off the mass so unsightly behind,
 Raise up the os frontis, and make it look kind;
 Slice off the thick neck, as your Majesty said,
 Appear as you ought, with a handsome young head."
 "That's right, my dear Chantrey, hand it to Wyon."
 The thing was accomplish'd—out came the new coin.

J. GRAY.

PROPOSED COURSE OF LECTURES.

It is not generally known that the science of Phrenology has a supporter in this country, who is able to furnish more demonstrative proof of its truth, than perhaps any other man in the world. Drs. Gall and Spurzheim devoted a considerable portion of their lives, and spent large sums of money, in collecting evidence from various sources in their travels over the continent. Their collection of busts and skulls, and all the authentic information respecting the characters and conduct of the individuals whom they represent, or to whom they belonged, is now in possession of J. D. Holm, Esq., of Highgate, the friend and executor of Spurzheim. Mr. Holm has added materially to that collection. He has not only devoted the greater part of his life to the science, but has also spent a large fortune in so doing, in preference to indulging in what is usually termed the "luxuries of high life." Mr. Holm has kindly consented to give a series of twelve lectures, if twenty persons can be found to subscribe a guinea each [\$5.00], or forty, half a guinea each [\$2.50], which will defray the expenses consequent on such occasions. Having been favored with a sight of his collection, we feel certain that any one who is interested in this noble science, would be highly gratified by attending his course of lectures.

Those who are anxious to forward the cause of Phrenology, may send their names to the Editor of the *Journal*, 14 Harrington Square, or to the publishers, Messrs. Horsell and Shirreffs, at the Phrenological Depot, 492 Oxford street, London. We subjoin a report of one of Mr. Holm's lectures from the *Morning Advertiser*:

WESTERN LITERARY INSTITUTION—LECTURE ON PHRENOLOGY.

A lecture on the science of Phrenology was delivered in the lecture-room of the Western Literary Institution last evening, by Mr. J. D. Holm, and attended by a great number of ladies and gentlemen. Notwithstanding the opposition which this wonderful science has met with from the most eminent personages of the day, and the ridicule attempted to be cast upon its promoters, it is still, despite of every difficulty, most popular with a vast number of all classes in the community. There is something in its development which gratifies a natural curiosity common to all—or, at least, incites in no ordinary degree—not only to understand their own peculiar dispositions, or "bumps," as they are called in the language of Phrenology, but those of others. Hence it is, that although, in many cases, the claims put forward by Phrenologists to the confidence of the people, in their unerring knowledge of the human mind and dispositions by an examination of the head, have been met with incredulity and often with contempt, yet the progress made within some years past has removed many unfounded prejudices, and converted numbers of its opponents into ardent and sincere advocates. Mr. Holm's lecture was rendered peculiarly interesting by a number of casts, which he exhibited as an illustration of his arguments, taken of the most celebrated persons of our day. Indeed, the association of characters was rather of an extraordinary description. Men of science, of literature, of the arts; philosophers, novelists, poets, painters, sculptors, musicians, were ranged by the side of murderers, burkers, thieves, madmen, and idiots. What a contrast in the great human family! Scott was associated with Greenacre, Coleridge with Bishop, Spurzheim himself with Williams, while lady authoresses and dignified philosophers had the satisfaction of being herded with some of either the most foolish, or the vilest of mankind. The association was as singular as it was instructive and amusing. Mr. Holm, after adverting to the many objections raised to the science of Phrenology, which he contended were futile and absurd, proceeded to show by a number of illustrations how the human head expands in proportion as the intellectual powers of man are brought into operation. He produced a cast of Coleridge, taken at one time, which he compared by measurement to another taken twenty years afterwards, when the size of the head had increased in a wonderful degree, or at least that organ of it for which, as a poet, he was distinguished. The same peculiarity occurred in the case of Sir Walter Scott, and in that of several celebrated composers. But the most remarkable illustration of all, on this part of the case, was that of a young lad, which took place under very novel circumstances. It appeared that the child, either from excessive indulgence by his nurse, or from some other cause, became addicted to stealing every thing which came within his reach. On this being discovered by the father, he commenced a severe course of discipline, which lasted eighteen months. The child was obliged to rise at six o'clock in the morning and commence his studies, which he continued up to breakfast; he then resumed them again, and for the entire day, until bedtime, was never allowed a moment's ces-

sation from labor, except an hour or so for exercise, to preserve his health. He was not allowed to possess any thing in the shape of money or property on his person or elsewhere, and at the end of the eighteen months, that which might have proved fatal to his prospects in life, and the happiness of all that was dear to him, had been totally eradicated. Mr. Holm made excellent use of this interesting, and what might have been, a painful incident. It appeared the father, on discovering the vice to which his child had become addicted, got a cast taken of his head; what the result of that experiment was we have not been informed. At the end of the period of discipline, another was tried, and the difference, as shown by Mr. Holm, was most extraordinary. The latter cast showed a large expansion in the upper part of the head, in consequence of the severity of his studies, and the consequent working of his mental faculties. Mr. Holm, in the course of his lecture, paid a high and well-deserved compliment to the great Spurzheim, whose friend and executor we understood he was, and related a variety of anecdotes which showed him to have been the intimate friend of many, and the acquaintance of almost all the most distinguished men of our day, in the arts, in philosophy, and literature. It was a plain, practical dissertation on a most interesting science, and eagerly listened to by a delighted audience, who crowded round his "heads" in great numbers, when it terminated.

The following is the form of Requisition:

"Mr. Holm is requested by the undersigned to give a course of lectures on Phrenology, with its influence on education, legislation, and insanity.

"Tickets of admission to the course of twelve lectures, One Guinea."

LECTURES.—Two lectures on this interesting and important subject were delivered in the New Temperance Hall, Bridlington, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 15th and 16th ult., by Mr. Jabez Inwards, to very attentive and respectable audiences, and although each lecture was about two hours and a half long, the interest was fully kept up, and the truths enumerated were pleasingly and heartily received. We have heard many lectures on the same subject, but not any of them so truly practicable, and we consider the truths of the science in the hands of the lecturer were fully demonstrated. The peculiar development of certain organs was illustrated with facts and anecdotes which had come under the notice of the speaker. He had also upwards of sixty striking diagrams, which exhibited a great variety of development. The lectures were full of valuable instruction, especially to parents and teachers. It is a matter of regret that there should be any prejudice existing against such an important science.

Physiology.

WEARING THE BEARD.—NO. II.

BY F. W. E.

Our interest is counted by dollars and cents. Time, also, is money. But we pay little regard to either in forming a habit, or in correcting one when formed, or in following a fashion. Our tastes must be indulged and gratified, be they animal, intellectual, or moral; be they gross or refined. Hence, the many little rolls of tobacco which, every day meet our view, called cigars, defined by "a coal of fire at one end and a fool at the other." Hence the quids, the smoking pipes. Hence the cups of tea and coffee, of small and strong beer, of cider, of alcohol in wines, rum, brandy, gin, and whiskey, daily drank by the young and the old, the rich and the poor, of all classes of our people. Hence the frizzles and the frills, the puffs and the gowgaws, etc., etc., etc. We stop not to count the cost, nor to ask or hear answered the questions, "Is it for our health? Is it for our happiness?" And yet, every sober man and woman and child will admit, at once, that this counting of the cost is right; and that these questions should always be asked by us, and answered affirmatively, or we ought not to "touch, or to taste, or to handle."

The beard costs nothing. It is one of the free gifts of our kind, gracious Heavenly Father, as free as the light of day, or the air we breathe, free to every man, created in his image. Who will accept it as a gift? And whether he will or not it is bestowed. It grows, and will grow spontaneously, to beautify, to adorn him, and to distinguish him at sight, as a man; the stronger from woman, the weaker vessel.

And it costs nothing to wear it. *How much does it cost to shave?*

As we reckon money, a *tip*, a *four-pence*, half a *penny*, a *sixpence*. This is every where the barber's price. And if we shave ourselves, it is all the same; for, if a *tip* only pays the barber for his labor and time,—and is not that of any man, be he a minister, doctor, or lawyer, a mechanic, or a farmer, worth about as much? Yes, it is worth a *tip*. But this pays only for the time and labor of one,—of the shaver, for shaving; the time and labor, endurance, and suffering, of the person shaved, is still to be reckoned and added. How much is this? Shall we call it another *tip*? Is my time,—your time, ye bustling business men, ye men who stand on 'Change, the majority of men, worth no more than that Sambo's, the *yellow boy* who performs the work for us? Call it the same. Here, then, are *two tips*, or a *levy*, or a *nine-pence*, or a *shilling*, for every shave.

How often do we pay this?

The gentleman, the minister of the gospel, and most other professional men must shave or be shaved, to be "decent," every day. The mechanic, the farmer, and other laboring men must shave twice and thrice a week, and then how they look!

Suppose now we "cast up"—let every one figure for himself.

The gentleman, many professional and business men, men of fortune can afford it, as they can afford to pay for other follies; but the great majority, the working men, the bone and sinew of our race, *cannot*. And yet they shave, are shaved, and pay the price!

According to the estimate published in the *WATER-CURE JOURNAL* of May last, to which reference was made in our first article, it costs the men of Great Britain annually, for their shaving, THREE MILLIONS OF POUNDS STERLING, or FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! It may be more, or, perhaps a little less than this; probably, however, not less. How much does it then cost the people of the United States? How much, all who shave in Europe? Asia? Africa? America, North and South? The World? How much good might be done with the time and money thus worse than thrown away, to feed, and clothe, and educate the poor; to elevate, intellectually and morally, the masses of mankind!

Friendly reader, suppose you and I lay aside our razors henceforth, keep them only to pare corns, (they may be advantageously used by the present passing generation for this purpose,) and turn this time and expense of shaving the beard into another channel. What say you? Will you do it if I will? Whether you will or not, I WILL.

Let the leaders of fashion lead off in this fashion also. Let the preachers preach it, both by precept and example. Let the editors write, and let the printers print it, "*As whole towns and classes in England have recently done, and are doing.*"

"The beard movement in England is one of the most rapid on record, even in these fast times. Whole towns and classes go into it at once. The *Daily News* strongly recommends the clergy to abandon smooth shaving, and return to the manly and majestic beard as worn by the glorious reformers of the sixteenth century. It says nothing would be a surer preventive of clergymen's sore throat, than for nature's covering to supersede cravats. The Rev. Peter Barlow, incumbent of Cockfield, has acted on the advice. Some of his people were so highly offended at his resemblance to Cranmer and Latimer, that they left the church. The great body of the congregation, however, were sensible enough to remain."

So reads a paragraph in a late number of *The Church Journal*. And so much to prove that it is for our *interest* not to shave. That it is for our *health*, Dr. Trall, or Shew, or some other physiological writer may show better than I. I give place to him. And then, perhaps, somebody else, may make it more clearly appear, that not to shave is also for our *happiness*.



GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, the author of the "Potiphar Papers," was born at Providence, Rhode Island, in the year 1824. He is, therefore, thirty-one years of age. His father, one of the most respectable citizens of Rhode Island, had a competent estate, and gave the future author the best educational advantages which the State afforded. The boy remained at school till his eighteenth year. He had an inquiring, independent spirit, of which he gave proof by joining the community of enthusiasts at Brook Farm: where, for eighteen months, he worked in the fields, trying, with his companions, to learn how to live, and to show the world how. Then, he went to Concord, New Hampshire, and, in connection with his brother, hired an acre of ground, which they tilled with their own hands, and gained an excellent crop. It was at Concord that he became acquainted with Hawthorne and the other literary magnates who have made Concord classical.

In 1846, when he had attained the age of twenty-two, he sailed for Europe. He was absent from his country four years, during which period he travelled over the greater part of the European continent, and made the tour of Egypt, Syria, and Palestine. He was in Berlin during the revolutionary days of 1848, and saw the conflicts in the streets between the soldiers and the people. He was in Paris when France elected

her first President. During his stay abroad, he corresponded with the *New York Tribune*, and with the *Courier and Enquirer*.

In 1851, Mr. Curtis made his debut as an author, by the publication of "Nile Notes, by a Howadji;" a work which at once attracted attention by the novelty of its title, style, and plan. The book is an expression of the lazy and gorgeous Nile, and a faithful transcript of the writer's own impressions. Its fault is an excess of charm. Single passages are read with delight, but the book cloyes upon the mind. A few dry, hard facts would have been welcomed as a relief. The work had a very considerable sale, and was followed in 1852, by "The Howadji in Syria," and "Lotus-Eating;" both in a similar style, and both successful publications. "Lotus-Eating" appeared originally as a series of letters in the *New York Tribune*.

Soon after the return of Mr. Curtis to the United States, he became one of the *Tribune's* editorial corps. He wrote musical, art, and dramatic criticisms, "City Items," letters, and general articles. Finding editorial life too confining and exhausting, as well as poorly recompensed, he resigned that employment in 1852, and, soon after, became a regular contributor to Putnam's Magazine, furnishing an article monthly, and assisting in the editing of the Magazine. It was in Putnam that he made his great hit with the Potiphar Papers, a series of articles designed to satirize "Our Best Society." These papers

made an extraordinary sensation, and contributed essentially to the early success of the periodical in which they appeared. They have also produced a perceptible effect upon the tone and style of New York society. They helped to render simplicity fashionable. Lavish, tasteless expenditure upon dress, furniture, and equipage, is now known to be the mark of a low-bred, vulgar-minded, and small-minded person. Barbaric splendor is scrupulously avoided, and there are indications in society of the restoration of good sense, as well as of the dethronement of the Upholsterer. Putnam has since published the Potiphar Papers in a volume.

Mr. Curtis is one of our most popular lecturers. It is rumored in literary circles, that he has been for some time past engaged upon the Life of the late Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt, a subject which we should judge admirably suited to his powers. The world will read with eager interest the story of a life so full of vicissitude and romance, whenever it shall be told by a man who can combine in it the exactness which saner readers expect, and the brilliant coloring which an oriental subject requires.

Mr. Curtis is a favorite in the very society which he has ridiculed. Mrs. Potiphar herself is always extremely happy to see him. His style and appearance are decidedly those of a gentleman. We wish him many happy years and volumes.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

THE first thing that interests the Phrenologist on inspecting the above likeness, is the favorable relation existing between the body and brain, and more especially between the different faculties of the brain. All the faculties of the mind act harmoniously together; hence a greater number of them are brought into exercise at the same time, and the action of the mind is more perfect with less labor, than is usually the case. Mr. Curtis's head is high, indicating sentiment and refinement, sufficiently broad at the base to give energy and force, as well as full in the frontal region, giving philosophy, originality, and comprehensiveness of mind. Large Order, Ideality, and Constructiveness, would enable him to systematize his thoughts, and clothe them in poetical language. Mirthfulness is prominent, which gives wit, sense of the ludicrous, and power to represent things in a witty manner. Large Comparison joined to large Individuality, Language, Ideality, and Constructiveness, would give superior descriptive talent, which is his distinguishing characteristic. Sense of luxury is very great; he is capable of being more happy under a greater variety of circumstances than most men. On account of the likeness showing a front view, we cannot give a reliable delineation of the social faculties, nor of many of the organs in the lateral portion of the brain. Benevolence and Firmness are large, independence and self-possession is prominent, but timidity and restraint of mind is not great. He is perfectly frank and open-hearted, and develops his thoughts and feelings in an easy style. He will not make any important mistakes, because of the well-balanced action of his mind. He has a predominance of intellectual and moral power, over the selfish and animal propensities.

CHARLES M. DE L'ÉPÉE.*

CHARLES MICHEL DE L'ÉPÉE was born at Versailles in 1712. His father, who was the king's architect, was a clever and a good man, and brought up his family as all good men wished to do. Young De l'Épée was therefore fitly trained up. No scenes of domestic misery, arising from the indulgence of evil habits, passed before his eyes; his parents taught him the theory and showed him the practice of the love of God and of his neighbor. He was educated for the church. Conscientious scruples stood in the way of his obtaining holy orders; being a Jansenist, he refused to sign a formulary of faith according to the established practice of the diocese of Paris, and he could not get past the rank of deacon. He therefore turned his attention to the law: but this profession did not suit his inclination and spirit. "His only desire was to be a minister of the gospel of peace, and at last he was successful." A nephew of the celebrated Bossuet, who, like his uncle, was a pious and liberal-minded man, being then bishop of Troyes, ordained M. de l'Épée, and gave him a canonry in his cathedral church.

The Abbé de l'Épée's attention was directed to the education of the deaf and dumb by an incidental circumstance. Business took him one day to a house where he found only two young women, who were busily engaged in needle-work. He spoke to them repeatedly, but received no answer. The mother arrived, and explained to him the cause of their silence—the two sisters were deaf and dumb! A kind ecclesiastic named Vanin, had tried to educate them by means of pictures; but after his death they were neglected. "Believing," says M. de l'Épée, "that these two children would live and die in ignorance of their religion, if I did not attempt some means of instructing them, I was touched with compassion, and told the mother that she might send them daily to my house, and that I would do whatever I might find possible for them."

M. de l'Épée recollected that when he was about sixteen years of age, his tutor, in a conversation he had with him, had proved to him that there is no more natural connection between ideas and the sounds by which they are expressed to the ear, than between these same ideas and the written characters by which they are expressed to the eye. Thus, take any particular word, say *water* or *fire*:—the Englishman who hears these words spoken, or sees them in writing or in print, immediately associates the words with the things themselves, but to a foreigner ignorant of our language they convey no meaning at all. If ideas can be conveyed to the mind independently of sight or sound, it follows that the blind can be taught to read by their fingers, and the deaf and dumb to speak by their hands, and to hear with their eyes. On this groundwork M. de l'Épée commenced, and devoted himself to the task of teaching the deaf and dumb. Some people thought him a fool for his pains, and ridiculed his labors, others pitied the infatuation of the good-natured enthusiast, vainly, as they imagined, trying to get access to minds shut up in prison. But neither sneers nor pity stopped the labors of the worthy abbé. At last public opinion began to change; a clergyman said to him one day, "I formerly pitied you, I now pity you no longer; you are restoring to society and to religion beings who have been strangers to both." (We have introduced representations of the single and double-handed alphabets as taught by M. de l'Épée, and generally in use in this country and in Europe, which may be of practical use to some, and not without interest to many.)

"One day," says M. de l'Épée, "a stranger came to our public lesson, and offering me a Spanish book, said that it would be a real service to the owner if I would purchase it. I answered, that as I did not understand the language, it



CHARLES M. DE L'ÉPÉE.

would be totally useless to me: but opening it casually, what should I see but the manual alphabet of the Spaniards neatly executed in copperplate! I wanted no further inducement; I paid the messenger his demand, and kept the book. I then became impatient for the conclusion of the lesson; and what was my surprise when I found this title, 'Arte par enseñar a hablar los Mudos.' I had little difficulty to guess that this signified 'The Art of teaching the Dumb to speak,' and I immediately resolved to acquire the Spanish language for the benefit of my pupils."

M. de l'Épée's attention was soon after directed to another book, written in Latin, by John Conrad Amman, a Swiss physician, who resided at Haarlem, and who, in 1690, had undertaken the instruction of a girl, deaf and dumb from birth. These two works enabled him to form a system for himself, which, though it was deficient in real usefulness, as compared with the improvements since made in this department of instruction, was yet abundantly successful.

But M. de l'Épée did more than devote his time and labor to the instruction of the deaf and dumb. His income was about four hundred pounds a year. Of this, he allowed about one hundred pounds for his own expenses, and he "considered the remainder as the inheritance of his adopted children—the indigent deaf and dumb—to whose use it was faithfully applied. 'The rich,' says he, 'only come to my house by tolerance; it is not to them that I devote myself—it is to the poor: but for these I should never have undertaken the education of the deaf and dumb.' There was no kind of privation

which he did not impose on himself for the sake of his pupils. In order to supply their wants, he limited his own. So strictly did he adhere to the appropriation which he had made of his income, that in the rigorous winter of 1788, when suffering under the infirmities of age, he denied himself fuel, in order not to trench upon the moderate sum to which he had confined his annual expenditure. All the remonstrances of his friends on this point were fruitless. His house-keeper having observed his rigid restriction, and doubtless imputing it to his real motive, led into his apartment his forty pupils, who conjured him to preserve himself for their sakes. He yielded not without difficulty to their persuasions, but afterwards reproached himself for this concession. Having exceeded his ordinary expenditure by about three hundred livres (about sixty dollars), he would afterwards exclaim, in the midst of his pupils, 'My poor children, I have wronged you of a hundred crowns.'"

The abbé, in his old age, and when the effects of his labors were too conspicuous to be reviled, received both approbation and flattery. The ambassador of Catherine of Russia offered him rich presents. "My lord," said the abbé, "I never receive gold; tell her majesty, that if my labors have appeared to her to claim her esteem, all that I ask is, that she will send me a deaf and dumb person, or a master to be instructed in this art of teaching." When the emperor Joseph, of Austria, visited his institution, he expressed his astonishment that a man so deserving had not obtained at least an abbey, whose revenues he might apply to the wants of the deaf and dumb. He offered to ask one for him, or even to give

* "ILLUSTRATED BIOGRAPHY, or Memoirs of the Great and Good of All Nations, and All Times," by CHARLES C. SAVAGE. With 250 portraits and Engravings. New York: Rufus Blanchard.



DOUBLE-HANDED ALPHABET.



SINGLE-HANDED ALPHABET.

him one in his own dominions. "I am already old," said M. de l'Epée; "if your majesty wishes well to the deaf and dumb, it is not on *my* head, already bending to the tomb, that the benefit must fall—it is on the work itself."

The success of the Abbé de l'Epée was not complete, but he pursued his methods with openness and candor, and with the single desire of promoting the moral and intellectual advancement of the deaf and dumb. Heinecke of Leipzig, and Pereire of Paris, must be regarded as his rivals, but he invited them to a discussion of the merits of the various systems, which they declined. While the good abbé, with that frankness which formed a beautiful feature in his character, solicited the examination and the judgment of the learned upon his methods, his rivals shrouded their proceedings under a veil of mystery. The abbé devoted his life and whole fortune, excepting a bare supply for his own wants, to the service of the class whom he had taken under his own protection. Pereire refused to disclose his methods except for a large recompense; and Heinecke, in addition to receiving payment from the rich, had four hundred crowns annually allowed him by the Grand Duke of Saxony. Both these persons made the art they professed an interested speculation; the Abbé

de l'Epée only tolerated the rich; he was proud of being the instructor of the indigent. His successor, the Abbé Sicard, carried forward the principles of de l'Epée; he instructed his pupils in the elements of composition, a branch of their education comparatively new, and in which Sicard most completely evinced his superiority over his master. Sicard at first conducted a school at Bordeaux: on the death of the Abbé de l'Epée he was called to fill his place at Paris. The Abbé de l'Epée died on the 23d of December, 1789. The king preached his funeral oration, and various honors were paid to his memory.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER OF CHARLES MICHEL DE L'EPÉE.

The physiology of this man appears to be well balanced and fully developed; yet there is a predominance of mental power.

We seldom find a finer illustration of large moral developments than this cut represents. The whole head is large, but particularly high and broad in the coronal region. His predominant desire must have been to do good, and promote the happiness of mankind. Benevolence, Veneration, Conscientiousness, Hope and Spirituality appear to be all large; which, combined

with Firmness, would give unusual stability of character, and a high degree of moral power.

The forehead indicates a prominent development of intellectual power; for the reasoning and perceptive faculties were particularly large. He was very much inclined to think, originate, invent, philosophize, and inquire into the origin of all things. Language being large, enabled him to communicate his thoughts in a copious manner, while large Order rendered him methodical and neat. The selfish faculties were comparatively weak, and did not direct the mind. Secretiveness and Destructiveness being only moderately developed, gave him unusual frankness and gentleness—was not deceptive or revengeful.

He could not live for the purpose of gratifying his selfish ends, nor keep money, when, by using it, mankind would be benefitted. Such was the predominance of brain in the coronal region over that in the base, that he made sacrifices which were uncalculated for, and felt himself under obligations to perform what would not be expected of him. Firmness, with his temperament, gave him unusual perseverance and patience; and Benevolence, in the absence of Destructiveness, rendered him prepossessing, and well qualified to gain the affections of those with whom he came in contact.

CRIMINAL LEGISLATION AND PRISON DISCIPLINE.

—
BY GEORGE COMBE.
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CHAPTER I.

Act abolishing Transportation—John Howard on English Jails and Prison Discipline—Prison Discipline—Rev Mr. Burt's and Capt. Maconochie's Opinions on ditto contrasted—Edward Livingston's and Archbishop Whately's Views of the Object of Prison Discipline—Commentary on them.

"An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," embodies the principle of revenge. This has been called savage justice, and Johnson defines "revenge" to mean "return of an injury;" "the desire of hurting one from whom hurt has been received;" and "the wreaking of one's wrongs on him that inflicted them." Another authority has said, "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you." In a civilized country, criminals are the great enemies of society: indeed, when we are not engaged in foreign war, they are our only corporeal foes. In dealing with them, then, on which of these maxims have we hitherto acted? What success has attended our efforts? And which principle shall we follow in future?

These questions are now brought home to our firesides. When our jails were periodically emptied on territories situated on the opposite side of the globe, from which few convicts ever returned, the British public treated convict management as a purely speculative, official, or philanthropic question, in which they had no direct interest. The Act of the 20th August last, by one single paragraph of five lines, has effected a complete change in this state of matters. By sect. I., it is enacted, that "after the commencement of this Act (*the 1st of September, 1853*), no person shall be sentenced to transportation, who, if this Act had not been passed, would not have been liable to be transported for life, or for a term of fourteen years or upward; and no person shall be sentenced to transportation for less than fourteen years."

The Act substitutes "penal servitude" for transportation, according to the following scale:

"Instead of transportation for seven years, penal servitude for four years.

"Instead of transportation exceeding seven years and under ten, penal servitude for not less than four, and not exceeding six years.

"Instead of transportation exceeding ten years, and not exceeding fifteen years, penal servitude for not less than six, and not exceeding eight years.

"Instead of transportation exceeding fifteen years, penal servitude for a term not less than six, and not exceeding ten years.

"Instead of transportation for life, penal servitude for life."

Sect. VI. defines "penal servitude" to mean confinement in any prison in the United Kingdom, or in any river, port, or harbor of the same, in which persons under sentence or order of transportation may now be confined; or in any other prison in Great Britain, or in any part of Her Majesty's dominions beyond the seas, as one of the principal Secretaries of State may direct, accompanied by hard labor and all other penal inflictions in force at the time of passing the Act. The Queen and the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland continue to enjoy the power of pardoning offenders and mitigating punishments.

After four, six, or more years, then, spent in "penal servitude," the great mass of our convicts will be returned into the bosom of society. The reader will judge of their probable influence on the population, when he is told, on the authority of Mr. Burt, that "the number of criminals yearly consigned to the prisons of England, Wales, and Scotland, ranges not very wide of 150,000. Of these, the number convicted of offences which render them liable to transportation, ranges somewhere about 30,000, and of these, the number actually sentenced to transportation is (in round numbers) about 3000." In four years, therefore, from the 1st of September last, the prison gates will annually open and send forth these large numbers of convicted felons into the ordinary walks of life. Can any question be of graver importance to each of us than how, during the years of confinement, shall these prisoners, consisting of individuals of each sex, be fitted to reënter society? Two of the works named in our title are devoted to the solution of this problem; and to give an idea of the extent to which past experience has enabled the best-informed official administrators of prisons to decide on the nature of the treatment which should be pursued to fit the convicts for civil life, we shall first advert to the suggestions offered by John Howard nearly eighty years ago, and then select a few passages from each of these works, showing what advances have been made since his day.

In March, 1774, John Howard laid the result of his inquiries into the condition of English jails before the House of Commons, and received a vote of thanks from the House. He brought to light deficiencies of the most distressing nature—in food, water, bedding, and fresh air; the total neglect of the morals of the prisoners; the demand of garnish; the permission of gambling; the use of irons; the overcrowding of prisons;—all concurring to produce the "jail fever," which spread its ravages from the prisoners to the courts of judicature, and to our fleets and armies. Howard not only brought these evils to light, but proposed remedies for them. "He considered that, among the inmates of the prison, there is every possible degree of moral demerit, from the mere inconsiderate violation of some hard, ill-understood, local law, to the deliberate breach of the most sacred and universal rule of action." "He convinced himself that it was the duty

of every society to pay due attention to the *health*, and, in some degree, even to the *comforts* of all who are held in a state of confinement; that wanton and unnecessary rigor should be practised upon *none*; and that some were entitled to all the indulgences compatible with their condition." He did not desire to render prisons attractive to the dissolute. On the contrary, "whenever imprisonment was made the *punishment* of a crime, his idea of *reformation* became a leading principle in the regulation of prisons; and it was that which cost him the chief labor in collecting and applying facts. To accomplish this end, he showed that these things were essential: strict and constant superintendence—close and regular employment—religious instruction—rewards for industry and good behavior, and penalties for sloth and audaciousness—distribution into classes and divisions according to age, sex, delinquency, &c.—and occasional and nocturnal solitude." "He extremely lamented that the plan of *reformation* seemed, of all parts of his system of improvement, least entered into or understood in this country. The vulgar idea that our criminals are hardened and abandoned beyond all possibility of amendment, appeared to him equally irrational and pernicious. He scorned, through negligence or despair, to give up the worst cases of mental corruption; he fully believed that proper remedies, duly administered, would recover a large share of them; and he thought it the greatest of cruelties to consign a soul to perdition without having made every effort for retrieving it. Merely to *get rid* of convicts by execution or perpetual banishment, he regarded as a piece of barbarous policy, equally denoting want of feeling and deficiency of resource; and he had not so much of English prejudice about him, as to suppose that a system not adopted in this country was therefore absurd or impracticable."

Let us now attend to the present state of the question of prison discipline, as represented by the two experienced authorities before alluded to—Mr. Burt and Capt. Maconochie.

The Pentonville prison was erected for the purpose of submitting to actual experiment a new system of prison discipline—the "Separate System." Mr. Burt describes himself as "one of the very few personally acquainted with the important facts" of the experiment and of the changes in the system, and adds that he "feels it incumbent upon him not to withhold this information." This claim to accurate knowledge seems well founded, seeing that he was the assistant chaplain of the prison. Captain Maconochie tenders his opinion "with the more confidence, because my opportunities of studying the subject to advantage have been very great. I served eight years in the penal colonies, during four of which I commanded in Norfolk Island, their most penal settlement; and I was, two years since, governor of the borough prison of Birmingham, now so unhappily notorious. During the whole time thus spent, I took an especial interest in studying minutely the effect on society and on prisoners, of different forms and degrees of punishment." Let us hear, then, what system of treatment each recommends for adoption.

Mr. Burt says:—"It has been laid down by Archbishop Whately, the highest authority on questions of penal science, that punishment, to be effective, must be *severe*."—p. 90. "The Separate System at least satisfies, more than any other mode of imprisonment, this primary requirement of a sound penal discipline; it is *severe*."—p. 91. "The distinctive characteristic of the discipline," says he, "was the *combination of severe punishment with a considerable amount of instruction and other moral influences*. The elements relied on for severe punishment were rigid separation, and a protracted term of eighteen months' imprisonment, followed by transportation. The moral or reformatory elements were, frequent visitation by superior officers, a considerable amount of moral and religious instruction, combined with industrial training, and a reasonable prospect of earning an honest livelihood in the colonies, upon the sole condition of steady good conduct." The italics are his own.

Captain Maconochie writes:—"We must altogether reverse the arrangements now in force in our prisons, and sanctioned by various acts of Parliament. These having been organized without reference to reform, and looking only to coercion and example, are almost as if specially meant to be opposed to improvement in moral character—a comprehensive charge, but its justice will, I hope, appear incontrovertible, as I proceed to state the changes that I would suggest in them."

Mr. Burt again says:—"One end to be aimed at in dealing out punishment, is to impress the prisoner with the conviction that there is over him an irresistible power. The deterring efficacy of punishment depends in a great degree upon its producing this impression. The most direct mode of subjugating one stubborn volition is to induce the action of a stronger. Hence the error of those who deny the value of the penal element of prison discipline, and rest exclusively upon directly reformatory agencies."—p. 50. In illustration of this remark, he adds: "Judicious punishment, *when severely felt*, has a powerful moral influence: if, therefore, the efficiency of the punishment is impaired, reformation must be diminished."—p. 52. "The moral effect upon a man rendered permanently honest by *punishment*, is not fully embodied in the resolution, 'Crime is what I *will* not do,' but the feeling, 'The punishment of crime is what I *cannot* bear.' In the absence of perfect moral *rectitude*, the only security against crime is this dread of consequences."—p. 56. The italics are Mr. Burt's.

Captain Maconochie, after four years' experience of the effects of the severest criminal treatment at Norfolk Island, declares, in another of his publications, that it fostered "a tendency to reckless daring"—a quality which, more or less, characterizes all prisoners. "As a feature in the crim-

inal character, this daring is not, I think, sufficiently adverted to by those who advocate the attempt to deter from crime by severe punishments. *Temper, under its influence, feel themselves only challenged, both in their own eyes and in those of their companions, by the recurrence of these.*" However strange it may appear to those unacquainted with the subject, "yet crime thrives on severe examples," and "most certainly in direct competition with them."

Mr. Burt says:—"The passions of the criminal, by which he is chiefly actuated, are usually excessive and malignant. Penal discipline finds the will vigorous, but vicious; propelled powerfully, but lawlessly. It is this vicious activity that is subjugated by protracted seclusion and and wholesome discipline."—p. 80. "Separate confinement is the system of imprisonment under which it (punishment) can be administered with greatest effect. Not only is this discipline more reformatory—it is also, within equal periods of time, more severely felt."

Captain Maconochie continues:—"I do not approve of separation as a form of prolonged imprisonment, and have always opposed its being very strictly enforced. It excessively multiplies conventional offences, and the temptations to commit them, and thus almost of necessity introduces undue rigor of punishment in order to check them. It is also, as I think, much opposed to manly, moral improvement. I can find no example in history of ascetic discipline producing this; and, on the contrary, by fostering unproductive musing and reflection, and occupying the attention solely with self, it has a directly opposite tendency." "I do not think that its tendency is so much to make mad as to make surly, selfish, and thus in small matters wicked. Man is born social, his relations are social, his duties social, and he may be best improved in well-regulated social habits. We might as well, I think, seek to train our admirals by keeping them constantly on shore, as our criminals by keeping them for a length of time shut up between four walls. Like handcuffs and strait-waistcoats, separation has a good special application, and, as medicine, is excellent for certain phases of moral disease; but it is no more fit for habitual diet than would be senna or ipecacuanha."

Both Mr. Burt and Captain Maconochie are evidently men of acute and energetic minds, both have had experience of the effects of the systems they describe, and both earnestly aim at the same object—protecting society and reforming the convict; yet can any series of principles and practical applications be more at variance than those they severally advocate?

It is astonishing and mortifying to consider how little progress the British Legislature has made beyond adopting tardily, partially, and in a vacillating spirit, the improvements suggested seventy-nine years ago, by Howard. The punishment of death, as a means of "getting rid" of our criminals, is indeed much restricted; but the restriction is of recent introduction, and "perpetual banishment" has only now shared the same fate, not from conviction of its being "a piece of barbarous policy," but from necessity—our colonies having refused any longer to receive our convicts. It is to us a painful and fearful consideration, that after all that has been written, spoken, done, and suffered, in the matter of criminal legislation and prison discipline, we should still be on the threshold of our knowledge of the subject, and listening to contradictions such as these concerning it. What can be the cause of this discrepancy? And how shall any one without experience pretend to arbitrate between these authorities?

Two causes appear to us to have led to the failures which we deplore. First, vague notions of the *objects* which should be aimed at in prison discipline; the consequence of which has been constant vacillation in the public mind between the two principles of severity and humanity, or between *punishment* and *reformation*, as the chief aim in the treatment of criminals: and, secondly, almost a total neglect of consideration of the causes of crime, in devising measures for its prevention.

The most enlightened and practical work on the whole subject in hand, which has appeared in modern times, is "A System of Penal Law for the State of Louisiana," by Edward Livingston, approved of by the General Assembly of that State, on the 21st of March, 1822. In regard to the *object* of prison discipline, the author says, in his Report prefixed to the Code:—"The law punishes, not to avenge, but to prevent crimes; it effects this, first, by deterring others by the example of its inflictions on the offender; secondly, by its effects on the delinquent himself; taking away, by restraint, his power, and, by reformation, his desire of repeating the offence. No punishments, greater than are necessary to effect this work of prevention, let us remember, ought to be inflicted; and that those which produce it, by uniting reformation with example, are the best adapted to the end."—p. 19. With one exception, these few lines contain a sound exposition of the principles of criminal legislation; but the exception is an important one. Are we entitled to prevent crimes by punishing in order to "deter others by example?" A right understanding of this question is of fundamental importance in criminal legislation. Mr. Burt quotes Archbishop Whately as delivering the opinion, "that punishment, to be effective, must be *severe*." (The italics are Mr. Burt's). In our copy of Whately's "Thoughts on Secondary Punishments," we read:—"The points which most persons would look to, as important requisites, are, first, and above all other considerations, that it should be *formidable*; i. e., that the apprehension of it should operate as much as possible to deter men from crime, and thus to prevent the necessity of its actual infliction; secondly, that it should be *humane*; i. e., that it should occasion as little as possible of *useless* suffering—of pain or inconvenience that does not conduce to the object proposed; thirdly, that it should be *corrective*, or at least not corrupting; tending to produce in the criminal himself, if his life be spared, and

in others, either a moral improvement, or at least as little as possible of moral debasement; and lastly, that it should be *cheap*." * * * * This last point is of far less consequence than the others."—pp. 6, 7. That there may be no doubt about his Grace's meaning, he repeats his opinion: "That punishment should be *formidable*, is, as I have said, decidedly the first point to be looked to: that it should be *corrective* is another point of great, though far inferior consequence: that it should be *economical*, is, though by no means insignificant, a matter of only third-rate importance."—p. 38. The italics are the Archbishop's. He once more reverts to these topics, and says:—"The infliction of just vengeance on the guilty is clearly out of man's province." "The prevention of a repetition of the offence by the same individual, whether by his reform or removal, is clearly of incalculably less importance (desirable as it is in itself) than the prevention of crime generally, by the terror of example."—p. 60.

We have quoted these *dicta* at full length because great weight is attached to them by the public, and we find them adopted not only by Mr. Burt, but by the great majority of governors and chaplains of prisons, as the foundations of their opinions and practice. Indeed, they may be said to embody the spirit and aim of our legislative enactments and practical regulations on the subject. Nevertheless, we are constrained to dissent from them, and to proclaim them fraught with pernicious errors. In his "Thoughts on Secondary Punishments," the Archbishop does not inquire into the causes of crime; and probably from a difference between him and us on this fundamental point arises our difference on the objects which may be legitimately pursued in the treatment of criminals. We shall subsequently state our opinion of the causes of crime; meantime we may advert to a view of the rights of society in dealing with offenders, which appears to settle the question of our right to punish one man in order to deter another. When we have caught somebody committing an injury on the property or person of another, and ask what shall be done with him, is the Legislature, with Archbishop Whately, entitled to say that "it strongly suspects that there are, or at least may be, other people disposed to a criminal course of action, and that it will be highly useful to society to inflict on this one such punishment as may deter them from committing crime?" To be able to answer this question according to reason and justice, we must obtain answers to a few preliminary queries. We ask, *who* are these other people? If they have transgressed and been punished, they know punishment by experience in their own persons, and do not require that another should be punished to warn them: if they have not offended, we only *suspect* that they exist. Do these suspicions, then, warrant us in punishing the offender whom we have caught *flagrante delicto*, to deter unknown persons from doing what we only surmise they are disposed to do? We think not. What connection is there between the convicted offender and them? None that we can discover. Is he responsible in any way for their conduct, as a parent is for his child, or a master for his servant? Certainly not; for not only has he no authority over them, but neither he nor we know who they are! Then why should even one pang of suffering be inflicted on *him* with the purpose of deterring *them* from crime? We cannot conceive a rational answer to this question.

Psychology.

PHYSICAL INFLUENCE OF MENTAL STATES AND IMPRESSIONS.

FROM immemorial time the impression has been almost universal, that there is a certain mystical power in faith, whose efficacy is displayed not only in the religious and other subjective operations of the soul, but often, also, in various forms of outer and physical manifestation. This impression, indeed, has its full sanction in the Jewish and Christian Scriptures, as well as in the religious and mythical writings of all ancient nations. The great founder of the Christian religion, indeed, graduated his miracles in some measure according to the faith which he found among the people. The beneficiaries of his healing powers were frequently told, "according to thy faith so be it unto thee." He taught that they, and they only, who believed on him could be saved; and on one occasion he intimated to his disciples that if they had faith which might be compared to the interior qualities of the grain of mustard-seed, they might remove mountains.

Not unfrequently does the power of faith and the disadvantage of its absence, become manifest in our own times, and in operations far less sacred and important than many of those narrated in the sacred writings. Thus, the teacher of religion exhorts his sorrowing and stricken hearer to faith, and in proportion as the latter finds himself able to exercise it, he is really and interiorly blessed and comforted. The magnetist and psychological investigator (not unworthy to be mentioned in this connection) can add their *scientific* testimony to the efficacy of faith in all experiments and processes in that interior department of research; and these are often made fully sensible of the influence of skepticism in obstructing and neutralizing the operations of the physical forces on which their exterior demonstrations are dependent.

Minds resting upon the merely exterior and sensuous plane find it difficult to comprehend why this should be so. They argue that a truth

is a truth, whether believed or disbelieved, and that neither our faith nor unfaith can have any influence upon its outer manifestation. This logic is correct when applied to all principles and forces dependent solely upon *physical* conditions for their outer development; and we see not how a mere *outer, sensuous* belief or disbelief in any thing can *directly* influence eventualities in any case. We now proceed, however, by the aid of a number of curious facts, to show that in the department of psychodynamics "faith," in the true acceptance of the term, implies the presence of an influence far more deep and potential than mere external "belief;" that it implies a condition of soul impregnated with the spiritual germs, and surcharged with the spiritual forces adequate to the given outer production, and that if these inner conditions can exist *without* an external belief, the object is nevertheless secured. We will commence our illustrations with facts so far on the material plane as to be easily comprehensible to materialistic minds, and thence we will ascend by gradations to more interior phenomena and inductions.

From facts which have doubtless been far more numerous than have been their critical observers and recorders, it is known that by resigning our thoughts unreservedly to the contemplation of an object or person, we become more or less, according to our susceptibilities, imbued or identified with the interior qualities of that object or person.

An illustration of this law in its more tangible manifestations, is furnished in the case of a woman, who, on intently gazing and deeply meditating upon a brilliant display of the aurora borealis, became a perfect electric battery, and gave off sparks for months afterwards.* A fact exactly analogous to this came under my own personal observation. A young man of my intimate acquaintance, and who was distinguished for great powers of clairvoyance, had the power of surcharging his hair with electricity by simply fixing his mind upon *the moon*! I saw him perform and repeat this experiment to my entire satisfaction, and I can speak of the facts, incredible as they seem, with the most perfect assurance. It was on a frosty moonlight night, and he was standing upon a thick woollen carpet. By fixing his mind intently on the moon for ten or fifteen seconds, and then passing a comb through his hair, electric sparks would be given off from the latter in abundance. He would then withdraw his mind from the moon for a few seconds, and the sparks which his hair yielded by friction would gradually diminish in quantity, until they would entirely disappear. The same mental abstraction would be reinduced, and the sparks would appear again as before. He assumed, during the time, different positions in the room, and the experiment was repeated and varied, until all possibility of doubt was extinguished.

These states of psychical abstraction—of interior *abandonment*, so to speak, to the object of contemplation—are illustrative of those internal states of soul necessarily accompanying *faith*, using that term in its highest and most interior sense. By mentally fusing themselves, as it were, into a *oneness* with the objects contemplated, both the woman and the young man became, for the time being, *physically* the recipients of what we may suppose to be the distinctive elements in the constitution and dynamics of those objects, in which it is extremely probable, not to say certain, that electricity plays a conspicuous part.

The same law which is here discovered to have occasionally manifest applications on the *physical*, has still more perfect applications on the *physiological* plane. Thus it is known, from innumerable tests, that if a magnetically susceptible person come into the presence of, and in mental sympathy with, a sick patient, he will be

very liable to experience in his own system the aches and pains of that person; whilst, on the other hand, a diseased man may in some degree imbibe health from a healthy person, by entering into close mental relations with him. These results will take place, other things being equal, in proportion to that degree of *abandon* with which one fuses himself with, and loses himself in another.

Moreover, it is known that if a person, diseased however badly, has a distinct and perfect *conception* of the state of health, and can by a process of mental abstraction *dwell ideally* in that state, he will most probably recover speedily, if not instantly from the disease as it affects the body: while, if one interiorly conceives that he is going to die at a certain time, he will most probably die accordingly, unless relieved of that impression. But such are the *nervo-dynamic* states of the mind which are usually termed "*faith*." They are *conceptions* or imbibitions of the *spiritual germs* and dynamic elements of the corresponding outer and physical conditions, and when those conditions are physically brought about, then their internally and mentally *conceived* germs may be said to be *born*.

A still more perfect illustration of our subject is furnished in those exceedingly curious phenomena called *navi-materni*, or mothers' marks. They are marks or blemishes which, it seems established beyond all doubt, are produced upon the body of the child by some strong impression which took possession of the mother's mind during gestation. The law governing the production of these marks seems to have been known in very ancient times, and the Israelitish patriarch took advantage of its application in the animal kingdom, in greatly increasing his possessions. (See Genesis xxx. 37-39). The operations of this law have been noted in all subsequent times, and almost any number of cases in its illustration might now be collected. It will be sufficient for our present purpose, however, to cite the following, which rest on good medical authority. They are related, among others, by a physician writing from Marietta, Ohio, to Dr. Dixon, editor of the New York "*Scalpel*."

A favorite heifer, belonging to a man in the town of Rutland, Vt., one day stuck fast in the mire. The owner of the beast being at the time absent from home, his wife, who was pregnant, went to her assistance. After endeavoring in vain to extricate her from her uncomfortable situation, she became exhausted, and, sitting down by the side of the animal, commenced patting her on the head, admiring and playing with a *curl* in the centre of her forehead. The woman's child was born some months after, having a tuft of coarse hair, which, in color and quality, was quite unlike that upon the other part of the head, covering nearly one-half of the forehead, and having the same curl which existed in the forehead of the animal.

A man residing in Clarendon, Vt., while crossing the North river near Albany, in a boat, some years since, was assaulted by another man with a broken oar, and a deep gash was cut through his scalp. In this wounded condition he returned home to his pregnant wife, who, of course, was deeply horrified at the spectacle. Some seven or eight months afterward she gave birth to a child, upon whose scalp was a wound corresponding in shape and position with that made upon her husband's head. By means of adhesive straps the wound was made to heal, and the child lived.

Some years ago a clergyman, in Providence, R. I., while riding out with his wife in a sleigh, encountered a span of horses attached to another sleigh, which were running away. The man was somewhat injured, and his wife was greatly frightened; she became possessed with the idea that the top part of her husband's head was carried away, and could not persuade herself of the contrary, until she had repeatedly placed her hand on the top part of his head to ascertain whether it was there. Some months afterward the lady brought forth a child which had a

face, but had no head or brain above its eyes! It lived but a short time.

A friend of mine knows of a lady on whose back, between the shoulders, is the perfect impression of a *mouse*, hair and all, flattened down to the surface of the skin. Several months before she was born, her mother was frightened at a mouse which got between her clothes and her skin at that portion of her person.

As these singular markings are always found to be sequences of corresponding impressions or psychical states of the mother at some period during the process of gestation, it is of course legitimate to look to psychical laws for their explanation. This explanation will be distinctly apprehended, when it is considered that the soul or interior life-force of any thing is *the germ of its subsequent growth*, and that the specific qualities of that soul or life-force necessarily determine the character of its outer manifestations, in generals and particulars, and that the prolific psychical germs in the human world can no more produce results contrary to their own nature, than the seed of the apple can produce a grape-vine, or the trunk of an oak can send forth the branches of a pine. Now, the mother is the trunk from which the infant grows, as a branch grows from the trunk of a tree—the *soul* of the mother, like the life of the tree, being the fundamental and governing principle in determining the character and form of the offspring. If the soul of the mother, therefore, during gestation, receives a distinct and ineradicable impression, either from the outer or inner world, such impression becomes an integral part or quality of the soul—is permanently inwoven in the very texture of its composition—and consequently must be in some way represented in the offspring or outer production, of which the soul is the germ. If, for example, the prospective mother is deeply and psychically impressed by the presence of an animal, that animal, in its ideal qualities and features, so far becomes absolutely a part of her soul, and must necessarily be represented in some way (either conspicuously or otherwise) in her future offspring, of which her soul, with its qualities, impressions, &c., is the potential germ. And so, if the mother, during pregnancy, habitually contemplates and is deeply impressed with beautiful objects in art or nature, or dwells in high and holy thoughts in the departments of morals and religion, corresponding characteristics will necessarily be imparted to the offspring, according to the same law.

It may thus be seen that the whole structure and constitutional qualities, not only of individual but of *collective humanity*, are dependent, in a great degree, upon the mental states and impressions which entered into the composition of their foetal germs. By the light of analogies here rendered obvious, we may ascend to the perception of another truth. It is that *any thing* which is *conceived* in the soul may have an external birth in a manner and form according to the nature and degree of that conception. If the geometrical powers of the architect or sculptor *conceive*, there may be a resultant *birth* which will be an exact material clothing of the image or pattern conceived and ideally formed in the soul. If, in the more interior depths of his psychical nature, a man can *fully conceive and form the abiding germs* of moral, physiological, and material states in the outer world, then those conceptions, as by a creative psychical energy constantly supplied from the infinite world of soul above man, may have a full and corresponding birth in the sensible world, even though they consist in the healing of grievous diseases, or in the removal of mountains.

Whenever the Christian's great teacher, therefore, said to an applicant for his beneficence, "According to thy *faith* so be it unto thee," his meaning was as if he had said, "According to thy psychical conceptions—those living thought-germs and mental impressions which thou hast trustingly, confidently, and abidingly admitted

* This fact, I am told, is stated in Silliman's "American Journal of Science," but I cannot now point to the volume and page.

into thy soul, so be the *birth* of the corresponding outer reality." No other kind of "faith" than that which is here represented, can ever be efficacious in the outer development of its objects. The assertion will, doubtless, at first blush seem paradoxical to many—that such outer evolutions of the objects of faith take place by an application of the same general law which governs the phenomena of the *nævi-materni*; but the strangeness of this assertion will diminish as reflection upon it becomes matured.

We had no intention when we commenced this article to give it even the faintest theological feature; but as we believe that our position will be acceptable to all sects and parties, we cannot stop short of one other most important corollary with which it is connected. It is that to believe in Christ—to have a saving faith in him—is to have Christ in the soul as a permanent, living, prolific *conception*, and in that case, the outer life of man—the *birth* of that conception—will be in all respects Christ-like.

As our article is already protracted, we leave some obvious conclusions relative to the responsibilities of prospective mothers, and of mental conceivers of the outer conditions and practicalities of life, to the good sense of the reader.

W. F.

THE HOME WE LOVE.

BY E. A. H. G.

The home we love is no costly pile
Of titled wealth or courtly style;
No stately mansion marks the spot,
No princely halls nor coral grot;
No sculptured marbles line the way,
No *jet d'eau*s round their fountains play
Nor hanging gardens, choice and fair
With rare exotics scent the air.

But it is a sweet sequestered spot,
With a grassy lawn and a vine-clad cot,
Where native flowers of every hue,
From the wild rose red to the harebell blue,
Sweet odors fling with a lavish hand,
Decoying forth a fairy band,
Who waltz and whirl through the scented air,
To revel at will o'er our gay parterre.

Fair Hygeia dwells in our blest retreat,
With the rosy wood-nymphs, coy and sweet;
The Naiads, too, round our fountains dwell,
Filling the air with a choral swell;
And as we list to the magic strain,
The echoes wake, and a wild refrain
Comes rolling back in a silvery tone
From rocks and hills to our own sweet home.

Kind Ceres guards our golden grain,
As it nods and sways on the smiling plain;
And Pomona, couched in her leafy bower,
Our fruits protects from the insect's power;
While gayly reigns the Floral Queen,
With graceful majesty and mien,
Flinging around our rustic bowers
Her richest gifts, the odor of flowers.

Our rural home! so cherished a spot
The wide world round affordeth us not,
With its treasured joys, so rich and rare,
Clustered around the Penates there,
A three-fold cord is around it flung,
And the Love-law dwells on every tongue,
While knowledge gained from Nature's lore
Our joys increases for evermore.

We range so free o'er our pleasant lea,
With hearts as blithe as the wild bird free!
And no gilded pageants dare intrude
Their spurious joys on our solitude,
Content with blessings within our reach,
We've wealth in abundance for all and for each,
Our home is so happy, our hearts are so free,
We wish all the world as contented as we.



DOUBLE-ROW HAND CORN-PLANTER.

DOUBLE-ROW HAND CORN-PLANTER.

CORN is the most important grain of this country. By looking over the census of 1850, we find that there were six times as many bushels of corn raised in the United States, as of wheat. It is a crop peculiar to no portion of the country, but is raised from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans; and we believe there is no State that does not raise more bushels of Indian corn than it does of wheat.

The amount raised in the United States in 1850 was, in round numbers, six hundred million bushels. This, on an average of forty bushels per acre, would require fifteen million acres of land, and near twenty-four thousand years' labor to plant it, allowing two acres for a day's work, which is as much as can be done by the old method, taking the different parts of the country together. This would cost, at two hundred dollars a year (small wages, board included), four million eight hundred thousand dollars.

As one of the great ones of earth said, "He who causes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before is a benefactor to the world," so we consider the inventor who produces an improvement by which a year's labor is saved, is also a public benefactor: for that year can be employed for the physical, mental, and moral improvement of mankind, and the pecuniary wealth of earth remains as great as before.

Annexed is a drawing of Randall & Jones's Double-Row Corn-Planting machine, a great labor-saving implement, which we examined at the late State Fair in this city, and which received the first premium there, as also at the Wisconsin and Iowa State Fairs, and at all county Fairs East and West, where it has been presented the past fall.

No time, labor or expense has been spared by the inventors to perfect their machine; and their labors have not been lost, but crowned with the greatest success. Their implement has been thoroughly tested for two years, and has become a universal favorite with the farmers. Its success is almost without a parallel; its sales can already be counted by thousands, and it has not been presented in one-fourth of the United States.

The weight of the machine is only from eight to ten pounds, and from eight to twelve acres can be planted with it in a day, as easily as one or two with a hoe. The process of working it is very simple, and can be learned in five minutes by any person of ordinary capacity. The boxes

represented in front are filled with corn. Then simply pressing the lower black points into the ground and pushing down the levers, as represented in the cut, does all the work, separates the corn from the mass, drops and covers it at an adjusted and uniform depth in the soil. Thus, by just setting down the machine, raising and moving forward, an operation which a person can repeat from thirty to fifty times per minute, on smooth land, and from thirty to forty, on rough, two rows are dropped and covered faster and more accurately than one row can be dropped by hand.

And its merits as a labor-saving machine does not end at planting, but reaches far into cultivating. A large number of farmers who have used it, testify that they cultivate their corn without the use of a hoe just as cleanly as they hitherto did with it. This is due to its accuracy in check-rowing and close planting in the hill.

Its perfect adaptation to all conditions and consistencies of soil renders its use practicable in every part of the country, and it can be used as well on rough as smooth ground in proportion to hoe planting.

Dealing with the ground only where the hill is to be made, it cannot be choked or clogged like the old wheel and gear or plough method. It is very simple—there are but two movable pieces besides the levers in the whole machine. There are no slides, valves, or springs, to get out of order. It is very durable in all its parts, and so adjustable that it will plant at any width or depth, or, on an average, any number of kernels of any size. It is not alone adapted to corn, but can be used to as good advantage for broom-corn, peas, beans, &c. Its planting is uniform, never planting deep at one time and shallow at another. It presses the earth beneath the seed and not upon it, thus facilitating the sprouting of the germ, and leaving the blade free to grow, while the root has an opportunity to get a firm hold.

By a general use of this planter in the United States, at least three million dollars would be saved in planting alone; an amount sufficient to give every public school in the Union over sixty dollars, or enough to place a newspaper in every family in our country.

Any person desirous of more information concerning this implement will address Randall & Jones, Rockford, Illinois, or F. R. Jones, Loch Sheldrake, Sullivan county, N. Y. Randall & Jones manufacture for the New England and Western States, and F. R. Jones, for New York, Pennsylvania, and the rest of the Atlantic States. The price in all parts of the country is \$10.

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We have guide-books and "path-finders" from which to learn the ways of travel by railroad and steamer, through the various states and countries of the habitable globe, and we find them very useful—almost indispensable, in fact; but we are too often content to pursue the "Journey of Life" without such aid. Is there not even more danger here that we shall take a wrong road? Do we not need a moral Path-finder? The young, particularly, should study well the "Ways of Life," ere they get involved in the labyrinths of evil, and find return to their starting-point impossible; and here Mr. Weaver has given them just the book they need. He describes the various "ways" so plainly, that no one can mistake the wrong for the right. The "Ways of Life" should go with "Hopes and Helps" wherever there are men and women, and especially young men and women, who need sound and wholesome moral instruction, earnest counsel, and cheerful encouragement. We hope to see it widely circulated.

CORNELL'S PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY; forming Part First of a systematic Series of School Geographies. By S. S. CORNELL. One small quarto vol., 96 pages. [Price, prepaid, by mail, 62 cents.] New York: D. APPLETON & Co. For sale by FOWLERS AND WELLS.

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FOWLERS AND WELLS,
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NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1855.

REV. C. WHITE, D.D., ON
PHRENOLOGY.

RARELY do we deem it wise to turn aside from our promulgation of Phrenological truth to defend it from attacks, especially those of D.D.'s, confessedly the most obstinately antiprogressive "dogs in the manger" of truth; but their barking is the least effectual. Yet, for once, we deign to answer.

The article from which the following extracts are copied, appeared in the *New York Evangelist*, and is written in a more skeptical spirit than Tom Paine ever wrote. Only its careful perusal can attest how utterly faithless, how doggedly skeptical, how darkly infidel in every thing but "divine revelation," its writer is. To be so absolutely skeptical "outside of this boundary," but so swallow-all a believer inside, argues either a mental "screw loose somewhere," or else disbelief in revelation; for if his mind really is so darkly, fatally skeptical by natural habit in other matters "outside of divine revelation," why not also *inside*? If he applied to the Bible a thousandth part the philosophical disbelief he exhibits and commends in these articles, he would be a worse skeptic than Voltaire ever was. Either he should doff a little of his disbelief in matters of philosophy, or else apply it to matters of "revelation." See his skepticism and credulity ludicrously intermingled in the following:

The confines of this present world indicate another line of demarkation improper to be transgressed by our unaided powers. Outside this boundary, all must be a matter of direct or indirect divine revelation.

This restriction of our studies within this world, except so far as God leads us beyond it, excludes all inquiries about a previous existence.

As to preëxistence, implying a transmigration of the soul; as to either existence or conditions of existence before entrance into this world, there is no knowledge or device whatsoever; not the slightest intimation from any quarter; not one isolated ray of light. We are in ourselves as ignorant of any life or experience in a former world, as we are in respect to inhabitants, temples, libraries, insane asylums, colleges, common schools, on the rings of Saturn. Positively, God has said nothing to us on this subject. Not one word! Not a direct allegation; not the faintest verisimilitude for an inference. We should do well to forbear all speculations which reach back into a past world, until we have evidence that God ever made such a world.

Respecting the future: beyond divine intimations our conceptions must be more than vague and uncertain—they must be the merest dreams. Our senses can find no entrance into the regions of departed spirits. We can make no inquiries of those who have already passed the dread bourne—no traveller returns.

But we will proceed to copy the passages we would especially criticize, appending notes:

Investigation should be omitted, where evidently from the nature and manner of the inquiries, no practical benefit can arise. (1)

We must believe all scientific and moral truths are in some way available to human good.

It is not by any means to be admitted that the Divinity has a store-house of realities and wonders, which, when drawn out of their depths, would add no blessing to man.

If what seems to be evolved in any of our

analyses and deductions subserve no valuable end whatever; be manifestly applicable to no improvement—to no mitigation of evil—to no ministration of good—we may believe ourselves groping in delusions, and may well pause in our researches.

Mesmerism and spirit-rapping are of this description. By the former some have been thought to be cured of disease, but after the thrill of imagination and the excitement of expectation were over, the patients sunk down just where they were before.

Through fifty years of animal magnetism, not ten, not five, not three cases of cure, can be found in all Europe and America. (2)

The clairvoyant has been resorted to to find stolen property, and to obtain many other kinds of information. Much is supposed to have been obtained; but nobody has been blessed; no society has been advanced; no possession of human life has been improved; no assignable good has resulted.

Tables have been reputed to be moved by spirit-rappers; but no tables of the hungry have been spread with food. Spirits have been understood to reveal the invisible world; but it has not transpired that there has been in consequence any preparation of men for its momentous realities, or even any temporary reclaiming of the wretched and guilty.

(1) Who can say beforehand, whether practical good can come of this or that research. Magnetic researches are made, not without any thought of that telegraphic discovery which resulted therefrom. It is enough to know that we are *searching for truth*—for the Deity never ordained a truth which was not practically applicable to the promotion of human happiness. Indeed, his two next sentences contradict his previous assertion, and then the third contradicts its two previous ones.

(2) A downright contradiction of truth, on *ipse dixit*—just such as old foggy D.D.'s deal in—flatly controverted by every one who has ever attempted its application to the relief of pain, or the cure of disease. A hundred times the writer has been relieved of intense pain in the head and other parts, by the magnetic process. Ten thousand such witnesses give the lie to this D.D.'s dogmatic, skeptical assertion. And wherever it is applied it will ease pain, and cure curable diseases. The writer has cured many, and if it were more universally applied, its good would be commensurate. The heads of those families who will but learn the process, which any one can do in five minutes, and apply it to relieve family ills, and magnetize each other, will simply "poh" at this D.D.'s dogmatic, but untrue assertions.

As to spirit-rappings, table-tippings, &c., our skeptical D.D. virtually admits the facts, but denies their *use*. We neither affirm nor deny either, but simply urge that it becomes all lovers of truth patiently to *examine the facts*—to inquire "What is truth?" concerning them; for if true, it can be made available to human good.

The skeptical dicta of these articles were obviously issued simply to plant blows in the faces of Magnetism, an acknowledged truth; Spiritualism, an obvious Bible doctrine; and Phrenology—especially the latter. Read what he says:

Phrenology, as an instance, is based upon unestablished allegations. (3)

It is not a known fact that the brain, in compartments and protuberances, or otherwise, lodges the several attributes of the soul. (4) It is not a known fact that the spirit has elements so dis-

tingent and separable as to be capable of separate local habitations. It is not a known fact that the *external* head certainly indicates the volume or conformation of the brain. It is not a known fact that the elevations on the external skull have answering ones of the brain underneath. It is not a known fact that the brain of a genius is of finer texture than that of a dunce. (5) In truth, it is not a known fact that spiritual powers depend either on magnitude, or form, or fineness of brain, or on all united. (5)

Phrenology has to rest on not one uncontested and incontestable fact. Not one without neutralizing and opposing allegations. Not one! Every step we take, therefore, in this science, is into realms of imagination; every conclusion is a groundless assumption. We must suspend our labor and our faith until we have clear, positive, undeniable facts. (6)

So in regard to many other subjects. Phrenology is only intended as an illustration. If our data are *inferences* from our ignorance, and not matters of our positive knowledge; if all that we now know in the premises, throws no certain light upon what we seek to know, our inquiries will all be pursued in thick darkness.

(3) It is, eh? Is it on "unestablished allegation" that lion, tiger, hyena, and bull-dog, hawk and owl—all ferocious carnivorous animals—are broad at the ears, where Phrenology locates Destructiveness, but that sheep, and ox, hen and turkey—all non-carnivorous are narrow here? Is a universal natural fact, concomitant with Phrenological teaching, "unestablished allegation?" No, sir, the unestablished allegation is in *your own* ignorance of nature's facts. And the man who is capable of penning the dogmatical skepticism evinced in the above extracts is incapable of learning any new thing. Several passages even ignore the senses. A man in such a state of mind is incapable of learning any new truth.

(4) Then it is not a fact that the brain, with or without protuberances, is the organ of the mind! Why, the man who can deliberately declare that is not the established organ of the mind, is both a skeptic and an ignoramus—the latter, because he does not know nature's facts which establish it; a skeptic, in doubting what all believe. Think of it, a collegiate D.D. denying that the brain is the organ of the mind. A mind as dogmatically skeptical on the Bible as he is on scientific truths would pronounce his divine revelation mere nursery tales. If the people he would lead were constituted as he is, neither he nor his cross would ever preach another sermon, for none would go to hear. To argue with a D.D. who ignores the brain being the organ of the mind is futile.

(5) Then it is not an established natural fact that quality corresponds with function. Rather, is it not a universal natural law, that power of function is performed by means of a powerful organism; that rapidity of function is executed by flexible or rapidly-acting organs; that fine functions are carried forward by fine organs? Then the quality of the brain makes no difference. A D.D. says there is no established natural relation or fitness between the qualities of the brain and its function. In the nature and fitness of things, does not power in the function always accompany power in the executing organs? Could a weak organ possibly execute a powerful function? What says reason? And since one *organic* quality—power—is a known concomi-

tant of a like *functional* quality, a logical mind must see that other organic faculties necessarily accompany like functional qualities.

Besides, what says common sense? Is it in the nature of things possible for weak organs to manifest strong functions; weak muscles to execute peculiar feats; weak bones or timbers to sustain great weights; coarse organs to execute fine functions; and they, of all other organic qualities, as adapted to put forth similar functional qualities? If not, why not a pine stick just as good for cutting off an oak log as tempered steel? Why not a spear of grass as stout as a veteran hickory? Why ever any relation of fitness between any organ and its function? Whoever disputes this natural fitness of organs to functions cannot, at least does not, reason. Whoever has not learned this first natural fact is ignorant of nature's established institutes. Wash College has at least one ignorant, yet bigoted member—a veritable "know-nothing."

(6) Then suspend it. Who cares. It *has* done without you, and still can. It even don't want you. Such unmitigated know-nothingism better stay where it is, and teach its followers to doubt every thing, and they will soon learn to doubt both their teacher and his "divine revelation." A practical atheist penned this article. Watch this craft twenty years, and see where it lands. But the church needs some such philosophies to provoke her to think for herself on religious subjects, and exercise the same skepticism he would inculcate in reference to the very dogmas he teaches, which he exercises towards established natural truths. He will make skeptics of his college pupils faster than Paine, Hume, Voltaire, Gibbon, Bolingbroke, Rousseau, and Volney, all combined. Watch his religious pupils. Their religious skepticism will practically refute his philosophical doubt-every-thing.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

CONGRESS.—Among the proceedings in Congress worthy of special attention, we may notice the proposal of Mr. Sumner in the Senate, to offer the mediation of the United States, for the adjustment of the existing contest between Russia and the Allied Powers. The measure meets the approval of several eminent statesmen, but it is not probable it will be carried into effect. An important bill has been reported in the Senate, providing for a Department of Law in the General Government. According to this bill, the Attorney General is to be the Chief of the Department, *ex officio*. An Assistant Attorney General is to be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. A head Clerk is also to be appointed. The Secretary of the Interior's supervisory powers over accounts are to be exercised by the Law Department, and the Solicitor of the Treasury to be one of the bureaus thereof. The bill also makes provision for auditing and adjusting accounts, disbursements, claims, and expenditures. It gives to the First Auditor, those arising in the Department of the Treasury; the Second Auditor, those arising in the Department of the Interior; to the Third Auditor, those arising in the Department of War; to the Fourth Auditor, those arising in the Navy Department; to the Fifth Auditor, those arising in the Department of State and of Law; and to the Sixth Auditor, those arising in the Post Office Department. The accounts audited by the First and Fifth Auditors are to be revised and controlled by the First Controller, and those by the Second, Third, and Fourth Auditors by the Second Controller. The bill also makes provision for the classification of the Clerks in the Department of State, and fixes the salary

of the Commissioner of Public Buildings at \$3000 per year, and an additional provision allows two Clerks to that officer, one of them to be in lieu of the Superintendent of the Public Grounds. The bill after discussion between some of the leading Senators was referred to a Select Committee.

In the House the Judiciary Committee have been instructed to report a bill for preventing the importation of foreign paupers into the United States. A bill has passed ceding to New York that portion of Massachusetts, known as Boston Corners, famous as the resort of pugilists from New York.

A bill to provide for Harbor Improvements having been called up, a debate ensued, in which it was stated that no less than one hundred and forty bills for Internal Improvements are stayed by the President's vetoes. It was suggested that the whole of them be put through at once. In the course of the discussion the President was severely handled for delaying his views, promised at length in his regular message. The particular bill under notice was referred to the Commerce Committee.

In an animated debate on the Military Academy Bill, in Committee of the whole, Mr. Oliver, of Mo., read a speech for Col. Benton, who was necessarily absent. Mr. B. thought the man who should restore the harmony which existed before the repeal of the Missouri Compromise would be a public benefactor; but he thought Mr. Mace's bill was not the thing to restore the desired harmony. Mr. Mace replied, explaining the rights of Kansas. Mr. Barry, of Miss., devoted an hour to a speech in condemnation of the Know Nothing organization, dissecting their movements and purposes, and stigmatizing it not only as illegal, but a combination to take away the rights of citizens. It was, in his opinion, a child of the alien and sedition laws, and anti-republican in its tendencies. Mr. Banks, of Mass., replied, contending that men have a right to conceal their political views, and the government which undertakes to trammel them in that right, strikes at the basis of republican institutions, and for that ought to be washed from the face of the earth. He explained why men should combine for acquiring rights denied them by corrupt political influence, and moneyed aristocracy, and took occasion to condemn, in severe terms, the claim of the Roman Catholic Church to interfere with, and control secular affairs. Both gentlemen were listened to with marked attention.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—On the 13th Gen. James H. Adams, the Governor elect, was inaugurated. In his Address, the Governor gives a flattering picture of the progress of the Palmetto State, and concludes with the following:

"Upon the subject of our relations with the General Government, I have but little to say. I have no new opinions to announce, and no specific remedy to propose, to meet the dangers which are before us. The signs of the times are as open to your vision as they are to mine. We may interpret them differently, but, to my mind, they indicate a settled purpose on the part of Northern States to assail and degrade, or ruin the Southern States. How or when the South shall meet to redress the perils of her condition, I will not venture to anticipate. Time will demonstrate whether our institutions tend to lift us up as a people, promptly to protect our rights and perpetuate our liberties, or whether they will sink us down to the level of degraded and ruined provinces."

MICHIGAN.—At the recent election of State Officers and Members of Congress in Michigan, the Republicans have met with decided success, electing all their State Officers, and three out of four Members of Congress. The Anti-Nebraska majority on Governor is nearly 5000. The Anti-Nebraska Congressional vote is 43,660; Democratic and Nebraska, 38,247; Republican majority, 5413. In 1852, Scott had 38,859 votes; Hale, 7237; Pierce, 41,842; Pierce over the Whig and Free-soil candidates, 746; over Scott, 7983. Whig and Free-soil gain since 1852, 6159.

NEW YORK.—The inauguration of the new State Government took place on the 1st ult. Gov. Seymour was present at the swearing in of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor. He addressed Governor Clark on the occasion in a pleasant manner, and the latter replied in a speech of similar tone and purport. The Legislature was organized on the 2d, by the choice of De Witt C. Littlejohn (Whig) as Speaker of the House, and proceeded to business. The Governor commences his first message by giving an account of the financial condition of the State.

By this, it appears that the receipts, on account of the General Fund, during the late fiscal year, were \$1,953,527.42, and the payments \$1,817,850.98. The deficiency in the revenue of this fund on the 30th September, 1854,

was \$279,054.98. This deficiency will be increased during the coming year, owing to the decrease of the State tax to three-quarters of a mill on the dollar. He suggests the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, as a means of promoting the peace of the country. Also a recommendation to "protect the political rights of this State against the further increase of slave representation in either branch of Congress." As might be expected, Governor Clark goes for a high Tariff, and opposes any material modification of the Usury laws. He directs attention to the propriety of modifying the General Banking Law, so as to prevent mortgages from being received by the Comptroller as a security for Bank notes, except perhaps in small amounts, at a low percentage on their value. This is a good suggestion, undoubtedly. He also recommends the appointment of counsel to argue the case of the Lemmon Slaves, and the passage of a prohibitory Liquor Law. With respect to State Education, he urges that the common schools of the State be made entirely free, by abolishing the remnant of the *rate bill* system,—that a better mode of distributing the public money among the districts be devised,—that the academies of the State be enlarged, improved, and made free to pupils from the common schools, and that these institutions, as well as colleges, be brought into harmonious connection, so as to become essential and mutually necessary parts of one great system.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Inaugural Address of Mr. Gardner, the Governor of Massachusetts, was delivered on the 9th ult. before both branches of the Legislature, and a large concourse of citizens. It presented an elaborate and copious exposition of the principles of the party who triumphed in his election. The most important subject, demanding the attention of the Legislature, related to the foreign population, and their influence on our republican institutions. The remarkable increase of immigration is fraught with peril to our liberties, unless guarded against by reasonable measures. The dominant race, established on American soil, must regulate the incoming classes. In order to accomplish this object, Gov. G. recommends that the popular use of foreign languages should be discouraged; that all public documents should be in the English tongue alone; that all schools aided by the State should use the same language; that military companies founded on foreign sympathies should be disbanded; and that the present easy system of naturalization should be subject to a stringent revision. He recommends the repeal of the unconstitutional sections of the liquor law, and will sanction any constitutional law passed to prevent intemperance. He alludes to the slavery legislation of Congress, denounces the aggressions of slavery, and submits whether additional legislation is not necessary to secure these cardinal rights—the *habeas corpus* and trial by jury. In regard to the national policy of the American party, he says: "We wish our army Americanized, and our navy nationalized. We wish the restriction as to birth, applicable to the office of President of the United States, extended to the members of the Cabinet and of Congress, to the Judges of the Supreme Court, and to all our diplomatic representatives abroad."

WHAT IS NOT A LIBEL.—Judge Oakley recently expressed an opinion that, when an editor of a newspaper merely states a rumor that is abroad,—such, for example, as that a certain person, naming him, had issued stock illegally and absconded,—he should be exonerated, provided that it was a fact that the rumor existed, although not true. In such a case, there is no intent to do injury, and there is no malice. A circumstance that is commonly spoken of in business circles, as a matter of public interest, ought not to be regarded as libellous when an editor states it.

CONVENTION OF OLD SOLDIERS.—The Convention of the soldiers and Indians engaged in the War of 1812 met in Washington recently, and organized by the choice of Joel B. Sutherland, of Philadelphia, as President. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Sunderland, and brilliant speeches were made by Peter Wilson, Sachem of the Cayugas, and others. A very large procession, preceded by the Navy Yard band, and all the military of Washington, marched to the Presidential mansion. Most of the Cabinet were present. Mr. Sutherland, the President of the Convention, addressed the President of the United States, in substance as follows:—

"I feel delighted to present such a vast body, all of whom were in the War of 1812. We have called because you, also,

are a soldier of the revolutionary stock. You had two brothers in the same war. The day and cause prompt us to pay our respects to you. About forty years ago, Packenham, with nine thousand men, came to our shores,—his men well-disciplined and armed. Our forces, four thousand, ill-provided, drove them back, with a loss of seven hundred killed and one thousand wounded, and with a loss to us of only seven killed and six wounded. Contrast this with the allies before Sevastopol. It proves that it is not to military skill and discipline, but to men with rifles on their shoulders. The man who fought that battle knew you, and you knew him well; all the country venerate him. The day should be commemorated henceforth for ever. Resolving this last year, we met in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. This year we gave forty days' notice in a single paper, and the result is before you."

The President made an appropriate reply.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE OF ARRISSON.—William Arrisson's trial at Cincinnati for killing Isaac Allison, by sending him a torpedo box, or infernal machine, has resulted in a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree," and the prisoner has been sentenced to be hanged on the 11th of May, 1855. It will be remembered that this horrid crime caused the death of Mrs. Allison, as well as of her husband. Arrisson still remains very much indisposed, and is now under the special care of the jail physician. Since his sentence, Arrisson has grown pale and haggard, and begins to exhibit in his features a hopelessness of escape from the sentence which hangs over him. Almost daily he is visited in his cell by a young lady, to whom it is intimated he is betrothed. Their conversation, although of a confidential character, is had in the presence of jailer McLean.

THE PACIFIC EMPIRE.—The Washington correspondent of the *N. Y. Journal of Commerce* has no confidence in the success of Mr. Benton's Pacific Railroad project, or of any other scheme for uniting the Pacific and Atlantic by a direct line of railway. Government ought not to, and will not, do it, and individuals cannot; and, besides, it is too late, for a reason that may possibly startle some readers:

"Before the country could be so far settled as to render the railroad project practicable, the Pacific slope will have formed a separate empire from that of the Atlantic. The Rocky Mountains are the natural boundaries between the two empires, and neither art nor policy can overcome that barrier. The separation, inevitable as it is, may be expedited by the occurrences of a foreign war, or by any event leading to a war, like the proposed acquisition and annexation of the Sandwich Islands, not to the United States, but to the Pacific States."

DANIEL WEBSTER'S ESTATE.—The executors of the estate of the late Daniel Webster, Fletcher Webster, and Richard M. Blatchford, have presented a petition for leave to sell real estate to pay debts, to the Court of Probate in Plymouth. The debts due from the deceased amount to \$135,230 88; the charges of administration amount to \$2,500; the personal estate is valued at \$28,522 10. The real estate was appraised at \$35,500, and is incumbered to the amount of about \$30,000. License was therefore asked to sell all or so much of the real estate as shall raise the sum of \$109,206 79, for the payment of said debts and charges.

A sad case of insolvency, the debts exceeding the amount of both real and personal estate by over \$100,000.

PRENTICE ON DUELLING.—George D. Prentice, of the *Louisville Journal*, on his late visit to Little Rock, Ark., received a letter from M. B. Hewson, demanding satisfaction for some remarks made in a newspaper. Mr. Prentice disavowed any intention to offend Mr. Hewson, and nobly added:—"I would not call a man to the field unless he had done me such a deadly wrong that I desired to kill him, and I would not obey his call to the field unless I had done him so mortal an injury as to entitle him, in my opinion, to demand an opportunity of taking my life. I have not the least desire to kill you, or to harm a hair on your head, and I am not conscious of having done any thing to entitle you to kill me. I do not want your blood upon my hands, and I do not want my own upon anybody's."

A LORD IN A QUANDARY.—An amusing circumstance is related about Lord Elgin, who left here for England a week or two since in the steamer Pacific. His lordship was in want of funds to settle his hotel bills, and so forth, and presented at the Bank of Commerce, in this city, a draft from the Bank of Montreal, ordering the first-named institution to pay to the order of the Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds, etc., etc. The teller of the Bank of Commerce assured his lordship that he could not pay the draft—could not say whether he was the person named in it or not. The

Earl replied, "Why, I am the person—I will endorse it," and forthwith wrote "Elgin and Kincardine" on the back of the document. The teller was still incredulous. That sort of thing had been done by several confidence men before, and the Bank of Commerce could not pay this money until the claimant of it had proved his identity by some person known to the bank officers. Here was a fix. Lord Elgin looked about in vain for some person who could testify that he was really himself. He was finally obliged to depart without the money, there not being sufficient time previous to the sailing of the steamer to allow him to send for a friend to identify him.

DAMAGES FOR LIBEL.—In this city, in the Supreme Court, an action has been tried, in which the plaintiff was Mr. C. F. Shelton, President of the Empire Stone Dressing Company, and the defendant Col. Fuller, the proprietor of the *Evening Mirror*. The plaintiff claimed to recover \$20,000 for an alleged libel, published in that paper in the month of August last, to the effect that there was "more *Schuylerizing*," Mr. Shelton "being *non est inventus*, in consequence of an over-issue of stock of the company of which he was president." The publication was admitted, but the defence was set up that the article was printed with a full conviction of the truth, and without any knowledge of the plaintiff, or any malice toward him. The case occupied two whole days, and the jury returned a sealed verdict of \$250 damages. The amount claimed was only \$20,000, which the jury seemed to think was an extravagant over-estimate. It was not alleged—except in the formal pleadings—that there was any malice on the part of the editor of the *Mirror*, but on the contrary he had offered to make reparation by publishing any statement which would be satisfactory.

FOREIGN.

THE RUSSIAN WAR.—Our accounts from the seat of war continue to be highly unfavorable to the allies. A general discouragement begins to prevail in England. Deep gloom covers all classes of society. The public mind is agitated with forebodings of more fearful disasters in the future, than those which have already thinned the ranks of the army, and borne mourning and woe into many English families. Indignation is aroused against Lord Raglan and all the Crimean generals, as well as against the administration at home. In the present campaign, the English have lost their reputation for practical talent. The affairs of the camp have been most unskillfully managed. Much unnecessary misery has been the consequence. A large number of officers are desirous of leaving the army, and seek every pretext to return to England. They wish to sell their commissions, or retire on half-pay, because they cannot live on rags—upon scanty and wretched food, and without protection from the drenching rain in the mud of the camp. They have lost their confidence in their commanders, and refuse to sacrifice their health and their lives to military incompetency. Still, the people charge them with cowardice, for deserting the post of danger. The hopes of peace are not so bright as at the last advices. A high diplomatic conference was to be held on the 28th December, at Lord Westmoreland's office in Vienna. The ambassadors of England, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia (Prince Gortschakoff), were to take part in the discussion. The conference is to be "of a positive character." Lord Westmoreland being reported sick, the conference, for greater convenience and privacy, will be held in his chambers.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S SPEECH.—The speech of the Emperor at the opening of the French Legislature is of a highly warlike tone. He recommends vigorous measures for the prosecution of the war, and announces the necessity of a loan. The recent movements of Louis Napoleon indicate a wish to conciliate the republican party, inasmuch as their resentment may endanger his throne.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.—On Tuesday, the 12th December, Queen Victoria opened the session of Parliament in person. The House was filled about two o'clock, and presented a gay appearance, although the usual brilliancy of the assemblage was chequered by the appearance of numerous ladies in mourning, showing that many families of the upper ranks have suffered the loss of relatives by the war.

A strong force of the *corps diplomatique* was present, in their array of uniforms, stars, collars, and ribbons. Mr. Buchanan attended in citizen's costume. Musurus Bey, the Turkish Minister, Salil Pasha of the Turkish Admiralty, the

Maha-raja, Duhleep Singh, also, the Aides of the Rajah of Putteala, and other Orientals, in their national garbs gave variety to the scene. The Queen entered about half-past two, led by Prince Albert, and attended by the Duchess of Wellington; the Earl of Aberdeen bearing the sword of state, the Marquis of Winchester the cap of maintenance, and the Marquis of Lansdowne the crown. On taking her seat on the throne, her Majesty gave directions that the Commons should be summoned. A little delay took place in consequence, but in a few minutes the rushing tramp of "Her Majesty's faithful Commons" was heard along the corridor, and the Speaker made his appearance at the bar, attended by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and followed by a disorderly throng of the members, the Ministers present being Lord John Russell and Sir Wm. Molesworth. Order being in a few seconds restored, her Majesty, in a clear voice, which was distinctly heard all over the House, read her speech, which was handed to her by the Lord Chancellor.

DAGUERREOTYPES OF WAR.—The art of daguerreotyping has been found practically useful in depicting the events of the war in the East. Each battle-field is instantly impressed in a durable picture. So far has this been carried, that all the reports to the Minister of War are accompanied by daguerreotype pictures of the most remarkable beauty and precision.

RUSSIA.—Accounts from St. Petersburg state that if the negotiations now pending do not produce peace, Russia will call out sixteen men per thousand, equal to a million of men, to take the field as early as possible. The text of the Russian note, which Prince Gortschakoff addressed to Count Buol, at Vienna, on the 28th, was as follows:—"The undersigned is authorized to declare to M. Buol that his Majesty the Emperor accepts the four propositions of the Cabinet of Vienna, as a basis for negotiations of peace. The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* says, the Empress of Russia is reported to be dying, and it is not certain that she was alive when the account was transmitted from St. Petersburg."

TREATY OF ALLIANCE.—On the 2d of December a treaty of alliance was signed at Vienna, between Austria, France, and England. The exact terms are not known, but are surmised as follows:—"Firstly, that Austria regards the violation of the Turkish territory as a war against herself. Secondly, that Austria will augment her force in the Principalities, so as to enable the Turks to resume offensive operations. Thirdly, that on the demand of France and England, 20,000 Austrians will be sent to the Crimea. Fourthly, France and England guarantee that the territorial possessions of Austria shall under all circumstances remain undiminished. Fifthly, "at present, is secret." Sixthly, Prussia shall be invited to join the alliance. Seventhly, the treaty to come into operation on the part of Austria, should Russia not come to terms before 2d of January. There is also published a letter from Count Nesselrode, setting forth the terms on which the Czar will assent to peace, namely: First, a joint guarantee by the five Powers, of the protection of the whole Christian population in Turkey; secondly, a joint protectorate of the five Powers over the Principalities, subject to existing Russian treaties; thirdly, the revision of the treaty of 1841, to which Russia will assent if the Sultan will likewise do so; fourthly, the free navigation of the Danube."

NURSES FOR THE EAST.—Miss Nightingale's present staff of assistants consists of thirty-eight, from the following sources, viz.:—Ten Roman Catholics, Sisters of Mercy; eight from Miss Sellon's establishment; six from St. John's House, Westminster; three selected by the lady who originally proposed the plan; eleven from among the applicants (amounting, in all, to between sixty and seventy). This number proving very inadequate to the wants of the sufferers, Miss Nightingale has deputed two confidential friends to organize a still further corps. This they are doing with the greatest success.

DEATH OF DR. KITTO.—The papers record the demise of the Rev. Dr. Kitto, at Canstadt, near Stuttgart, in his 51st year. Dr. Kitto was the author of a somewhat extensive series of works, chiefly of a biblical character. He was the editor of the *Pictorial Bible*; and for a lengthened period he edited, with remarkable ability, the *Journal of Sacred Literature*, a periodical devoted to the higher and more minute departments of biblical criticism.

Business.

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THE WAYS OF LIFE, showing the RIGHT WAY, AND WRONG WAY, the High Way, and the Low Way, the True Way and the False Way, the Upward Way and the Downward Way, the Way of Honor and the Way of Dishonor. By REV. G. S. WEAVER, author of "Hopes and Helps," "Mental Science," &c. &c. One handsome 12mo. vol. Price 50 cents. Published by FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

HOPES AND HELPS! there is a magic in these very words, and through them, our author has reached the hearts of, all who read his earnest, hopeful book. Indeed, we never knew a work more highly commended. Among the young, it is a favorite presentation book for "all seasons," and bids fair to become a HOUSEHOLD TREASURE, in every Family. It deserves such a place, for it is indeed a classical production. Hopes and Helps was first published two years ago, and the demand steadily increases.

THE WAYS OF LIFE, is a new work by the same author, marked by the same high-toned moral bearing, adapted to both sexes, and to all classes. It is brought out in the same plain, yet elegant style, and we believe it will be heartily welcomed, by the lovers of Good Books.

The author says, in his preface to the WAYS OF LIFE,—"The ocean is made up of drops. So the influence that lifts the world upward is composed of the best thoughts and prayers of earnest and aspiring minds. * * * * * Every book should bear to its reader the conviction that its intent was good—that it was the offspring of an earnest and gracious wish. If it does, it will leave blessings where it goes, in proportion to the strength of that conviction. With the hope that such a conviction may fasten itself upon the mind of the reader of this volume, we commit it into his hands."—We conclude our notice, of this new work, by quoting a part of

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THE SEEN AND THE UNSEEN.—What Appears and What Is; We See the Forms, but not the Spirit; Meaning; We Swim on the Surface; Immortality; Change, Laws Immutable, Nations Decay, Principles Remain; Moving Power; The Mineral Kingdom; Water; Air; Gases; Caloric; Chemical Affinity; Attraction; Electricity; Unseen Forces; Eloquent Extract; Invisible Reigns over the Visible.

CHARACTER AND REPUTATION.—Defined; The Ass in the Lion's Skin; Men do not Read Character well, Why? A Science of Character; Illustrations; Not Made in a Day; Culture and Discipline; Where Characters are Made; Washington, Franklin, Burritt; Examples.

KNOWLEDGE AND CULTURE.—An Old Adage; Newton and Galvani; Power; Mental Gormandizing; We Read Much and Think Little; Knowledge easy of Attainment: Culture Difficult; Memory; Thinking necessary to Development; What we Make Ourselves; Means of Culture; Mind, Like the Body, Developed by Exercise.

THE ACTUAL AND THE POSSIBLE.—The Acorn and the Oak; The Possible of the Potato; The Seed and the Plant; Newton and the Apple; Steam Engine; The Pilgrim Fathers; "The Child of Destiny;" The Possibilities of Maternity; Hereditary Descent; Education; The Possible of Childhood, Youth, and Manhood; We Fail to Reach the Attainable; Men Unconscious of their Highest Capacities; Knowledge and Culture Within the Reach of All; Eternal Progress.

THE WAYS OF LIFE, may be had by return of the first Mail, by remitting the amount,—50 cents, in Postage-stamps, to the publishers, as follows:

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BUST OF JOHN VAN BUREN.—Our neighbor, Mr. S. ELLIS, artist, has presented us, for exhibition in our cabinet, a copy of his bust of this distinguished politician and lawyer. It is not only a good likeness, but, as a work of art, is pronounced excellent. We are happy to place so fine a specimen in our extensive collection. The studio of Mr. Ellis is in Room No. 23, Appleton's building, 443 Broadway.

PRICES COMING DOWN.—The inflated prices of 1854, we rejoice to know, are coming down, and a more reasonable state of things succeeding. The "hard times" have produced an effect upon almost every variety of property. Real estate, in city and country, may now be bought at from twenty-five to fifty per cent. less than it sold for a year ago. A palpable effect is also observable in many articles of merchandise. Printing paper is a shade lower, and books can be manufactured a trifle cheaper. The publishers of THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL can now supply their books to AGENTS and BOOKSELLERS at the old wholesale prices. Young men, or others, who may be so disposed, may find it pleasant and profitable to engage in this work. For Terms, address the publishers, FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

OUR LIFE ON "TRIAL."—We refer to our newspaper. Agents report a large number who readily become subscribers to LIFE ILLUSTRATED for the half-year term, "just to try it." We cheerfully comply with this arrangement, feeling assured of a favorable verdict. That "THE LIFE" will bear acquaintance, we have no doubt, and that we shall have the pleasure of continuing in their company, after journeying together for half a year. So, come on, for *any* time. A dollar pays for half a year. Those who would like a FIRST-CLASS *weekly* paper, with the news of the world "simmered down" into a few well-printed columns, together with ENTERTAINMENT, IMPROVEMENT, and PROGRESS, in all things, may find it in LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

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OUR PUBLICATIONS, in Worcester, Mass., may be had at New York prices, of our friend, Z. Baker, who has opened a bookstore in that city, and will supply all works published in the United States. Give him a call.

Home Voices.

J. M. F. R., Jones County, N. C., in a letter containing a renewal of his subscription, says,—“Believing the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL to be ahead of all competition, I shall make one in the number of your life subscribers.”

FROM C. E. D., Hamilton County, Ind.—I inclose a few names, and hope soon to send you another list. I am sorry to say that there is not more stir on the reforms of the day here than there is. The people need educating. The matters of health—physical, mental, or moral—are mysticisms, only comprehended, too many appear to suppose, by some "regular" M.D., D.D., or Professor. In their opinion, disease is a "divine dispensation of Providence," and correct morals a chance! We have others, however, who have dared to think for themselves, and although not laborers in the cause, admit the great principles of health and moral reform, and the improvement of men as such. I have endeavored to spread the organs of what I deem to be great principles—which organs are none other than WATER-CURE AND PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNALS.

W. J. H., Columbus, Georgia.—I send my subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1855. While it continues to contain matter so well calculated to interest and improve, I shall not be without it. Its teachings are doing good with us, and although we are not much in practice of favoring Northern publications, we wish to embrace truth *whenever and wherever* we can find it.

W. W., Corvallis, Oregon, sent us, some time since, a daguerreotype from which to give his Phrenological character. In a letter received by the last steamer, he writes as follows:

"I received by the last mail the delineation of my character, given by you as you considered it to be indicated by the picture sent you. I have to thank you warmly for the prompt manner in which you have responded to my request, and also for the full and lucid description of the several traits of my character, so far as your observations have extended.

"The subject of Phrenology, with its kindred sciences, has engaged my attention for the past ten years.

"There is a very favorable feeling existing throughout our society towards Phrenology; but about a year since, several of the religious societies became much alarmed about its spread, and put forth strong efforts to check its onward march. The Methodist church, in particular, became very hostile towards it, alleging that its teachings were pregnant with infidel doctrines and tendencies, and that its teachers were infidels in disguise. They invoked all the potent engines of religious bigotry to crush it, and, as usual, made false and ridiculous charges against it, calculated to prejudice the unthinking portion of the community against it. Being confident in their own strength, they sought a public discussion of the subject, and I was called upon to meet two of their ministers in a public debate; and after a discussion of about six hours, a vote was taken upon the merits of the subject and of the arguments, when they and their cause were condemned by a large majority of the audience.

A CLERGYMAN in Waupaca county, Wis., sends a club of subscribers, and says,—“As a minister of the Gospel, I feel deeply interested in promoting the physical, as well as the mental and moral benefit of the people in this new country.

Notes and Queries.

BELLEVILLE, CANADA WEST.—“MESSRS. FOWLERS AND WELLS:—I am informed that, by the use of clairvoyance, you can foretell future events, &c. I do not say you cannot, but I do say that, if you can, you will be of great service to me, and, perhaps, yourself. I wish you would write me on receipt, and state how far you can accommodate me, and perhaps it will be the opening of a confidential correspondence that will be mutually beneficial.”

We should be happy to oblige our Belleville friend, but cannot, at present, undertake to foretell future events, any further than they may be revealed to himself by the laws of cause and effect. We believe the human mind is capable of a higher degree of development, and of vastly more comprehensiveness, than it has yet attained; but that it is to be brought about by fixed physiological and psychological law. There are an abundance of “facts” in clairvoyance; but the laws or principles upon which the power depends, is yet to be defined and developed. Our friend will obtain all the information on the subject which we are enabled to communicate, in the Library of Mesmerism and Psychology.

DISCONTINUED.—Mr. T. S. Arthur’s weekly, the “Home Gazette,” is discontinued. Mr. Arthur says it is a losing business, though he has given for four years his time and talents to it.—*Ev. Post.*

Ah! Mr. Arthur opposed the BLOOMERS. He made a womanish paper, but it did not suit the WOMEN. They want something with more back-bone; effeminate folly—love-story nonsense, don’t answer the purpose. Something fresh, with the real life in it, Mr. Arthur, is what they want. The real metal, with a ring to it, is what they like! We understand human nature well enough to know, that sickly sentimental simpering is not the flag our women care to sail under. Nor are they particularly fond of physis, or other patent medicines, introduced into Mr. Arthur’s Home Gazette.

THE OTTAWA PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—We understand that this society is progressing well. A class is about being formed in connection with it to meet on Wednesday evenings at the Hall. The society likewise intend forming a Geological Museum, for public benefit. They request the friends of science to aid them by sending in specimens to the Secretary.—*Ottawa Republican.*

A capital idea. Such a Society and such a Museum in every town in the Union, where our young men and women could study nature and themselves, where they could find materials upon which to THINK, would soon do away with gambling and drinking saloons, and greatly increase the quantity and quality of human brains. Give us your Constitution and By-Laws, that we may publish it as an example for others.

Why are horses with white legs and feet less valuable than those which have them not?—Because, even in a wet soil and climate, white hoofs are more liable to accident and lameness than black ones, and in stony soil, white hoofs are much more liable to break and to contract than those of a dark color.—*Exchange Paper.*

White feet and a white face on a horse are indications of physiological conditions, not favorable for endurance, or any other good quality. They are, in fact, indications of a *serofulous tendency*. Hence the following, quoted by horsemen from time immemorial:

One white foot—buy him.
Two white feet—try him.
Three white feet—deny him.
Four white feet and a white nose—
Take off his hide and feed him to the crows.

SOLD.—A clergyman having, on a certain occasion, delivered himself of what is called a fine address, was met by one of his hearers the next day, when, in the course of conversation, allusion was made to it, the parishioner remarked that he had a book containing every word of it, and heard it before. To this the clergyman boldly asserted that the address was written by himself the week previous to its delivery, and, therefore, the assertion could not be correct. The next day he received a *splendid copy of Webster’s Dictionary*—the great work, unabridged.

For sale by FOWLERS AND WELLS, 303 Broadway, New York,—and an excellent work it is.

NEEDLE-WOMEN SHORT-LIVED.—The average life of a needle-woman is ten years, and two-thirds die of consumption.—*Medical Journal.*

Then hurry up the sewing machines. They may be ordered of FOWLERS AND WELLS, New York.

General Notices.

LECTURES IN FULTON CITY, ILLINOIS.—The *Investigator* says, “Dr. Burrows has been delivering a course of lectures to the citizens of this place, on the subject of ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and PHRENOLOGY. They have been attended by a goodly number of our citizens, who speak in the highest terms of the Doctor’s ability as a lecturer. He possesses, in an eminent degree, the faculty of pleasing and instructing his audience.

The editor adds: “There are several more lectures yet to be given, and advises all who wish to acquire a better knowledge of the human system, to attend.”

PHRENOLOGY IN BOSTON.—The *Boston Morning Journal* of a recent date, pays us the following compliment.

At the end of the closing lecture at 142 Washington street, Thursday evening, the members of the Phrenological class unanimously passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we agree with the Hon. Thomas J. Rusk, that “when a man properly understands himself mentally and physically—and not till then—his road to happiness is smooth, and society has the strongest guaranty, for his good conduct and usefulness;” with Hon. Horace Mann, that “the principles of Phrenology lie at the bottom of all sound mental philosophy, all genuine theology, and all sciences depending upon the science of the mind;” with Professor Siliman, that “the pursuit of Phrenology is in the highest degree reasonable, philosophical, moral and religious;” and with proper estimate of ourselves, of our defects of character, and the best modes of supplying them, is to possess a thorough and accurate knowledge of this science.

Resolved, That we tender to Mr. D. P. Butler our most grateful acknowledgments for his eminently sound, clear, and practical instructions during the course of lectures just now closed; that we recognize in him those qualities and requirements which render him one of the ablest and most efficient teachers and exponents of Phrenology, in its principles and practical application to the wants of the individual, and of society; and we feel the greatest confidence that we do but express the opinion of all who have become acquainted with the professional merits of Mr. Butler, when we announce our earnest conviction that no Phrenologist in the country is better qualified than himself to make correct and reliable examinations.

A. C. FELTON, Chairman.

DISEASE OF THE EYES.—This is a complaint which is very prevalent in New York at this season of the year, and one extremely difficult for physicians to treat with success. A gentleman attached to this office was severely afflicted with inflamed eyes a short time since, and two eminent physicians, after the usual treatment of cupping, leeching, blistering, &c., failed to afford relief, when the patient heard of several remarkable cures made by Dr. HENDERSON, Oculist, No. 45 Broadway, and procured his services. Dr. H., with a safe treatment entirely his own, restored the affected eyes to such an extent in one week, that the patient was enabled to resume his duties. This, however, is but one case out of scores, where Dr. H. has restored eyes, which had not been operated upon with success according to the old system. He has treated with happy results nearly a hundred patients from the public institutions, during the past year, and this too without resorting to cups, leeches, blisters, scarifying, calomel, or any of the harsh means so often in use.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, Nov. 4.*

The mode of cure adopted consists in the various hygienic agencies, such as bathing, dieting, putting the body into a proper condition *first*, when the eyes are incidentally operated upon. Dr. H. is a modest man, charges moderate, and is, we think, worthy of the high commendation above given.

A FIRST-RATE LIBRARY.—Young man, have you a good library? No. Why not? I can’t afford it? Why can’t you afford it? Because I’m too poor. Do you smoke cigars or chew tobacco? Yes. How much do they cost you per annum? A trifle—a mere trifle—only a mere trifle. How much do they cost you each day? Well, as I am very temperate, only about a dime for cigars. At the end of the year, do you feel any better than you would if you refrained from the use of tobacco? No, I can’t say that I do.

Well, they cost you each day ten cents; or, a little over thirty-six dollars per annum. Oh, not so much; but stop, let me see—yes, you’re right!—thirty-six dollars a year. Now, that sum would purchase a first-rate library; you spend it, for what—aye, for what? Do you comprehend the reason that you are too poor to have a library—do you comprehend the reason?—*Hillsdale Gazette.*

THIRTY DOLLARS EXPENDED for such works as are published at the office of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, treating upon all the most important interests of MAN, would hasten the development of the moral and intellectual faculties, more than any other instrumentality within our knowledge.

Young men, think of this—study yourselves, and you will soon realize the difference between expending you time, your money, and your very *life* upon worthless objects, and upon those calculated to reform, improve, and elevate that which constitutes the noblest work of God.

Miscellany.

AN ANCIENT EMPEROR’S OPINION OF BOOKS.—The Emperor of China, Hiong-Won, appalled at the degradation of scholarship consequent upon the tragical events that preceded him, one day convoked the “Tribunals of Literature” and made to them a common sense speech, the pith of which is here in extract:

“The ancients,” said he, “the ancients used to write but few books, but they made them good. Our modern *literati* write a great deal, and upon subjects that cannot be of the slightest real utility. The ancients wrote with perspicacity, and their writings were suited to the comprehension of every body.

“In former times their works were read with pleasure, and one reads them at this [A. D. 1863, in China] with the same.

“You (addressing himself to the censors of the Press) you who stand at the head of Literature, make all your efforts to restore good *sense*! you will never succeed but by imitating the ancients.”—*Types of Mankind.*

FASHIONABLE FOLLIES OF 1854—Extract from the Carrier’s Address for the *N. Y. Evening Post*.—By DOESTICKS.

“*Toms*,” of late, unbounded sway have had,
Humbug has thriven, Folly has run mad;
So Folly-Four, pray let us note a few
Of Follies which have thriven wondrous well
Within your time, and fostered been by you;
Then, Eighteen Hundred Fifty-Four, *Farewell*.
And first, you’ve robbed us of our girls and boys,
We hear no more of childish pets and toys,
Children no more are Scripture “olive-branches,”
But wild and lawless as untamed Camanches.
Young miss at four, begins her education
In French and dancing, music and flirtation;
At six, refuses to be ranked with “girls;”
At seven, puts off her pantalettes and curls;
At eleven, or twelve, or ten may do as well,
She blossoms out a full-grown, dashing belle.
“Whom shall we marry?” is a serious thought;
We ought to ask not only *whom*, but *what*?
Let him who wants to wed a dashing woman,
Ask of her milliner how much is *human*;
For, take a modern beauty all apart,
She’d surely prove a “master-piece of art,”
Whalebone, and cotton; paint and—who can tell,
All the ingredients of a Broadway belle?
With trailing skirts, she sweeps the needy street,
(First made to cover elephantine feet.)
And round the neck, her dress is cut so low,
She shows to gazers, all—she dares to show,
Proving thereby her decency exhausted,
Or that she’s bet her modesty, and lost it;
And on her head a microscopic bonnet,
As if she’d gambled for Queen Mab’s, and won it;
She, thus attired, goes “teetering” on her course,
As graceful as a springhalt-stricken horse.

Wonder what Doesticks thinks of the Bloomers? Is he married? What has become of his companions, Bull-dogge and Dim-Phoole?

THE FOREIGN ELEMENT.—According to De Bow, there are in the United States 961,719 persons born in Ireland, 273,675 in England, 70,550 in Scotland, 29,868 in Wales, or, in Great Britain and Ireland, 1,340,812, considerably more than half of the foreign-born residents of the country. In France, 54,969; Prussia, 10,549; rest of Germany, 573,225; Austria, 946; Switzerland, 13,358; Norway, 12,678; Holland, 9,848; Sweden, 3,559; Spain, 3,113; Italy, 3,645; West Indies, 5,772; Denmark, 1,885; Belgium, 1,313; Russia, 1,414; Portugal, 1,274; China, 758; Sandwich Islands, 588; Mexico, 13,317; South America, 1,543. The number of foreigners who arrived in the United States in 1853 was 372,725; in 1854, 368,643. About 40 in every 100 Irish live in the large cities, and about 86 in the 100 Germans. 56,24 persons born in the United States reside in Canada.

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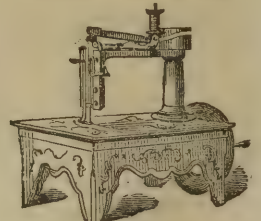
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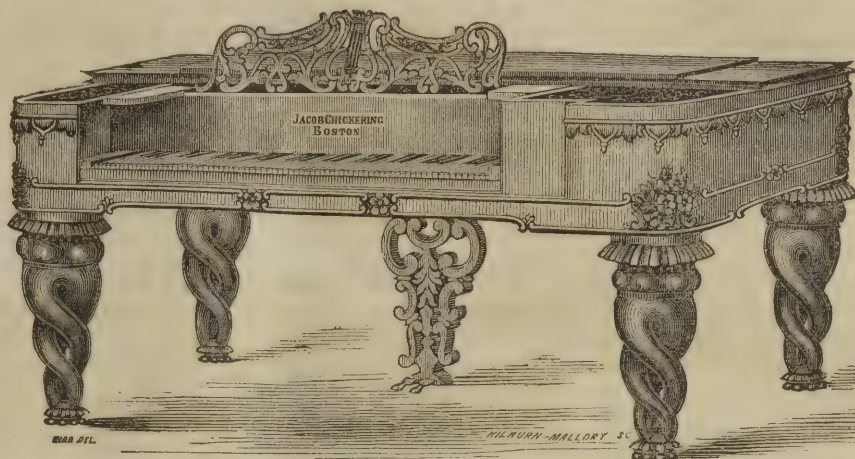
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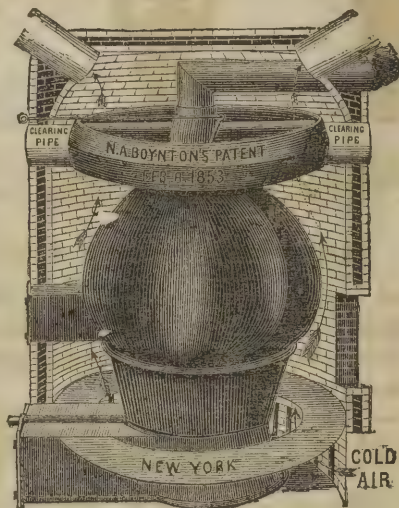
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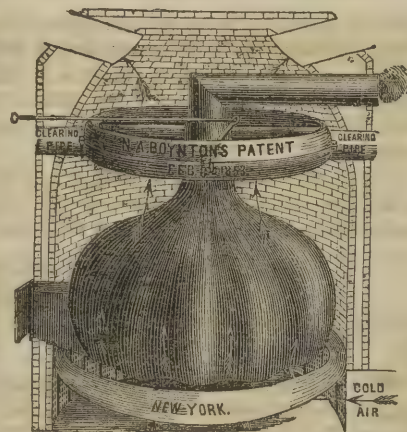
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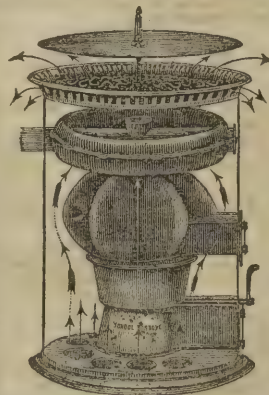
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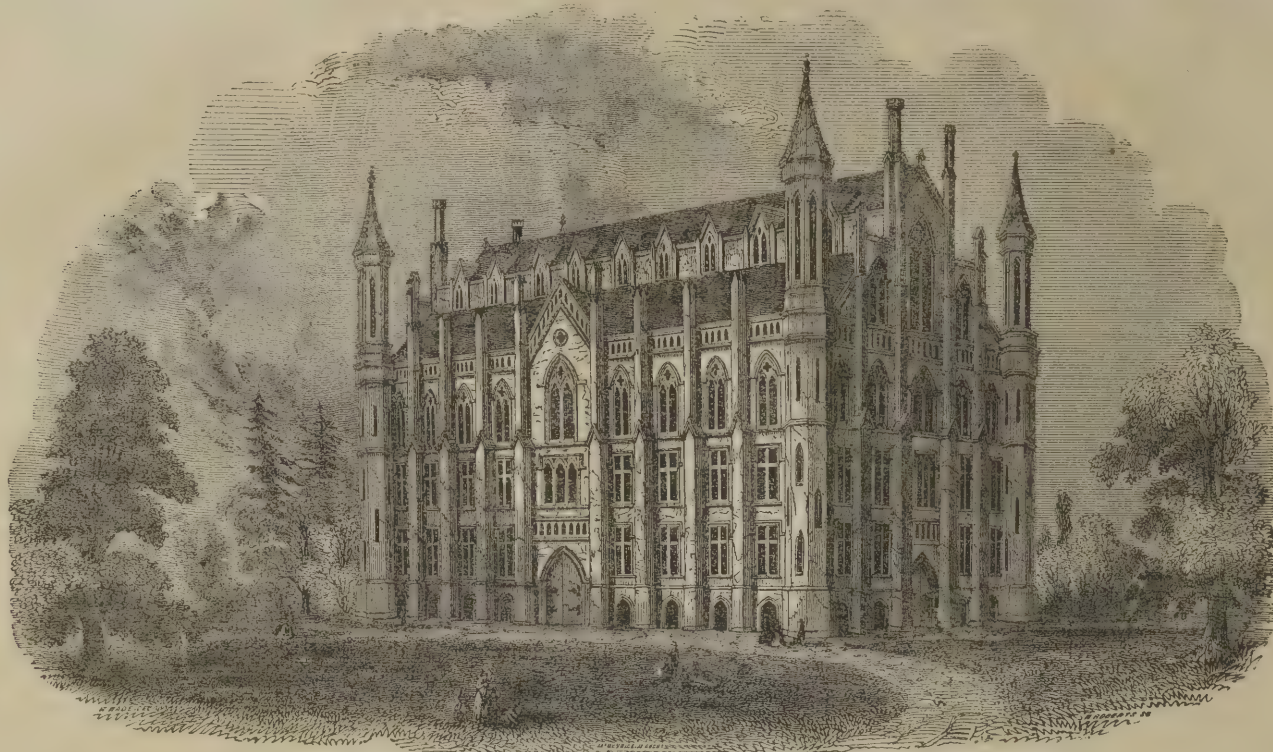
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Feb. 11 b d



THE NEW YORK FREE ACADEMY.

THE NEW YORK FREE ACADEMY, of which we present a view in the above engraving, is located on Twenty-third street, corner of Lexington avenue, and is 125 feet in length, by 80 feet in width. The building is four stories in height above the basement. The value of the building, lots, furniture, apparatus, library, cabinet, &c., at the present time, is about \$140,000, and forms a part of the school property belonging to the city.

There is a good supply of philosophical apparatus, a library of about 5,000 volumes, including many of the most valuable literary and scientific works in English, German, French, Spanish, Latin, and Greek. Annual additions are made to the library from the appropriations of the Literature Fund, by the Regents of the University of the State.

This Institution is designed to afford the advantages of a Collegiate course of instruction to the pupils of the public schools of the city of New York. Any male pupil of these schools may be admitted to the Academy, if he be thirteen years of age, shall have attended the Public Schools at least twelve months, and shall pass a good examination in Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Elementary Bookkeeping, History of the United States, and Algebra, as far as Simple Equations, inclusive.

Neither the names of the candidates for admission, nor the schools from which they come, are known to the instructors during the examination; but each candidate is designated during the examination by a number given to him on a card by the President of the Institution. The

examinations are decided by the merit-marks in a scale of ten; which alone form the basis of admission or rejection of the candidate.

The studies pursued in the Academy are classified in three courses:—1st. A full course with modern languages. 2d. A full course with ancient languages. 3. A partial course embracing any studies less than either of the full courses. The choice of studies is made by the parent or guardian, or submitted in writing to the discretion of the Faculty.

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Several medals have been founded for superior scholarship in the various departments. The Board of Education of the city of New York, who are the Trustees of this Institution, are authorized to confer degrees upon its graduates, and have adopted the degree of Bachelor of Arts

for the classical course, and that of Bachelor of Sciences for the modern course, with general literature and science.

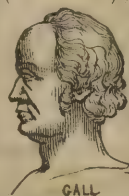
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A Repository of Science, Literature, General Intelligence.

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Phrenology.

‘When a man properly understands himself, mentally and physically, his road to happiness is smooth, and society has a strong guaranty for his good conduct and usefulness.’—Hon. T. J. Rusk.”

ON THE EFFECT OF MENTAL STATES

IN CHANGING THE FORM OF THE HEAD. NO. 2.

In an article in the December No. of the Journal, an attempt was made to set in a clear light the reasons, drawn from a consideration of established anatomical and physiological principles, which lead to the conclusion that the form of the human head, once acquired, is susceptible of being changed by any causes capable of producing a steady exercise and development, or the contrary, of particular cerebral organs, i. e., *portions* of the external surface of the brain. It is believed the principles and illustrations there presented, are sufficient and satisfactory proof of the *physiological possibility* of such change; the facts in regard to which are now to be considered. According to promise, one or two apparent difficulties in the way of the views now presented, will first require attention.

It may be admitted that the nutritive changes which the bones, in common with other tissues of the body, are always undergoing, will allow of new forms and prominences being impressed on the cranium by special developments in the substance of the brain. It may be admitted that the internal and external tables of the cranium are, as a general or even universal rule, so firmly united, that whatever pressure is made on the inner table will necessarily make itself felt on the outer, and cause that to protrude also; unless where the internal pressure is so intense, that nutritive changes do not enable the bone to make way before the force applied; a case in which absorption of the inner table must of course take place, and the change is not fully, if at all, manifested on the external surface.

But, it may be asked, is there no provision within the cranium by which the effects of pressure would be counterbalanced, and the change of

form prevented. There is, to a certain extent, such a provision; and it is our first business to inquire, whether this extent is so great, as to interfere with the effects we have supposed would take place. Active exercise of the brain always invites a much larger quantity of blood into that organ, than is present during a state of mental inactivity. This blood swells up the brain, or the parts of it into which its flow occurs; and were not this effect compensated in some way, “compression of the brain” must be the result, and complete loss of consciousness, as facts have shown, would at once follow. Within the cranium, however, and lying beneath the arachnoid membrane, is found in variable quantity the “cerebro-spinal fluid;” and this is so named because the small spaces containing it, communicate freely from the brain to the spinal cord, thus allowing the fluid to recede from the one to the other, according to the relative states of the two.

The quantity of the “cerebro-spinal fluid”—its average being about two ounces—would seem, however, to be too small to account for any thing beyond a mere adjustment of the cerebral mass to rapidly or temporarily induced mental activity, as in fits of passion, the excitement of joy, or the exertion of thought and study, all of which must after a short period subside. But over and beyond these temporary enlargements of the brain, we have as good reason to believe in the actual and permanent growth of some of its parts under continued exercise, as we have to suppose the muscles of the arm or leg to be greatly enlarged by labor; or to suppose—what physiologists assure us is a fact—that one of the kidneys will grow to almost twice its usual size, when, through the destruction of its fellow by disease, it has double duty thrown upon it. Now, when this permanent growth has been superinduced upon a fully-formed brain, there must still be a fair supply of the “cerebro-spinal fluid” within the cranium, or the power to accommodate the mass of the brain to the cavity containing it, will be lost; and serious consequences must then be likely to occur, in an increased ratio, which facts do not show to exist. Hence, when growth of any part of the brain has become established, it must be in the end the skull, and not the “cerebro-spinal fluid,” that has made way for the additional size; and the “gray” or active matter of the convolutions, or “organs,” lying at its surface, it must be over the particular portion which by mental activity becomes enlarged, that the protrusion of the skull will occur. And thus the doctrine of our last paper is fully sustained. For it will be recollected that we are not here attempting to prove that there is a plurality of cerebral organs;

but simply, that *if* there is such a plurality, change in the form of the head from special mental activities, must be the result.

Much has been said about the varying thickness of the scalp, the frontal sinuses, the "angular processes" at the corners of the eyes, and the "protuberance" upon the occipital bone, as presenting difficulties in the way of determining the shape of the brain. But the reiterated statement of these points, if nothing else, has been sufficient to place Phrenologists fully on their guard against admitting into their judgments the fallacies that might otherwise flow from them. As to the first—the scalp—all difficulty disappears when one abandons theory, and puts his hands in any sensible way to the task of manipulating the skull. But all these difficulties come, not solely into the question, whether a visible change in the conformation of the head can be brought about by mental exercise, but into the prior and more important question whether the qualities of the mind, as manifested in the form of the brain, can be adequately recognized at all in the external configuration of the skull. To those who treat of this particular inquiry in their works, therefore,—to Gall and Spurzheim, the Combes, and the Fowlers,—we may refer those who may be disposed to raise the objections above referred to. It will be sufficient to state here, that all changes in the form of the cranium, except in that portion of its base which lies within the bones and muscles of the face and neck, can be readily determined by the hand and eye; and to call attention to the fact that it is not solely by the "bumps" or prominences of the head that a scientific Phrenologist judges of brain and character, but by taking these prominences into account *in connection with* the entire length, prolongation, or outward stretch of brain from its centre, near the opening of the ear, in each direction, forward, upward, latterly, backward, and downward; and also in connection with the temperaments. It is by "bumps" and comparative measurements over the head, from part to part, taken by the hand and eye, or by a measuring line, that the skillful Phrenologist determines the strength or weakness of particular faculties in individual instances.

We might go on, in the next place, to give strong presumptions, drawn from analogy, in favor of a change in the contour of the head, to correspond with a change of mental activity; but to these, our space will admit but a brief allusion. The active, thinking, busy temperament, is one of long feature, long limbs and long head, (i. e., *long* when compared with their bulk or thickness.) Now, this quality of length must extend to all the tissues which make up these several parts. Whether each separate fibre is long, or not, there is certainly a unity of character impressed on every portion of the organization, by which a uniform style of tissues and parts is insured. We are not likely to see a really long, slight arm, or hand, or a head long from crown to base, or from fore to back-head, on a thick-set, short, square-built body; nor the reverse. So the enjoying, hoarding, sensual temperament is short, low, solid, large, (i. e., *short* when bulk and squareness of outline are compared with length, whatever the real height may be.) And this type and quality of character must also be impressed on every part and tissue. Now, it is well known that the countenance and general appearance of persons sometimes change almost wholly, and within a short space of time. A different expression sits on the features, and speaks in the gait, the tones of voice, and all the movements. We know a man of close literary pursuits as soon as we see him, or a man whose life is spent in action and accomplishment,—who lives to work rather than to enjoy, or one whose moral nature is cultivated and active. And so it is with the opposite class of characters. The stamp of the prevailing dispositions is imprinted on every part of the man. And how is this to be accounted for? Is it magic? No: but simply the result of natural law. The psychical and vital forces mould every product that comes under their in-

fluence. The man's bone and muscle come to be as his thought; and the very ligaments that vibrate to form the voice, take their quality and tone from the sentiment that rules in his heart! How, then, shall we explain this change of countenance and air, for better or worse? In no other way than this: under different mental and vital influences there must be a change in the *make and structure* of the tissues of the body. The skin, the muscles, the adipose tissue, the internal organs, the brain, and in the end the ligaments and bones, become moulded to a new type,—from the gross to the refined, or the opposite. The inebriate or the sensualist reforms, and for a few years or months leads a life of self-denial, and of new and intellectual and spiritual life. *Now*, there are very perceptible changes going on in his person. Do these affect the body, limbs and face, but stop short of the head? Or, where the whole body is *one*, do they affect all parts alike, giving to all a new structure and conformation? "Really I should not have known you," says one old friend to another. "And with reason," the reply will sometimes be, "for I am *another man*." If he is "another man," may he not get *another head*? We believe he does!

But, it may be asked, do *facts* sustain the doctrine that the form of the head may be changed in consequence of the exercise of particular faculties of the brain and mind? Let us see. Mr. Bushnan, the author of "Philosophy of Instinct and Reason," and himself an opponent of Phrenology, says, in speaking of the European peasantry, "The children of peasants, though highly educated, retain their form of head [that is, of course, *in the main*; for we are not to expect Mr. Bushnan either measured or took casts of the heads of those he speaks of, but trusted to the impression of the eye], but in two or three generations," he proceeds, "they gradually acquire that form of head belonging to those orders of society among whom the mental faculties are exercised to a greater degree." Now, this may at first seem to be a confirmation of the doctrine of Hereditary Descent, rather than of the one under consideration. But we must ask by what principle parents could thus transmit *a marked degree*, what they themselves had not acquired *in any degree*? If Mr. Bushnan had observed more closely, would he not have found that to be a progressive manifestation, which he supposes to break out with new distinctness in each succeeding generation?

But there are cases of change in the form of the head on record, about which there can be no dispute. In Fowler's Phrenology, p. 366-7-8, we find several examples of this kind, from which a few will be selected. Mr. Spurzheim examined the head of a literary woman who had all the intellectual organs well developed, except those observing faculties which lie in a line over the eye. To improve these he advised her to leave abstract studies, and take up botany, mineralogy, phrenology, &c. This advice she followed industriously; "and in *three months*," we are told, "there was a perceptible increase of the organs thus exercised." Mr. O. S. Fowler tells us that he can discover a perceptible increase in the developments on his own head, corresponding to the faculties he had most exercised in his phrenological pursuits, and a diminution of the others. This increase was most apparent in the organ of size. He tells us, also, that after an eighteen months' lecturing tour of his brother, Mr. L. N. Fowler, he observed that in his head the organs of individuality, form, locality, eventuality, and still more those of size, comparison and language, had very much increased. In old seamen he has invariably found the organs of form, weight and locality very large; and adds, "Among the hundreds I have examined, I have never seen one instance of a deficiency of these organs." It is not at all supposable that these particular organs are in all cases proportionally large in those who first go to sea.

Broussais states that within two or three years in which he was closely engaged in deep reflec-

tion and argumentative study, the organ of causality in his head increased to a degree that was easily perceptible by measurement. Mr. R. Beamish, F. R. S., stated, at a meeting of the Edinburgh Phrenological Society, that a bust taken from his head could not be recognized as his own, after he had spent two years in severe study. But the most complete array of testimony on this point is that furnished at the same meeting, by Mr. Deville, a phrenologist of London, and published, with the proceedings, in the Edinburgh Phrenological Journal. His attention was first called to this class of facts, by discovering, on taking the bust of a young man for the second time, after he had completed his course at college, a marked difference in form from that which he had taken before. He then commenced taking second, or even third casts, after a term of years, of individuals whose modes and pursuits of life had materially changed within the interval; and of these he remarks as follows: "The result is that I now possess about 140 casts, illustrating more than 60 cases, and the *greater number showing change in the form of the head to have taken place, corresponding with the altered actions and successful studies of those individuals*, at various ages,—some of these changes occurring after thirty, forty, and even sixty years of age." These statements of Mr. Deville were delivered before a highly-intelligent body of men. They were not questioned on the occasion; except that George Combe gave it as his opinion, that organs *very* deficient in size, could not thus be increased. Dr. Spurzheim mentioned his having taken a cast of a Mr. Oldham, mechanist to the Bank of England, at the age of forty-five years, and again several years afterwards, and stated that he found the whole intellectual region in the latter instance much increased.

In the "Southern Medical Reformer and Review" for July, 1854, a case is recorded of a negro boy, who died at about the age of three and a half years, and in whom the anterior portion of the brain upon the right side was occupied by a large abscess,—the cause of death. Dr. Brents, who reports the case, in speaking of the *post-mortem* appearances, says: "I found the cranium considerably enlarged over the antero-superior portion of the right side, some eight lines above the right supra-orbital ridge. The os frontis was perfectly transparent, and not thicker than the paper on which I write." Farther on he remarks, "that the shape of the cranium may readily be changed, I think is abundantly shown by the cranial enlargement over this abscess. It was quite perceivable through the scalp; but when the scalp was removed, it was too plain to admit of doubt. Let phrenological skeptics, who oppose the doctrine of cranial change by mental culture, explain this matter. If cerebral congestion, produced by pathological causes, may so readily produce this change, why may not the same effects follow the rapid exercise of certain mental faculties, when it is known that such exercise as certainly calls an increased quantity of blood to their support, as in the former case, only to a less extent?"

Thus, from a consideration of physiological law, of analogies, and of observed facts, we have, as we think, established the principle that the activity of particular mental faculties, through the attendant development of the corresponding organs of the brain, will produce changes in the form of the head. Assuming this as a *law of nature*, we shall still see that the degree of change will be modified by a number of conditions, such as the age, the amount of the mental exertion, its duration, and the rapidity of the changes going on in the various tissues of the body, the cranial bones included.

Hence, in conclusion, we may infer as a safe practical guide the converse of the proposition; namely, that, as a general rule, a marked change in the form of the head will indicate a corresponding change in the size and activity of the organs involved, and consequently of some faculties of the mind.



UGET, THE ESQUIMAUX.

THE ESQUIMAUX INDIANS.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE Arctic Ocean is encircled by a coast three thousand leagues in extent, and contains an area of four and a half millions of square miles. The shores of this mysterious sea, rock-ribbed and ice-bound, indented with numberless inlets and bays, and increased in available extent by many islands and capes, are inhabited by three races of men, differing from the rest of the species and from each other. Along the Asiatic shores of the Arctic, the Ichthyophagi, or fish-eating Tartar tribes, wander in pursuit of fish and game. The North American coast, from Russian Alaska to Danish Greenland, is occupied, where it is occupied at all, by the Esquimaux. The northern shores of Europe, which complete the grim circle that shuts in the icy sea, are inhabited by the Laplanders.

Between these three races, there are certain obvious points of resemblance. They are all short of stature, and of swarthy complexion. They are all accustomed to a wandering life. They all have one enemy in common—the cold; and one peril in common—Starvation. Compelled to devote their whole energies to the preservation of their existence against the same dangers, they resemble one another much in their habits and way of life. Between the Esquimaux and the fish-eating Tartars, there are indeed so many points of resemblance, and the Behring Straits offer so slight an obstacle to communication between the two continents, that there seems no reason to doubt the common theory, that the American Esquimaux are the offspring of the Siberian Tartars. It is even asserted that an Esquimaux from Greenland and a northern Kamptschatcan can partly understand each other's language. Certain it is, that their similarity in physical formation, in character and customs, is striking in the extreme. The very words which travellers employ in describing one race are those ordinarily used in describing the other.

But the Laplanders are neither Tartars nor Indians; they are Europeans and Christians. They have brown hair, and complexions bronzed more by smoke and wind than by the nature of their race. They go to church, and are loyal subjects of their king. They have servants, riches, magistrates, and all the essential features of a civilized community. Single Laplanders possess as many as two thousand reindeer. Laplanders drink brandy, take snuff, make cheese, wear cloth and ribbons, understand the rudiments of mechanical trades, and give entertainments. Rude as they are in manners, costume, and habitations, and slender as their knowledge is of all things excepting the arts indispensable to their own existence, the Laplanders are fairly entitled to rank among the civilized races of the world.

The Esquimaux alone, of all the American tribes, extend across the entire

continent. They occupy 5,400 miles of coast, and they are all alike in language, appearance, employment, and habits. An Esquimaux from Alaska, an Esquimaux from Labrador, and an Esquimaux from Greenland, if they should chance to meet in an Esquimaux village in the western coast of Baffin's Bay, would each find himself perfectly at home, and competent, without initiation or instruction, to enter into all the pursuits of the settlement. No estimate can be made of the number of these people. Probably it is not very great; for as they derive their subsistence mainly from the sea, their settlements are never found more than one hundred miles inland, and seldom a tenth part of that distance. Considering, however, the immense extent of coast along which their settlements are scattered, it is probable that the Esquimaux are more numerous than any other North American tribe has ever been.

An Esquimaux is, in appearance, merely a short, fat Indian. His hair is coal-black, coarse, and long; he pulls out his beard by the roots; his cheekbones are high, and his cheeks plump; his face is broad, round and flat, the nose being half buried by the protruding cheeks; his eyes are small, black and dull; his mouth is little and round, the under-lip being somewhat thicker than the other; his hands and feet are small and soft; his legs are thick and clumsy; he has a tendency to corpulence; his forehead is low and retreating; and he stands about five feet in his seal-skin boots. Unlike the Indians of milder latitudes, his good humor is imperturbable. He never fights, never quarrels, and seldom steals. An honest, good-



GROUP OF ESQUIMAUX INDIANS.

tempered, slow, industrious, ingenious, patient people are the Esquimaux. The name by which they call themselves is *Karolit*, a word the signification of which is unknown. The word *Esquimaux* is said to be an obsolete French word, which meant eaters-of-raw-flesh, a name conferred upon them by some early French navigators, who were amazed to see them devour the flesh and drink the blood of the fresh-taken seal.

Cold and hunger, as we just observed, are the two enemies against which the Esquimaux are compelled almost ceaselessly to contend. From the middle of October to the middle of April, the thermometer ranges from twenty to forty-five degrees below zero. We who are wont to shiver when the mercury falls to the freezing point, can form little idea of the cold to which the Esquimaux is exposed. Arctic navigators tell us that they are obliged, when the thermometer stands at only twenty-five degrees below zero, to cut their brown sugar with a saw, and break their dried apples, their salt meat, their lamp oil, their butter, their prepared punch, and their preserves, with an axe. On going out for a tramp on the ice, the beard and eye-brows are covered in a moment with a hoar frost. The moustache and under-lip form pendulous beads of dangling ice. If the unwary hunter puts out his tongue it is instantly frozen to the icy crust of the lips, and must be disengaged by the hand. The chin and the upper-jaw freeze together by the beard, and the mouth can not be opened. The iron barrel of the gun burns the hand through two pairs of the thickest mittens, and the jack-knife feels hot in the pocket. The pocket-handkerchief,

damp with the condensed moisture of the cabin, is no sooner exposed to the air than it is changed into a white shingle, its corners sharp enough to serve for a tooth-pick. An officer can not touch a brass button of his uniform without blistering his hand.

During the short summer of the Polar regions, the Esquimaux live in seal-skin tents, and feel the weather sultry at ten degrees above the freezing point. But when the long, dark winter sets in, they clothe themselves in seal-skin, and form huts of snow or turf, which they light and warm with a lamp. Dr. Kane describes, in his graphic manner, one of these winter huts: "A square enclosure of stone or turf is raftered over with drift-wood or whale bones, and then roofed in with earth, mosses, and broken-up boats. One small aperture of eighteen inches square, covered with the scraped intestines of the seal, forms the window; and a long, tunnel-like entry, opening to the south, and not exceeding three feet in height, leads to a skin-covered door. Inside, perched upon an elevated stall, with an earthen lamp to establish a focus, several families reside together—I have seen as many as four (twenty persons) in an apartment sixteen feet square. Some of the huts are garnished with little tinselled pictures—(purchased of navigators.) Others are a very caricature of discomfort—mouldy, dark, and fetid—their rude ceilings distilling filthy water, and sometimes covered with introverted grass which had originally formed part of the outer covering, but now intrude upon the greater warmth of the interior." An Esquimaux is not a creature of delicate sensibilities.

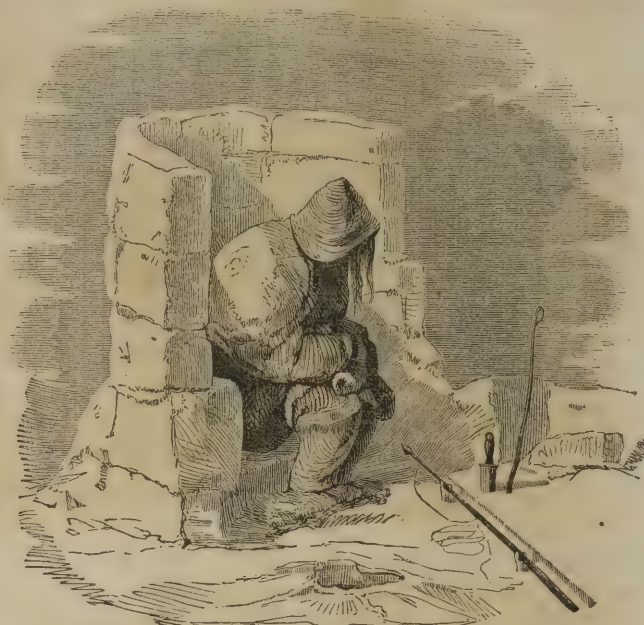
The great ally of the Esquimaux, in his warfare both with the elements and with necessity, is the SEAL. His obligations to the seal are numberless. He eats its flesh, drinks its blood, points his dart with its bones, makes string of its intestines, uses its smallest bones for needles, covers his boat, lines his hut, forms his tent, and makes his clothes of its tough, flexible and impervious skin. What the reindeer is to the Laplander, the sheep to the Australian bushman, the ox to the South American herdsman, and the man to the African chief, the seal is to the Esquimaux.



THE SEAL.

Of all creatures the seal is one of the most curious and interesting. He has been called the connecting link between the fish and the beast; and, physically, he may be. But he is more intelligent, and more human, than any animal except the dog, and seems to have nothing in common with the fish except a fondness for their flesh. His life appears to be one of constant happiness. He is ever at play, tumbling about on the ice, treading water with his body peering five feet out of the sea, and looking about with so intelligent an expression of countenance, that the hunter hesitates to fire, and feels, when he has killed one, like a murderer. "The first act of a seal after emerging," says Dr. Kane, "is a careful survey of his limited horizon. For this purpose he rises on his fore flippers, and stretches his neck in a manner almost dog-like. This manœuvre, even during apparently complete silence, is repeated every few minutes. He next commences with his hind flippers and tail a most singular movement allied to sweep-

ing; brushing nervously, as if either to rub something from himself or from beneath him. Then comes a complete series of attitudes, stretching,



WATCHING A SEAL HOLE.

collapsing, curling, wagging: then a luxurious, basking rest, with his face towards the sun and his tail towards his hole. Presently, he waddles off about two of his own awkward lengths from his retreat, and begins to roll over and over, pawing in the most ludicrous manner into the empty air, stretching and rubbing his glossy hide like a horse. He then recommences his vigil, basking in the sun with uneasy alertness for hours. At the slightest advance of the hunter, up goes the prying head. One searching glance, and, wheeling on his tail, as on a pivot, he is at his hole and descends head foremost."

A fellow so watchful and active as this is not easy to catch or kill. But the Esquimaux is a match for him in cunning, and more than a match for him in skill and patience. Behind a screen of snow or canvas, within darting distance of a seal-hole in the ice, the shaggy hunter takes his seat, and waits, and waits. With the mercury at twenty-five degrees below zero, an Esquimaux will remain motionless in the open air for six hours, his eyes fixed upon the aperture, and his lance ready. A seal emerges at length, and is at once transfixed.

But it is at seal-catching in his world-renowned boat, or *kayack*, in the open sea, that the Esquimaux displays his greatest skill, and acquires fame among his fellows. This *kayack* is a marvellous and beautiful structure. It plays so great a part in Esquimaux life, and is so indispensable to Esquimaux existence, that he who would understand the Esquimaux must understand the *kayack*. It

is commonly eighteen feet in length; its breadth on deck, twenty-one inches; its depth just sufficient to allow its owner to sit on the bottom and have his hips above the sides. Its frame is composed of mere laths of wood, and is covered with tanned seal-skin. The deck is seal-skin also, glued securely to the sides, only a "man-hole" being left in the middle, into which the man squeezes himself. He so completely fills up the hole with his body, and so closes his garments over its elevated rim, that he will roll over and over in the water, boat and all, without the slightest danger. In this egg-shell craft, which he can shoulder with the utmost ease and carry all day without fatigue, an Esquimaux will fearlessly venture upon the roughest sea, and encounter such risks as the heroic whalers of New London would justly shrink from. He fears nothing, indeed, but the perforation of the seal-skin hull, which, by the mere friction of use, becomes sometimes so thin and transparent that floating parti-

cles in the sea can be seen through it as plainly as through glass. To propel his little bark, the Esquimaux uses a single paddle, admirably adapted in every respect to its purpose.



ESQUIMAUX

Thus constructed and furnished, its seal-skin covering renewed every year, the kayak is the life, the pride, the pastime of its owner. He carries it on his shoulder into the surf, dressed in seal-skin from head to foot, with a belt drawn tight around his neck, and his head covered with a hood. He squeezes himself into the man-hole, lashes his clothes to the rim, and then, boat and man being as it were one creature, he launches gleefully out towards the breakers for a frolic or a seal-hunt. As he approaches the breakers the "roaring lip of green water bends roof-like over him. Down cowers the pliant man, his right shoulder buried in the wave, and his head bowed upon his breast. An instant, and he emerges on the outer side with a jutting impulse, shaking the water from his mane, and prepar-

beach, and receive him and his prize with joyful acclamations. Upon the wife devolves the duty of disposing of the precious carcass. On other occasions, the Esquimaux hunt the seal in parties, and in larger boats, which are always paddled by women. In summer, they wander inland, with their canoes on their shoulders, with which to cross the lakes and streams, and spend the season in hunting deer. The arrow and the lance are the weapons employed in the chase, and they are skilful enough in wielding the lance to pierce a bird on the wing.

All the world has heard of the Esquimaux dog. He is a large, strong, shaggy, sagacious animal; resembling the New Foundland species, though far less beautiful. In training his dogs, an Esquimaux does not proceed on the principle of moral suasion. "I never," says a navigator, "heard a kind accent from an Esquimaux to his dog. The driver's whip of walrus-hide, twenty feet long, a stone or lump of ice skilfully directed, an imprecation loud and sharp, made emphatic by the fist or foot, and a grudging ration of seal's meat, make up the winter's entertainment of an Esquimaux team. In the summer the dogs run wild and cater for themselves." They never bark nor wag their tail; their voice is only heard in howls. An ordinary team consists of twelve dogs, and they are attached to the sled merely by a breast-strap and trace, eight, ten, and twelve abreast, with a very knowing dog ahead for a leader. The

driver, according to Captain Parry, sits low, on the forepart of the sled, with his feet overhanging on one side, and having in his hand a whip, of which the handle, made of wood or whalebone, is eighteen inches, and the lash more than as many feet in length. The part of the thong which is nearest the handle is plaited to give it a spring, and the lash is chewed by the women to make it flexible in cold weather. The men acquire from their youth surprising expertness in the use of the whip, the lash of which trails along the snow by the side of the sled, and with



LISTENING AT A SEAL-HOLE AND STRIKING A SEAL.

ing for a fresh encounter." With caution, and in perfect silence, he approaches his prey. A harpoon, with a line attached, at the end of which is a bladder-float, is poised in his hand. In a moment he has thrown his body back, and sent his weapon home. The float goes bobbing over the water; but the harpoon has pierced the creature's lungs, and he soon rises to the surface for breath. The hunter is upon him instantly, and either by a skilful gash with his knife, or by darting his unerring lance, gives him the fatal wound. The death-struggle over, the seal is fastened astern and towed ashore to the hunter's family, who stand awaiting his arrival on the



HOLDING THE LINE WHEN A WALRUS IS STRUCK.

which they can inflict a severe blow on any dog in the team, however distant he may be, or however mingled with the others. There are no reins to an Esquimaux team. A sharp hiss and a crack of the whip is the signal for greater speed, and a loud "Aie" calls the halt. Other words change the direction to right or left. To these words a good leader attends with admirable precision, especially if his own name be repeated at the same time, looking over his shoulder with great earnestness, as if listening to the directions of the driver. On a beaten track, or even where but a single foot or sledge mark is discernible, there is not the slightest trouble in

guiding the dogs; for, in the darkest night, and in the heaviest snow-drift, there is little or no danger of their losing the road, the leader keeping his nose near the ground, and directing the rest with wonderful sagacity. A good team on a good road can "do" fourteen miles an hour; but the average pace for long journeys does not exceed six. The constant hunger which the Esquimaux dogs suffer is sometimes turned to good account by the driver. In drawing the sledges, if the dogs scent a deer a quarter of a mile distant, they gallop off furiously in the direction of the scent, and

near to the shore as the wind would permit, to give an opportunity to the Esquimaux Indians of coming off to barter, which they soon embraced.

"Their shouts at a distance intimated their approach some time before we descried the canoes paddling towards us: the headmost of them reached us at eleven: these were quickly followed by others, and before noon, about forty canoes, each holding one man, were assembled about the two ships. In the afternoon, when we approached nearer the shore, five or six large ones, containing the women and children, came up.

"The Esquimaux immediately evinced their desire to barter, and displayed no small cunning in making their bargains, taking care not to exhibit too many articles at first. Their principal commodities were oil, sea-horse teeth, whalebone, seal skin dresses, caps, and boots, deer skins and horns, and models of their canoes; and they received in exchange small saws, knives, nails, tin kettles, and needles. It was pleasing to behold the exultation, and to hear the shouts of the whole party when an acquisition was made by any one; and not a little ludicrous to behold the eagerness with which the fortunate person licked each article with his tongue on receiving it, as a finish to the bargain, and an act of appropriation. They in no instance omitted this strange practice, however small the article; the needles even passed individually through the ceremony. The women brought imitations of men, women, animals, and birds, carved with labor and ingenuity, out of sea-horse teeth. The dresses and figures of the animals were not badly executed, but there was no attempt at the delineation of the countenances; and most of the figures were without eyes, ears, and fingers, the execution of which would, perhaps, have required more delicate instruments than they possessed. The men set most value on saws; *kuttee-swa-bak*, (saws,) was a constant cry. Knives were held next in estimation. An old

sword was bartered from the Eddystone, and I shall long remember the universal burst of joy on the happy man's receiving it. It was delightful to witness the general interest excited by individual acquisitions. There was no desire shown by any one to over-reach his neighbor, or to press



THE WALRUS.

often bring their master within bow-shot or the game; and such is the fury of their desire to attack the bear, that a common mode of rousing the flagging energies of a team is to shout the word *nennook*, (bear.) Three dogs will attack, and sometimes kill a bear of twelve hundred pounds weight.

Not much is known of the language of the Esquimaux. They call the bear, as we have just seen, *nennook*; a boat, *kayack*; the man-hole of the same, *pah*; the harpoon, *unahk*; the bird-javelin, *neu-ve-ak*; the seal-lance, *ah-gnu-ve-to*; the paddle, *pa-uh-teet*; a saw, *kuttee-swa bak*; a dog-harness, *annoo*; their shout of exultation is *kee*; and their emphatic affirmative is *teyma*.

Most navigators, from Captain Cook to Dr. Kane, report the Esquimaux to be an honest race. "A couple of kayacks," says Dr. Kane, "boarded us twenty miles out to sea, and for a few biscuit gladly took charge of our despatches. The honesty of these poor Esquimaux is proverbial. Letters committed to their care are delivered with unflinching safety to the superintendent of the port or station." Their honesty, however, has been known to give way before the temptation of European implements and baubles. There are no chiefs among them, nor government; nor have they any religion, except a vague belief that good people will go to a good place after death, and bad people to a bad place. To one another, they are remarkably kind and obliging.

The first European that ever saw an Esquimaux, was probably Sebastian Cabot, who, in 1498, sailed up the North American coast as far as the fifty-eighth parallel of latitude. In 1576 Martin Frobisher took one home to England, and thenceforward many ships came to Labrador in search of gold, carrying back loads of sand and stones, supposed to contain the precious metal. Of late years, Arctic expeditions have been painfully numerous, and the world has become as familiar with the splendors and perils of the polar regions, as with the gorgeous phenomena of the tropics. From the narratives of recent voyagers, we will select one passage, descriptive of the Esquimaux, to which late events have imparted a new interest. The passage occurs in Sir John Franklin's account of his first Polar expedition, published in London in the year 1829.

"We arrived," wrote Sir John, "abreast of Upper Savage Island early in the morning, and as the breeze was moderate, the ship was steered as



ESQUIMAUX PROMENADING.

towards any part of the ship where a bargain was making, until the person in possession of the place had completed his exchange and removed; and if any article happened to be demanded from the outer canoes, the men nearest assisted willingly in passing the thing across. Supposing the party to belong to one tribe, the total number of the tribe must exceed two hundred persons, as there were, probably, one hundred and fifty round the ships, and few of these were elderly persons or male children.

"Their faces were broad and flat, the eyes small. The men were in general stout. Some of the younger women and the children had rather pleasing countenances, but the difference between these and the more aged of that sex bore a strong testimony to the effects which a few years produce in this ungenial climate. Most of the party had sore eyes, all of them appeared of a plethoric habit of body; several were observed bleeding at the nose during their stay near the ship. The men's dresses consisted of a jacket of seal skin, the trousers of bear skin, and several had caps of the white fox skin. The female dresses were made of the same materials, but differently shaped, having a hood in which the infants were carried. We thought their manner very lively and agreeable. They were fond of mimicking our speech and gestures; but nothing afforded them greater amusement than when we attempted to retaliate by pronouncing any of their words.

"The canoes were of seal-skin, and similar, in every respect, to those used by the Esquimaux, in Greenland; they were generally new, and very complete in their appointments. Those appropriated to the women are of ruder construction, and only calculated for fine weather. They are, however, useful vessels, being capable of containing twenty persons with their luggage. An elderly man officiates as steersman, and the women paddle; but they have also a mast which carries a sail, made of dressed whale-gut.

"When the women had disposed of all their articles of trade, they resorted to entreaty; and the putting in practice many enticing gestures was managed with so much address, as to procure them presents of a variety of beads, needles, and other articles in great demand among females.

"It is probable these Esquimaux go from this shore to some part of Labrador to pass the winter, as parties of them have been frequently seen by the homeward-bound Hudson's Bay ships in the act of crossing the strait.

"They appear to speak the same language as the tribe of Esquimaux who reside near to the Moravian settlements in Labrador; for we perceived they used several of the words which had been given to us by the missionaries at Stromness.

"Towards evening, the Captain being desirous to get rid of his visitors, took an effectual method by tacking from the shore; our friends then departed, apparently in high glee at the harvest they had reaped. They paddled away very swiftly, and would doubtless soon reach the shore, though it was distant ten or twelve miles."



THE POLAR BEAR.

On another occasion, it must be confessed, Sir John Franklin's interview with the Esquimaux was not so agreeable. They displayed very considerable ingenuity in stealing articles from his boats, and he came near being compelled to resist their efforts by a volley of musketry. As a general thing, however, the Esquimaux are honest and amiable. They are passionately fond of music, and value few things more than a Jew's-harp. A musical snuff-box throws them into ecstasies of delight. On one occasion, a hand-organ and a musical snuff-box were exhibited to a party of Esquimaux, and they concluded at once, that the smaller instrument was the offspring of the larger. Dancing is an amusement of which, as far as we can learn, the Esquimaux are not fond.

The wood-cut which appears at the head of this article, is the portrait of UGET, an Esquimaux brought to this country a few months ago, by Captain

Budington, one of the brave whalers of New London. Uget, we believe, is the first of his tribe who ever visited the United States; as Captain Budington was the first American who was ever domesticated among the Esquimaux. Captain Budington, in the fall of 1852, was mate of the bark McLellan, off the coast of Greenland. The season had been unfavorable for whaling, and little oil had been obtained. Mr. Budington proposed to some of the crew to remain with him during the winter with the Esquimaux, and employ their time in catching whales in the Esquimaux manner, and accumulating oil against the opening of navigation in the spring. The project was carried out. The party was treated with great kindness by the Esquimaux, and five hundred barrels of oil were obtained. The ship, however, was wrecked, and the crew were obliged to take passage in an English ship, and reached home by way of England. Nothing daunted, Captain Budington sailed again for Greenland, in 1853, in command of the bark Georgiana, and after a few months' cruising, returned to New London with a thousand barrels of oil, and a live Esquimaux—the veritable Uget, to whom we have just alluded, and whose peculiar physiognomy adorns a previous page. Uget, it appears, had cherished a desire to see "how the pale faces lived."

A few weeks since, Uget, accompanied by his friend, Captain Budington, visited New York. During his stay here, the party were the guests of our enterprising and hospitable neighbor, Mr. John Genin, through whom we obtained an introduction to the gallant Captain and his interesting protégé. Uget submitted with a puzzled aspect, but with perfect good-humor, to the manipulations, both of the daguerreotypist and the phrenologist. The results of the efforts of the daguerreotypist, Mr. Insley, the reader has seen above. The record of the phrenological examination is as follows:

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER OF UGET THE ESQUIMAUX.

The arterial and digestive portions of the vital temperament predominate in the organization of Uget; but there is a fair amount of muscular power and nervous energy.

He is less savage and revengeful than the *North American Indian*; indeed, his form of head is not unlike that of the European. The occipital portion of his brain is much larger than that of the majority of Indians, for it is remarkably developed. He is very fond of wife, devotedly attached to children, and much interested in place, as such.

His mind is not developed spontaneously, but he retains impressions for a long time; will be slow in maturing, but steady and persevering in carrying out his purposes. Prominent Combativeness would lead him to resent quickly, but he is not revengeful. He has a better appetite and digestion than the white man. Love of property is comparatively good, but tact and duplicity, which is a peculiar characteristic of the Indian, is only moderate; is disposed to rely on the integrity of others; is not watchful or irresolute; but very ambitious and sensitive as to the opinions of others. He is wanting in dignity and pride, but possesses great firmness and perseverance.

Benevolence and Veneration are both large—hence he is kind, generous, sympathetic, and comparatively humane, as well as respectful and inclined to submit to authority. He is not particularly penitent or conscientious, yet Conscientiousness is larger than we usually find it in the savage head. Hope and Spirituality are only moderate—is not sanguine or enterprising, nor has he much of the religious element, save that of obedience.

Constructiveness, Ideality, Sublimity, Imitation, and Mirthfulness, are all faculties, and might have a prominent influence if circumstances favored their development. The muscles being particularly large at the side of the head, might mislead the amateur phrenologist in judging of the organs in that locality.

The perceptive faculties are well developed, especially observation and memory of forms and proportions. He can keep the centre of gravity well, and might make a good marksman; has an excellent memory of places, is very orderly and systematic, but memory of events and colors is poor. Sense of time, when and how long, is good, and love of music is decidedly prominent; but he has not a copious command of language. The reasoning intellect is fairly developed, giving the power to think and understand; but his thoughts are not acute, vigorous, nor intuitive.

If he is a type of his race, they are quiet, generous, and affectionate; but not energetic, enterprising, nor vigorous in thought. They prefer to

take life easily, and enjoy the social pleasures, rather than the war and the dance.

Uget, we may add, was not particularly pleased with New York. The ceaseless noise and bustle disturbed him, and he begged Captain Budington to take him away from such a horrible place. At present, he is living at the Captain's country residence near New London. He has manifested no desire to drink the contents of the lamps, but eats, drinks, and comports himself in the civilized manner. He carefully saves any thing that may be given him, in order to take it home, and astonish his friends. In a few weeks he will return in Captain Budington's ship.

From Captain Budington we obtained some information respecting the habits of the Esquimaux, of the most interesting character, and not previously published.

Their manner of whaling, said the Captain, is very simple and ingenious. They skin some seals whole, and blow up the skins like bladders. These are attached to the barb of the harpoon by a strong seal-skin line. They paddle up to a whale and drive the harpoon home. The whale immediately disappears beneath the surface, but the floats make it impossible for him to sink more than a few feet, and he soon rises exhausted with the efforts, and is despatched with lances; or, to use the Captain's expressive language, "they work around him until they kill him."

The Captain mentioned a pleasing fact illustrative of the good feeling of the Esquimaux. They frequently stand six or eight hours over a seal-hole without success, and a whole settlement will be hungry from a general run of ill luck. In that case, if one seal is caught, it is immediately divided among all the hunters in proportion to the number of persons dependent upon each.

The women, added Captain Budington, do all the covering of the boats, after the men have constructed the frame. The frame is made of the ribs of the whale and such pieces of wood as they can pick up; it is lashed together with shreds of black whale-bone. The women make the summer tents, and do all the rowing in the larger boats. When a woman is about to become a mother, they make a hut on purpose to receive her, in which she stays until she is ready to come out, which is usually about twelve days. During that period no one is permitted to enter the hut; but a hole is left in the side, through which provisions are passed. They have no medicines, no medicine-men, no head-men nor chiefs, no government of any kind, no worship; but all are upon an equality, and live quietly and peaceably together. Crime is unknown among them. They have no forms of marriage; but when a man has obtained the parents' consent, he takes the girl whether she is willing or not. The women's dress is very similar to that of the men. The hoods which they wear on their heads are made large enough to admit a child, which they carry in the hood over the shoulder. The women wear seal-skin trousers like the men. They nurse their children five or six years, because they have no other food suitable to young children. The men rarely live longer than forty years; the women fifty or sixty years; and the reason why the women live longer than the men, is, because they are less exposed to the cold and the dangers of the sea. Thus, there are always more women than men in a settlement, and a man generally has to support the family of a deceased comrade or relative, besides his own. They are all exceedingly industrious. To strangers they are very kind and hospitable.

With regard to the health of the Esquimaux, Captain Budington stated, that they are subject to consumption and to dropsy; though not to an excessive degree. They have a instinctive aversion to medicine, and if a ship's physician should administer any thing to one of their sick, and the patient should die, nothing could shake their belief that he died in consequence of the medicine—an opinion from which some of their civilized friends would not be inclined to dissent. Their teeth are good, but worn down, owing to their practice of chewing seal-skin.

When a woman dies in the winter season, the family merely vacate the hut, stop up the entrance, and then consider her buried. In the spring when the snow-roof has melted off, the dogs devour the remains. When a woman dies in the summer, they take out the sticks which support the tent, and let the seal-skin covering fall in a mass over her body, and so let it remain. A man's body is disposed of in a still more summary manner. The moment he has breathed his last, a team of dogs is harnessed to his body, and it is dragged to some crevice in a rock, a little way from the settlement; where it is immediately devoured by the dogs. "I have seen," said Captain Budington, "the children looking on and seeing the dogs eat the bodies of their own parents, and they were apparently elated at the sight."

There is a belief among the Esquimaux, that if the ravens eat the dead bodies, the souls of the departed perish; but not so, if their flesh is consumed by dogs.

They have an ingenious plan of "shoeing" their sleds. Before starting on a journey, they smear the runners with a mixture of seal's-blood and water, which immediately freezes into an icy "shoe." This will last all day, and the process is repeated every morning.



ESQUIMAUX TRAVELLING.

And thus life goes on in the icy regions of the North. By such expedients is life preserved, amid the cold which would stop its vital currents, amid barrenness which continually threatens inanition. Let no one pity the Esquimaux. He is equal to his situation; and nature, that seems his enemy, has given him ample compensation for the apparent dreariness of his lot. Gorgeous is that polar night, with the splendors of the aurora and the frosted silver of the ice-berg's towering pinnacles. And the living creatures of the Arctic world, the lordly bear, the frolicsome seal, the kindly man, seem, above all the rest of breathing creation, to be sedately happy, or exuberantly joyous.

CRIMINAL LEGISLATION AND PRISON DISCIPLINE.

BY GEORGE COMBE.—CHAPTER II.

In dealing with criminals, Society has a right to use such measures only as are necessary for its own protection; vengeance being excluded.—Punishment of Death—Judge Hurlbut, of the State of New York, on Society's right to punish quoted—What criminals should be confined for life—Objections to the present state of the criminal law.

We can understand society, through its legislature, prohibiting all its members from doing certain acts, and announcing that if nevertheless any one shall perpetrate them, it will inflict on him a certain amount of suffering. This intimation would be calculated to act as a restraining motive on many individuals who might feel themselves secretly inclined to crime; and to produce this effect, society must suit its action to its word, and when any of its members, defying its authority and braving its threats, commits one of the prohibited acts, it must inflict the penalty. This is probably what is meant by deterring by example; but it is in truth quite a different thing. It is dealing with the offender simply for his own transgression. Society has prohibited and threatened; he has despised its authority and set its power at defiance. For its own protection it punishes him, to show him that it is in earnest, and to furnish him with motives to abstain from a repetition of his crime. If there are unknown persons at large who are disposed to do evil, the spectacle of his treatment may operate beneficially on them as a restraining influence, by showing that society is in earnest; but this effect will be contingent on many circumstances,—on their knowing the nature of his suffering, on the impression it will produce on each of them according to his own constitutional qualities, and on his calculations of the chances of escape. But, in every point of view, the effect which may be produced on them is *extrinsic* to the question at issue between the convicted culprit and society. He is answerable for himself, but for none else. Society, therefore, in our view, has no right to add one iota of pain to his punishment, from any consideration of its effect on them. If they shall profit by perceiving in his person a proof that society is in earnest in threatening, so much the better for society and them; in this case his punishment operates as a practical demonstration of the evil which will overtake them, if they, too, offend; but if they should happen not to be moved by that example, this is no fault of his; and the proposal to render his example effective on them by dealing with him otherwise than we should have done if they had never existed (and in the eye of the law they do

not exist, for they are still unknown as criminals) is sheer barbarism and absurdity. This conviction was first forced upon us by the following incident :

About the year 1804, under the impulse of youthful curiosity, we happened to stray for the first time, into a court of criminal justice. The moment was a solemn one. We heard the verdict of a jury delivered, finding two men guilty of stealing a horse, value \$90. The presiding judge put on the black cap, rose in awful dignity, and sentenced the two culprits to be hanged. Our heart sank within us, on hearing the doom. One of the men asked if he might be permitted to address the court and the jury. His request was granted; and in a firm but respectful tone, and in good language, he said: "My Lords, and Gentlemen of the Jury, we do not complain of your verdict or of your sentence, but we appeal to you for mercy! We are both married; we have between us nine children; we have never before appeared before a criminal court; we were pressed by want and fell into temptation. The horse was worth only \$90. In the name of heaven do not take away the lives of two men, render two unfending women widows, and nine children fatherless, and brand them all through life with disgrace, for the single offence of our stealing that one horse; we entreat you to recommend us to mercy from the crown." To our young and unsophisticated nature, this appeal appeared irresistible. But the presiding judge rose in stern grandeur and said: "You mistake the reason why you suffer. You are condemned to death, not solely because you have stolen a horse, but that horses may not be stolen. In the fields and on the hill sides, the law is their only protector, and this circumstance renders it impossible for us to recommend you to mercy. Prepare yourselves, therefore, for your doom, and do not deceive yourselves with hopes of a mitigation of punishment; it can not be granted without inflicting on society whom you have injured, an additional wrong, by diminishing the influence of the law as the protector of their otherwise unprotected property." The two men were subsequently hanged, and the judge's speech met with general approbation; but our moral instincts revolted against it; we felt that the sentence was cruel and unjust, and although at that time our intellectual perspicacity could not unravel the web of sophistry in the speech of the judge, we left the court with the full impression that it was wrong in principle and unnecessary in practice. The whole scene was indelibly stamped on our brain: we still see the condemned men and the expression of their countenances; we hear the tones of him who addressed the court, quivering with terrible emotion, yet firm and respectful,—his manhood and good feeling bearing him up in the agony of a death doom, with desolate hearths, and degraded, destitute, and disgraced widows and children, before his mental eye. He uttered no word of complaint, but solemnly, earnestly, and beseechingly craved for that mercy as a boon, which our inner soul told us he was entitled to as a right. We think that we now understand where the judge's error lay: it was common to him and his age; but still it was a grievous mistake. These culprits were answerable only for their own transgressions; society, in hanging them to deter others, was guilty of infringing their rights; and as the safety of society can not be based on the infringement of a right, it might have been concluded, *à priori*, that the forfeiture of the lives of these two men was not necessary to protect cattle from being stolen. Experience confirms this conclusion; for the punishment of death is not now inflicted for horse-stealing, and fewer horses are stolen now than when death was, inexorably, the penalty of that crime.

The true merits of a principle are tested by its extreme applications. If it be right in morals to punish one man in order to deter another, it must be right also to increase the punishment until the desired effect shall be produced. When society found that men still stole horses although it had hanged previous horse-stealers, it should on this principle have proceeded to torture the next offender in order to add greater efficacy to the example. If this too had failed, which assuredly it would have done, the conclusion would have been irresistible, that the principle was wrong and the whole practice founded on it barbarous; but the two facts that society never dared, even in its fiercest moods, to carry deterring punishment to the length of torture, and that, in its more humane condition, it thought proper to abrogate the death penalty entirely for this and a hundred other crimes, is a virtual condemnation of the principle itself, and justifies us in discarding it altogether as a basis of criminal legislation.

If, then, we exclude from our principles the right to punish one man for the purpose of deterring another with whom he has no connection, and for whom he is not answerable, we must deal with each offender on grounds applicable to himself and his own conduct. Society is clearly entitled to treat him in whatever way may be necessary to protect itself against his future outrages. No man, be his mental constitution and circumstances what they may, has a right to prey upon the property or to molest the persons of his neighbors. He can not, therefore, justly complain of any measures the social body may use to insure its own safety, however painful these may be to him. But if there be several means of effecting this object, society is bound by every moral and religious principle, to employ that which, while equally beneficial to itself, is least injurious to the culprit. Thus, an offender may be effectually restrained from future crimes in one or other of three ways: by putting him to death; by locking him up in prison for life; or by completely reforming him. Banishing him for life, before he is reformed, is not justifiable on any principle; for it is only extruding him by force from our own social circle, and intruding him into another, to prey upon and outrage its members: a crime in itself quite equal to that of which he has been guilty.

To put a criminal to death, is to protect ourselves against his future felonies in a way entirely effectual and also very economical, in so far as society is concerned; and we have heard this punishment defended by the argument already stated, namely, that society, for its own protection, is authorized by reason and morality to announce to all its members, that it will put to death every one who shall commit certain acts; that this announcement will arrest and deter many who are wavering on the verge of crime; but that to render the threat effectual, society has no alternative but to inflict the penalty on all who incur it. This is an intelligible and self-consistent argument, for it abandons the ground of punishing one man to deter another, and proposes to deal with each on the supposition of a kind of pre-announced contract binding on all the members of society. If the punishment of death thus threatened and inflicted stood in the relation of a natural means of removing the causes which lead to crime, then, as Archbishop Whately observes, it would be justifiable, because it would be effectual, and there would be no one to punish. But, unfortunately, when we examine into those causes, which we shall subsequently do, we shall find that it bears a very distant relation to them; besides, it is proved by experience that severe punishments do not deter, but excite and challenge to crime those who, through daring and reckless natural qualities, are predisposed to commit crimes of violence,—and none others are prone to this class of offences. Moreover, there are moral instincts in society which operate with irresistible effect without being clothed in legal forms and expression. Severe punishment outrages the public sentiment—society sympathizes with the offender, obstructs the action of the law against him, and regards him as a martyr; and the knowledge of this state of things acts as an incitement to the criminally disposed to defy the law and brave its terrors.

The point, then, at which we seem to have arrived is this: We can not justly putting a criminal to death on the plea of protecting society from his outrages,—because confinement would be equally effectual; nor by the plea of reforming him, for this is excluded by his death; nor by the plea of taking vengeance on him, for this is generally disavowed; nor by that of deterring others from crime who are still guiltless, because he is not answerable for them, or in any way connected with them. From these considerations it appears to follow that, in dealing with offenders, we are bound to restrict ourselves to those punishments which, while they shall be equally efficacious in providing for the protection of society, shall be the least injurious to the criminal, and that these are only two in number, viz.: confining the culprit for life; or, subjecting him to a temporary discipline sufficient to produce such a change in his dispositions, that, after undergoing it, he shall be fitted to return to society, cured of the inclination to infringe its laws.

It is gratifying to us to be able to cite the authority of the Hon. E. P. Hurlbut, one of the Supreme Judges of the State of New York, a lawyer of great talents and experience, in support of the principles now laid down. In his work on "Human Rights and their Political Guaranties,"* chap. iv., he says:—"It is unfortunate that our language furnishes no word which expresses the idea of that procedure which the State can rightfully take for the prevention of crime and the reformation of offenders. We call it *punishment*, which conveys to most minds a wrong idea. It imports vengeance, to answer the demands of human passions which have been excited by the offence—security from further wrong by disabling the offender—making his punishment a terror and example to mankind—and, in some cases, the reformation of the evil-doer. But this latter is poorly provided for, and restitution to the injured party scarcely enters into account.

"This compound idea of punishment is altogether wrong, as well because of the false elements which enter into it, as by the omission of proper ones. The offender is endowed with all the rights of a man—he is one of the people composing the State, and can claim the perfect enjoyment of every right as against the State and every citizen thereof, except when security for the rights of others demands that this enjoyment by him shall be limited or restrained. By his offence he forfeits no rights whatever, but only incurs a limitation, a restraint of his enjoyment of them so long as the public safety may require. This is justified by the principle of self-defence; society has a right, for its security, to take into custody all persons who are shown by their actions to be at war with the rights of mankind. * * He must be taken into the custody of the State, irrespective of his sanity or insanity, for the State knows only that he is a dangerous man, whose restraint is necessary for the safety of society.

"This theory negatives, of course, all idea of vengeance in our dealing with offenders. It also leaves out another false element in the idea of punishment—that of the infliction of pain for example's sake; upon which I have simply to remark, that the whole power of society is exhausted when they have secured themselves from further harm from an offender; and that if the State go further and inflict pain upon him, which is not directed to his reformation and cure, it violates his rights; and it is no answer to say that its object was to inspire terror in others, since by doing it, a wrong is inflicted on the prisoner—and as the example is an outrage, it can scarcely be expected that any good can come from it. This theory also denies to the State the right to take the life of its prisoners." p. 76. Mr. Hurlbut allows that it is lawful to take life in a state of war, or when

* New York, 1845. FOWLERS AND WELLS, prepaid by mail, 87 cents. Reprinted in Edinburgh in 1847, and published there by MacLachlan and Stewart, and by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., London.

we are assaulted to the danger of our own life, as a measure of defence, but maintains that when the offender is captured and in prison, this necessity no longer exists, and killing is no longer justifiable.

First, then, let us consider on whom the punishment of imprisonment for life should be inflicted. In our opinion, on murderers and on incorrigible criminals. Murder means deliberately and feloniously taking away the life of another person. Any man who has shown himself possessed of such malignity of disposition, as this crime necessarily implies, is not fit to be afterwards trusted with liberty. Society is entitled to say to him that it can not expose its members to the risk of his destroying another of them, however sincere his repentance and complete his reformation may appear to be; for absolute certainty in such a case can not be attained. He should be confined, held to labor, and instructed; but cut off from all hope of ever again breathing the free air of social life. We should propose to place murderers in a prison by themselves; to have it surrounded by high walls, painted black, and "MURDERERS' PRISON" inscribed on it in large letters of flaming red. We are prepared to show, by reason and experience, that such a mode of treating this class of criminals, while justifiable and humane in itself, would, extrinsically to its own merits as between society and the offender, have a more powerful effect as a deterring influence on men of similar dispositions still at large than the punishment of death; but we can not now enter into this question.

The other class whom we should confine for life are incorrigible offenders. That such exist is acknowledged by all who have attended to prison discipline, and the history of the inmates of jails. Mr. Burt admits that, among prisoners sentenced to transportation, individuals were found "who had evinced the last excesses of depravity, or an invincible pertinacity in crime."—p. 26. On p. 27 he informs us that "these worst classes among transports, after all, constitute not one per cent. of the whole prison population;" but on page 49 he says:—"It is true that habitual and hardened offenders constitute only a portion of prisoners, but they are a *numerous class*." Which of these statements, in regard to numbers, is correct, we shall not now stop to inquire; but we believe him to be perfectly justified by experience in affirming that, "*It is the undistinguished diffusion of incorrigible criminals among the whole body of convicts that renders the problem of prison discipline at present almost insuperably difficult. If the amount of this incorrigible criminality were distinctly ascertained, and reduced within its actual limits, we might then more readily discover and apply the specific measures required.*"—p. 22. In order to treat successfully the other convicts, the confinement of incorrigible prisoners in a separate prison is here distinctly acknowledged to be indispensably necessary to the successful application of prison discipline; and, if this be assumed, the question will next occur, How shall the incorrigible be discriminated? We shall afterwards revert to this point; meantime, as the remaining class of convicts will be the corrigible, let us proceed to consider what kind of treatment should be administered to them.

It does not admit of dispute, that, at present, when a culprit is brought to the bar of a criminal court, it forms no part of the duty of the judge or jury, to investigate the circumstances which led to the commission of the offence; and if the principle before contended for be well founded, this rule is practically right. Judge Hurlbut remarks:—"The law having pronounced certain acts" (such as murder, arson, rape, burglary, and theft) "to be so dangerous to society, as that the offender must be restrained of his liberty to prevent their repetition; if the issue is found against the prisoner, the judgment of the tribunal should be that he be lodged in a place of confinement, provided by the State for the detention of persons of the prisoner's description, there to remain, under appropriate treatment for his intellectual and moral condition, until he should be discharged by due course of law. Whether the prisoner in such a case be a wilful felon, or an insane man, in the common acceptation of the term, or a moral idiot, is not a question to be tried by the jury, or to be determined by the court. It is immaterial, since he has at any rate shown himself to be so dangerous a man that he ought not to go at large; and that is the foundation of the procedure of the State against him."—p. 68. The accused being convicted, and sentenced to confinement, the important question arises, How shall he be treated? Having disallowed vengeance, and deterring by example, from our principles of action towards him, the question is reduced to the simple points: What have been the causes of his offence? And how shall they be best removed? In our present criminal legislation, these inquiries are altogether omitted; our code is based on vengeance and deterring by example—its *main* object is *punishment*, and these topics do not concern it; but observe the consequences:—A young offender may have been trained by his parents to crime; or he may have been abandoned by them, caught up by thieves, and, under their auspices, put to an apprenticeship to stealing; or, although not absolutely insane, he may be weak in intellect, and wholly ignorant of all moral and religious duty; or he may be the victim of such a defective or ill-balanced brain as to render crime with him an instinct. It matters not to our present criminal law from which of these, or of any other causes his offence arises; it ignores them all, assumes him to be a normally constituted, adequately trained, and favorably circumstanced human being, and therefore fully responsible for his conduct. On this assumption it metes out to every offender, to which ever of these category he belongs, the same *kind* of punishment, varied only in quantity according to the degree of injury he has inflicted on society. If there be any relation of cause and effect in the moral order of the world, nothing but failure can ensue from such a mode of action. What should we think of a physician who counted only the beats of the

pulse of his patients, and administered one medicine to all of them, proportioned in amount to the rapidity of their circulation, but who dispensed with all inquiry into their age, sex, circumstances, and habits, and ignored all the causes of their different maladies, of which the different rates of their pulse were merely the symptoms? Such is the way in which the law deals with criminals; and should such a physician compare notes with one of our prison administrators, the cures in the experience of each would probably be pretty similar in number and duration.

One individual, for example, picks a gentleman's pocket of a handkerchief, and is sentenced to 14 days' confinement in a house of correction; another steals a loaf from a shop, and is sentenced to 30 days'; a third conceals himself behind a counter, and robs a till, and is sentenced to three months'; a fourth commits an assault of an aggravated kind, and is sentenced to two years' imprisonment. These appear to be moderate and just inflictions, when measured solely by the amount of injury each offender has done to society; but mark the consequences.

In 1825, the late Mr. William Brebner, governor of Glasgow Bridewell, framed a table, founded on an average of ten years' experience, to show the effects of first sentences for different periods of confinement, of which the following is a copy:

Of prisoners sentenced for the first time to	8 months	25 per cent.
14 days' confinement, there returned to	6 ditto	10 "
jail for new crimes, about 75 per cent.	9 ditto	7 1/2 "
80 ditto	12 ditto	4 "
40 ditto	15 ditto	1 "
60 ditto	24 ditto	None.

During the ten years (which ended on the 25th of December, 1825), 93 persons were committed for the first time for two years, of whom not one returned. Mr. Brebner did not assume that all who did not return to his prison were permanently reformed, for they might have left the district and committed crimes elsewhere; but among those who did remain, the regular diminution in the number of recommissions, in proportion to the length of the discipline, indicates strikingly the effects of the different periods of confinement. Mr. Brebner adds, that when prisoners came back two or three times, they went on returning at intervals for years, and that many of those who were committed for short periods, for first offences, were subsequently transported or hanged. In that prison, strict discipline was maintained; but the prisoners were trained to industry, and educated with something like a paternal regard to their welfare after liberation; and he ascribed the effects of the prolonged confinement partly to dread of renewed punishment, and partly to the habits of order and application acquired under his discipline.*

HINTS TO EMIGRANTS.

A LETTER TO WORKING PEOPLE WHO PROPOSE GOING WEST.

BY A CO-WORKER.

PART FIRST.

READER:—Having acquired considerable experience in Western life, during a residence of nearly twenty years in Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa, and observing that emigration for these and other Western States and Territories is receiving a new impulse, I have thought best to address this epistle to my fellow-workingmen, in the hope of rendering some slight service to such of them as are about settling in these vast agricultural regions.

You need not expect a geographical or geological description of the great West, as I am not competent to such an undertaking, and I presume you do not wish for it, and would not be as well pleased as you will with what I shall write.

I am often asked for the best place to go to, or settle in, in the West. There is no best place; so you might as well make up your mind where you will stop before you start, if your object is to settle down at once, and there commence the foundation of your future home.

I said there is no best place; simply because, taking townships, counties, States, and, for aught I know, Territories, and there is but little to choose between them. The whole West is, as it were, a vast garden, with scarcely any waste land, with so little variety in scenery, soil and productions as to render it rather tame and monotonous. This, I think, is the general rule, though there are exceptions. There are places, too, which I should prefer above some others, but what would be my choice might not be the choice of the majority; still, we should doubtless think alike upon some points: for instance, none of us would choose or prefer a situation where mosquitoes and ague prevailed. And if one builds in the high open prairie, with no fields, low trees, or much shrubbery close to their dwelling, so as to impede the free circulation of air, the prospect for health and freedom from mosquitoes is better than many places in the older States. But to say that you are not rather more liable to bilious attacks on that rich alluvial soil, than you would be in a mountainous, sterile country, is contrary to my experience. But with the precaution that

* We have said "a paternal regard to their welfare," because Mr. Brebner really gained the affections of the better class of his prisoners, not by slackening the reins, but by administering the discipline with kind feeling, and convincing them that it would benefit themselves through life.

I have and may suggest, your prospect for health, on the whole, taking all diseases, is just about as good as in the more eastern States, with this exception, perhaps—I think a majority of persons would enjoy better health by remaining near their native place. The climate, soil and productions of one's native country are more in harmony with their organizations than a foreign and dissimilar one can be. This is natural. If one is more liable to bilious complaints West, I think they are compensated somewhat by being less liable to catarrh and pulmonary affections. Colds are not as common, and are not prolonged as in the Eastern States, but they are equally as severe while they last, and not unfrequently terminate fatally, in fever or pneumonia.

Long, drizzling rain-storms are not common, as, usually, when it rains it comes in showers, and they are generally accompanied with thunder and lightning, not unfrequently of the most terrific kind; especially in the rainy season, which usually commences in May and ends in June, and in which more rain usually falls than in the rest of the year. So the farmer should have his corn planted the first of May, so that it may get up and have one ploughing before the rainy season sets in, which is generally near the middle of the month. Though this is by no means a uniform description of the weather, still, I have observed it to be a very safe rule in planting.

I might as well make some further remarks here, not only on corn-raising but all or various other productions. In raising corn, plant it as close as you can; if cultivated with horse and plough, do not have the hills more than three and a half feet apart—less, if possible; put plenty of seed in the hill, but thin out so as to leave but two or three stalks to the hill, and see that every hill has its complement, because you will have to plough all alike, even if one half of your hills or stalks are missing; and where you do not raise a crop of grain, Nature will raise a crop of weeds. She seems to be opposed to nakedness, and determined to clothe the earth with something. Therefore, whatever you plant, be it corn, vines, or any thing else, plant close, so that when up the earth will soon be shaded: then nature seems satisfied, weeds will not grow, and if your plants are too thick, you can easily thin them out, which, if you expect a crop, must be done judiciously and thoroughly, as they grow. Beginners often miss on this point; when plants are young and growing finely, five or six in a hill, looking so fresh and vigorous, it does seem almost wasteful to pull out half or more; but spare them not, if you want good corn, melons, beets, &c.

In going to a new country, take no nice articles of the furniture, crockery, or glass kind. Fine clothing, jewellery, musical instruments, and what silver-ware you can afford, you might as well have there as elsewhere; if they give you pleasure here, I am sure they would there; but take nothing that is easily broken, or requires tight dry rooms to preserve it in, for it will cause you more trouble than pleasure, as the care of it is so great.

Take plenty of the common dry-goods—blankets, sheetings, shirtings, and goods for common clothing, and such tools of a good quality as you may have on hand, or can get very cheap; for you can get all such things as tools and hardware, stoves and farming implements, as cheap on the Mississippi river at and above St. Louis as this side of the mountains.

A hand-mill, too, would be an excellent article to take, for sometimes you can get corn and wheat when and where you can not get flour or meal.

If possible, every adult person should also take a small canvas house, or tent, say six by twelve feet, so constructed that it can be easily tied up. It should be good and strong, so that one can sleep and keep their clothing and other personal matters in it. Where a company or large family are together, these little houses would be very desirable, especially to those who have been accustomed to have separate rooms, and it is par-

ticularly desirable where there are both sexes, which, if possible, should be the case, as this seems to be the natural course; and what is natural I reckon must be about right. I do not approve of the plan of having men go out and live in the wilds alone, without females. I see many reasons against it, and none in favor of such an unnatural course. No; let man's helpmeet go with him and share in the toils and pleasures of erecting a new home, which are neither few nor need be particularly disagreeable.

A large tent, too, I think would be an excellent thing for a company or several families to take, especially should they be going so far out that lumber could not be had conveniently. Tent-cloth would always be useful until fairly worn out, should it last until you had built good houses and barns, and even after that, for covering threshed grain, and to erect in harvest-fields for shelter. By the way, I am surprised that tents are not more used now for this very purpose in the settled parts of the West. I do think it would be a matter of health and economy.

A good strong tent or canvas house would answer some time for a dwelling. I should prefer it in many respects to an ordinary log-house, which of all human habitations that I have ever seen or had any thing to do with is the least desirable, and about one of the hardest and most expensive in constructing, especially if made neat and comfortable. In short, I would try every conceivable way of building before I would use logs. The reasons are unanswerable, and almost innumerable, why I would do it.

I have had some experience in this manner of building, and perhaps, after all that I could say, you would not be satisfied but by learning the same way. If so, go ahead; you may be satisfied with the result. There are many, doubtless, who do like log cabins, but were I now going West, I would sooner take a canvas house, or perhaps several small ones or rooms, that could be securely tied together to a light frame. For a large tent or house it seems to me that the hexagon form would be economical and comfortable; one of thirty-six feet in diameter would contain seven rooms, six around the seventh central one, and not a foot of waste canvas or room. I would use no water-proof or fire-proof preparation on the canvas, as it causes it to crack and makes it much heavier; consequently, it will not last as long, and adds materially to the expense. Should your canvas not be thick enough to keep out wet and cold, line or double it.

By all means take all kinds of fruit-seeds or stones, especially should you go out to the border of civilization; and whatever else you neglect, do not neglect them. Put them in the ground at the proper time, and watch them with care, as health and wealth will flow to you from their culture and use. Just heed what I am now saying, and act up to it; don't say, My neighbor is going largely into the business, and will supply us all. Don't leave this matter to your neighbor, any more than you would to supply your daily wants; for should he go into the business, there will be room enough for you and him too.

A few quarts of fruit-seeds, properly attended to, will lay the foundation of a fortune in any new country where fruit will grow. Had I followed the advice which I now give you, when I first went West, I might now have been sitting under my own trees and vines, with an abundance around me, instead of being a poor wandering journeyman mechanic, without home or trees except hired ones.

After having bought your land, look around for berry bushes and vines. Set out all you can of those, and with good care they will soon furnish you the most desirable, healthful, and consequently important food you and your family can have, especially if eaten in their natural state and fully ripe.

I hardly think one could get sick, if good ripe strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries, with good coarse bread, were their main articles of food in the summer months. Especially if they

did not work too hard in the hot sun, and were correct and regular in all other habits.

Use no milk with fruits, and the least of it you use the better. I am confident that its almost universal use at the West is one of the main causes of the bilious diseases which are said to be so prevalent there, but which, by the way, are probably not near so numerous as Eastern people suppose; but whatever there are of them have a cause for their existence, and among these causes I do think milk stands preëminent. It is milk, milk, morning, noon, and night, with many families, especially in the summer, when plenty. Milk, hot dodger, light biscuit, and fried bacon, in the morning. Milk, with boiled smoked pork and greens or beans, cabbage and corn, at noon. Coffee, hot biscuit and butter, chicken, and milk for supper. I do not wish to ridicule any one's food, but I must say this kind of living never did agree well with me, and I do believe that it is not the food best adapted to stomachs in general.

But the question naturally arises, What shall we eat? or what would be the best food for settlers in a new country like the West? As far as possible, use that kind of food you have been accustomed to, that agreed well with your organization. And gradually make all changes in your diet, so that the system will receive no sudden revolution; for revolutions are generally destructive and tend to discord, for the time being, at least, politically and socially, as well as physically, though they are sometimes necessary and ultimately tend to harmony.

A very safe diet, if you are accustomed to a mixed one, which most of us are, is wild game, good bread, dried apples and peaches; all of which can generally be got anywhere within a reasonable distance of the Mississippi river or its navigable tributaries. And most of the season you will find a great variety of vegetables that are well adapted to give you health and strength, without the flesh of domestic animals, or milk, which are both more or less diseased, and the latter not adapted to the stomachs of any but the unweaned.

As to health among the native population West, I think it will compare favorably with the older States, especially in the open prairie country, and where a large proportion of vegetable food and fruits are used. I do insist that it is of the first importance that the young especially should have an abundance of the pleasant acid fruits, berries, &c.; and there can be no good reason why one should not have them by the second year, in the meantime raising an abundance of tomatoes and melons: and do not fear to make a free use of them, especially if the appetite should crave them, in sickness or health. I would hardly dare say so much in regard to fruits and their free use by children, had I not reared children there; and with my experience, I certainly feel that I have not said too much. And I do think one is much more likely to be sick when the food consists principally of the flesh of domestic animals, (particularly hogs,) milk, and eggs.

After all, it is not the food alone that causes all the sickness. Too much labor and care is another cause of sickness, especially to those who have had every thing about them convenient and agreeable: and woman, particularly suffers, for by her constitution and training she can not as well adapt herself to the inconveniences of a new country; hence the sickness is more common and more fatal among them than it is among men.

But much of this sickness, care, and toil might be avoided if men would not attempt to do so much. Every thing is on a large scale at the West, especially prairies and rivers; and the farmer who has been confined to little fields of from two to five acres of rough, sterile, stony land, has his ideas wonderfully expanded when he gets on to the creamy soil of the prairies, and immediately goes on the other extreme, and attempts to enclose entirely too much, especially when he has so many other things to do—house

to build, well to dig, &c., &c. He attempts to do entirely too much, with his force and means: the consequence is toil, care, sickness, and short crops.

Keep within your means; far better do too little than too much; but whatever you undertake, do it right. And by all means do not fail to purchase a piece of land and pay for it all down, though it may not be more than an acre for each member of your family. And to mechanics I would say, Do not think that you will better your condition by going West and depending entirely upon your trades for a support, without getting you a home of your own; as you will do no better there than in the Eastern States, as a general thing, and all over the country, both East and West, you will find men who have tried it and found it so. But by all means get you a few acres of land; not merely a town lot or two, but a spot large enough to produce what you would consume; so, if business is dull, or prices too low at your trades, you can cultivate the soil and thereby retain that independence which is so agreeable and so essential to the true dignity and happiness of man. And if you have not means to get such a place near a large town or city, go where you can get it. Do not think you must huddle together in order to live. This crowding up in towns and cities is no doubt a fruitful cause of crime, poverty, and sickness, and surely there is no need of it at the west, for you can get a good living almost any where by work enough to keep in good health.

WHAT PURSUIT SHALL I FOLLOW?

BY NELSON SIZER.

To the young man, no question is more important than this; and, we may add, none is more frequently asked and none less frequently or satisfactorily answered. Man's pursuit is, in a great degree, the foundation of his fortune and his happiness; yet on no subject are young men more liable to fatal mistake, and in reference to none do they play a more blind and hap-hazard game than in the selection of an occupation.

Ignorant of their real capabilities and deficiencies, and uninformed in the school of experience, they submit to the guidance of a treacherous fancy, or are pushed by real or apparent necessity to enter upon an avocation to which their talents are not adapted; and after wasting the best years of life in finding out their mistake, they sink into a dejection of spirit and a paralysis of hope and ambition, or, in despair, recklessly rush into vice and ruin.

We think there is no cause more prolific of mischief, to the individual and to the community in which he dwells, than the selection of a wrong pursuit. If every man had an occupation to which he was better adapted, all things considered, than to any other, he would be in possession of the highest and best field of action he is capable of filling, and have within his reach the largest amount of success and happiness of which he is capable; and if, added to this fact, he could have some positive assurance, his mind would acquire a spirit of contentment with his lot, and a pride or ambition to fill his station well. Moreover, a vast majority of the crime and wretchedness that now scourges the race, would be obviated if all men had enough to do of the right kind of business; and we believe that all *might* have, if every man was in his true sphere. A majority of men are better adapted to farming or mechanism, than they are to mercantile pursuits, to art, or to professional life, and it is apparent that the industrial pursuits open a far wider field for effort than the avocations last named. We want at least five hundred farmers and mechanics to one lawyer, one clergyman, one physician, one artist, and one merchant.

In the present state of public sentiment, however, nearly every young man, with any pretensions to talent, thinks he must be a lawyer, doctor, minister, or merchant. The plough is abandoned in the furrow, the saw, the hammer and the plane are discarded, and the stores, medical schools and lawyer's offices are swarming with candidates for wealth and fame.

Instance our *eight* medical colleges in Philadelphia, two of which have four hundred and fifty students each, the others varying from thirty-five to one hundred and fifty students each. Thus we have from thirteen to fifteen hundred incipient doctors under collegiate instruction in our city. The statistics of law, divinity, trade and art, we have no means of ascertaining; but suffice it to say, that nearly every one of these pursuits are over-crowded, and that failure and poverty necessarily await the great majority of those who are entering the lists to obtain the few prizes in this great professional lottery.

In this time of commercial stagnation, it is well for the young to ponder their future course. Our farmers are now reaping a golden harvest, and through all this season of hard times which pinches nearly every body but themselves, they command enormous prices for their products.

Does not this fact indicate that the plough has been neglected for trade and other pursuits, until farming has become a monopoly, and farmers the true lords of the land. They virtually put an embargo on our mouths, and name the premium at which they will raise it; and though judges, senators and millionaires cry out *extortion! robbery!* the farmer quietly holds the keys to our stomachs and refuses to yield them except on his own terms.

Such a mercantile crisis as that through which we have passed, is a severe test of virtue, as numerous frauds, defalcations and failures, attest. Is not this a sufficiently severe lesson for young men who think it would be very fine to be a rich merchant. There are, at least, a hundred blanks to a prize in this pursuit. On the other hand, millions of acres of land in our great west, rich, nay rank with unshorn luxuriance, await the first foot-prints of civilization, and beckon the gathering hand to take possession of their inexhaustible stores.

Prairies almost boundless wave there blooming verdure to the breeze with no owner's eye to admire their beauty, no olfactory to be regaled by their floral fragrance, and no hand to garner up the teeming fruits of their sunny bosoms of nature.

Nothing is more common than for us to be applied to for our professional advice by disappointed and desponding men, who, at thirty, have learned that they mistook their calling and have wasted a dozen years of life and effort on the wrong track. In the month of September last, a man called on us for an examination, and written description of character. We attributed to him good inventive talent, and told him if he would keep his eyes open he would soon find a field for its exercise. He was working for others as a common house-painter, and had never conceived the idea that he could invent any thing valuable. But before the close of December he called again and explained to us an invention of great importance, for which he had already applied for a patent, and we doubt not, that, within three years, he will have received for it as much money as a lifetime of house-painting would have afforded him. And the public will doubtless be benefited to a degree much greater than the amount which will find its way to the pocket of the inventor. We are promised an engraving of the apparatus for the journal as soon as it shall be ready, when we shall speak more at large on this fruit of a Phrenological examination.

The man stated that he had never supposed himself possessed of any such talent as invention, but on reading over our description and finding it so very correct on all points which had been verified by experience, he began to reflect that perhaps this point was correct also. This gave

him confidence to try his powers and a promise of success in his efforts, and the first suggestion his mind received in the direction of invention, he encouraged and followed it out, and the result was an apparently perfect and highly-useful apparatus at the first effort.

We do not contemplate urging a claim for a pension from the public on account of stirring up the latent genius of the Fultons and Whitneys, its Morises and McCormics, but are quite willing that these great results of our labors shall be set down to the account of the duty we owe to our age and generation "to do good as we have opportunity." Nor do we expect a compensation from the individuals whom we thus aid, equal to the value of the advantages they receive, any more than does a teacher, who imparts instruction, expect his pupil to pay him the full value of his education.—*Phrenological Cabinet*, 231 Arch street, Philadelphia.

BRAIN AND THOUGHT.

RICHMOND mentions the case of a woman whose brain was exposed in consequence of the removal of a considerable portion of its bony covering by disease. He says he repeatedly made pressure on the brain, and each time suspended all feelings and all intellect, which were instantly restored when the pressure was withdrawn. The same writer also relates another case, that of a man who had been trepanned, and who perceived his intellectual faculties failing, and his existence drawing to a close, every time the effused blood collected upon the brain so as to produce pressure.

Professor Chapman, of Philadelphia, mentions, in his lectures, that he saw an individual with his skull perforated, and the brain exposed, who was accustomed to submit himself to the same experiment of pressure as the above, and who was exhibited by the late Professor Westar to his class. His intellectual and moral faculties disappeared on the application of pressure to the brain; they were held under the thumb, as it were, and restored at pleasure to their full activity by discontinuing the pressure. But the most extraordinary case of this kind within my knowledge, and one peculiarly interesting to the physiologist and metaphysician, is related by Sir Ashley Cooper in his surgical lectures.

A man by the name of Jones, received an injury on his head, while on board a vessel in the Mediterranean, which rendered him insensible. The vessel, soon after this, made Gibraltar, where Jones was placed in the hospital, and remained several months in the same insensible state. He was then carried on board the Dolphin frigate to Deptford, and from thence was sent to St. Thomas's Hospital, London. He lay constantly upon his back, and breathed with difficulty. His pulse was regular, and each time it beat he moved his fingers. When hungry or thirsty, he moved his lips and tongue. Mr. Clyne, the surgeon, found a portion of the skull depressed, trepanned him, and removed the depressed portion. Immediately after this operation the motion of his fingers ceased, and at four o'clock in the afternoon (the operation having been performed at one) he sat up in bed; sensation and volition returned, and in four days he got out of bed and conversed. The last thing he remembered was the circumstance of taking a prize in the Mediterranean. From the moment of the accident, thirteen months and a few days, oblivion had come over him, and all recollection ceased. He had for more than one year drank of the cup of Lethe, and lived wholly unconscious of existence; yet on removing a small portion of the bone which pressed upon the brain, he was restored to the full possession of the powers of his mind and body.—*Journal of Health*.

CLUBS may still be formed in every neighborhood throughout our country, and be forwarded at once to the publishers, for the present volumes of our Journals, for EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE.

Architecture.

OCTAGON AND GRAVEL

WALL HOUSES.

A NEW era in the art of building seems to be dawning upon the world, or, at least, the idea seems to have broken upon the minds of some individuals, that the present mode of building, of brick and stone, or wood, is not exactly adapted to the present and prospective wants of the world. This is undoubtedly the case; for brick and stone are too expensive, and wood soon will be, and is now, in fact, in many places, besides being so subject to decay as to render it totally inadequate for any but a new country and a sparse population. The gravel wall claims to supply the required desideratum, and, I must confess, I think that claim is entitled to a respectful consideration. It is certainly much cheaper than brick, and in most localities is probably cheaper than wood; and if it is properly put up, and the right materials used, I see no reason why it is not *better* than either, provided an outside finish can be obtained that will not crack or peel, and that will resist the action of cold and moisture, and retain its beauty. This is the only difficulty that yet remains unsettled in my mind, and this is, perhaps, in consequence of not being sufficiently informed on the subject. Can not some of the readers of the Journal, who have had experience in this matter, give it to the public through its columns? There are doubtless many (I know one, at least) who would be desirous of building in this manner, if they could be perfectly satisfied of its practicability.

Next, with regard to the octagon form. This form certainly has many advantages over the square form. It saves nearly one-fifth of outside wall, all the gable end, (unless you have a square roof,) and a large amount of cornice, and some are disposed to think that it cuts up into rooms to better advantage.

It is certainly far superior to the oblong and winged forms, saving, in many instances, one-half of the outside wall and cornice, one-third of the roof, (provided you have a wooden roof in both cases,) besides getting more room in a more compact form.

I am of the opinion that all this expense of building woodsheds, especially for village residences, and even most of farm-houses, is entirely useless. A good high, light, airy basement—a part of which can be “partitioned off,” and made abundantly warm for vegetables—is as good a place, and handier for wood than a woodshed. It is no worse to bring wood up one pair of stairs than to go twice that distance, or more, on a level; besides, you can, at a trifling expense, construct a dumb-waiter, by which any persons, even young girls and weakly women, can draw up a whole boxful of wood with perfect ease.

By adopting this plan, we can have a form of house most admirably adapted to the gravel wall.

But I am exceeding my limits. I took up my pen mainly to propose that the readers of the Journal who have given their attention to this matter, favor us with some plans of getting up and “partitioning off” octagon houses. There are several very good plans in the “Home for All;” but there may be others equally good, or perhaps better, (with due deference to the author of that excellent work;) and as this is a new style of building, there may be many excellent plans which may not very readily suggest themselves to the uninitiated. I have made several rough drawings, but have not yet concluded that they are unimprovable, or even fit to be made public.

I would suggest, also, that some individuals who have the right “gift,” try their hands at a ten or twelve-sided house, and give us the result.

P. K.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

CONGRESS.—The assembled wisdom of the nation at Washington have made a good move in passing a joint resolution of both Houses, in favor of sending relief to the Arctic Expedition under the command of Dr. Kane. This resolution authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to despatch a steamer and a tender to the Arctic Sea, with supplies for the gallant commander of the Expedition, concerning whose safety there is now considerable anxiety. A bill for the relief of sufferers by French Spoiliations, which have been the subject of extensive speculation for many years back, has passed both Houses, but was arrested previous to enactment by the veto of the President. A bill has passed the House providing for more efficient discipline in the naval service. Among its most important features are the following: It provides that sailors serving three years, if faithful, shall receive an honorable discharge; and one re-enlisting within three months after his discharge, on presenting his certificates of fidelity and obedience, shall be entitled to full pay during said three months. Summary Courts Martial may be ordered on petty officers, and persons of inferior ratings, who, on conviction of an offence, may be sentenced to any one of the following punishments: Discharge from service, with a bad conduct discharge; solitary confinement in irons, single or double, on bread and water, or diminished rations; solitary confinement in irons, single or double—the confinement not to exceed thirty days; solitary confinement in irons not exceeding two months; reduction of next inferior rating; deprivation of liberty on shore, on foreign stations. Extra police duties and loss of pay, not to exceed three months, may be added to any of the above-mentioned punishments. No sentence of a Court-Martial to be carried into effect, without the approval of the officer ordering the Court, who shall have power to remit, in part or altogether, but not to commute any sentence. Exceptions made in case of sickness or injury to the health of the person sentenced. Another bill for the same purpose has passed both Houses, the leading provisions of which are that the President shall summon a board of naval officers to make a careful examination into the efficiency of officers, and report to the Secretary of the Navy the names and rank of all officers of said grades who shall be incapable of performing, promptly and efficiently, their duty, both on shore and afloat. If the finding be approved of by the President, they shall be placed in the order of their rank and seniority at the time, upon a list in the Navy Register, to be called the Reserved List. They are to receive leave of absence, or furlough pay, to which they may be entitled when so placed, and shall be ineligible to further promotion, but shall be subject to the order of the Navy Department, at all times, for duty. The vacancies created in the active service list by placing officers on the reserved list, shall be filled by regular promotion, in the order of rank or seniority. All officers who may be promoted to fill vacancies, shall, while unemployed, receive only leave of absence, or waiting orders, the pay to which they would have been entitled, if such promotion had not been made; but when employed at sea, or on other duty, they shall receive, in addition, the difference between that and the sea or other duty pay, of the grade to which they may be promoted. It is provided that this scrutiny and reservation of officers shall extend only to the grades of Captain, Commander, Lieutenant, Passed Midshipmen and Masters. After debate, the bill passed—116 to 46.

THE CASE OF LIEUT. HUNTER.—The Secretary of the Navy has dismissed from the service the notorious Lieut. Hunter, of Alvorado memory, who lately came home from the Brazilian Coast with the Brig Bainbridge, contrary to orders. It seems that Mr. Hunter was at Montevideo when the late difficulties occurred between the Government of Paraguay and the American Consul. In his judgment, it was necessary that the Bainbridge should be despatched up the Parana to Assumpcion, to protect the Americans there against the insolence and oppression of President Lopez and his Councillors. Such, however, was not the opinion of Commodore Salter, the commander of the United States squadron in these waters; and when Hunter applied for orders to go to Paraguay, the request was denied by the Commodore. Again, a month later, Lieut. Moore came down from the interior, and informed the Commodore of

the state of affairs; but, even then, though the latter might easily have sent orders to Hunter to proceed up the river with his vessel, no such orders were issued. Mr. Hunter says it was because the commander-in-chief feared to take the responsibility—and accordingly, filled with disgust, the zealous lieutenant put up his helm and sailed for the United States, without permission from anybody—preferring, as he says, to let the Bainbridge ingloriously rot in the mud, at home, rather than ingloriously sail the seas, according to the orders of his proper commander. The legal punishment for this offence is death; but on his getting home, instead of being brought before a court-martial, the Secretary has simply dismissed him.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution met at Washington in January, every member of the Board being present. The session was held with closed doors. The Smithsonian Regents vote, by a majority of two, to break up the compromise, which devoted half of the yearly income to a library and museum, and the other half to publications, &c. Rufus Choate made a masterly and lucid argument to show that the Act of Congress required that a library and collections should be the principal objects of the Institution, that it would be violated by the proposed abrogation of a compromise, to favor publications in opposition to the library. The Regents who voted to sustain the compromise were Choate, Douglas, Meacham, English, Stuart, Towers. Those against it were all the oldest members of the Board, who probably felt committed to that course by previous action.

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM NEW YORK.—The Senate and Assembly of New York proceeded, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 5, to ballot for an U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March next. Hon. William H. Seward was elected in both Houses on the first ballot. He received in the Senate 15 votes to 13 cast for all others, and in the House 69 votes to 57 for all others. No election in the country has been so long a subject of discussion and party strife. The question is now settled for six years to come, and the great State of New York will be represented by a statesman of acknowledged ability and great experience.

NEBRASKA.—The Legislature of Nebraska assembled on the 16th, and received the message of Acting-Governor Cummings. Both Houses were permanently organized on the 17th by the choice of officers supposed to be favorable to the Administration. The course of the Governor would probably be sustained.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.—The following is a synopsis of the Temperance Bill, now under consideration in the New York Legislature. Upon the first of May next, licenses are to cease. Hotels must close their bars, drinking-shops shut up, and bottles and barrels disappear from behind the counters of wholesale dealers. Liquor to drink can neither be sold nor given away. It is declared a public nuisance. If a shop be found open, the police are to give information of the fact to a magistrate. If a man is found reeling along the street, he is to be taken into custody, kept till sober, and then questioned as to where he got drunk. Any one who knows where liquor is kept may complain to the magistrate. Any one who knows that other people know where it is kept, may demand that they shall be brought into court and made to tell. The place being ascertained in any of these ways, the court will issue a warrant. The sheriff, or constable, or policeman, will go there, search counter, closets, shelves, cellars, &c., &c., seize all the bottles, decanters, barrels, kegs, and hogsheds, containing intoxicating stuff, convey them to a safe place, and lock them up. If any one is found serving it out, he will be taken along. If no one is found, written notice will be given to the owner of the seizure. The case will then be tried immediately, but for good cause shown may be adjourned from time to time, not exceeding twenty days. Either complainant or defendant may demand a jury, by whom the issue shall be tried the same way, and with the same forms, as other criminal cases. If adjudged guilty, the defendant will be fined for the first offence \$50, for the second \$100, and thirty days' imprisonment in the jail or penitentiary, for the third \$100 to \$500, and imprisoned from three to six months. Besides this, he must pay the costs of the suit, and forfeit the liquor, which the sheriff will then, in presence of witnesses, destroy. In case no owner is found for it in two weeks, it will be destroyed in the same way. Magistrates,

sheriffs, constables, and policemen, who neglect or refuse to perform these duties, may be fined any thing under \$500, and imprisoned any time less than a year, or both. This is the substance of the *prohibitory* features of the bill. But they are subject to the following exceptions: Cider may be freely bought and sold in quantities over twenty-eight gallons, if not drunk on the premises of the seller. Alcohol and wine made from the native grape, may be manufactured, kept, or sold to persons authorized to retail them, and other pure and unadulterated spirits, or wine, for mechanical, chemical, or sacramental purposes. There shall be such a person in each election district. He must be a man of good moral character, and not interested in any place where intoxicating drink is usually retailed, and must give ample proof and security that he will not sell it as a beverage. No dwelling-house unconnected with a dram-shop can be searched, except where the occupant or owner of it has been convicted within the previous year of selling in violation of the law.

TEMPERANCE.—Neal Dow has laid before the special committee of the Maine Legislature, a new liquor law, more stringent than the existing law. It inflicts for the first offence of illegal selling, a fine of \$50 and imprisonment in jail 4 months; for the second, \$50 fine, and six months; and for the third, \$100 fine, and State Prison one year. Intoxicated persons are obliged to disclose where they obtain their liquor, under penalty of going to the House of Correction.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided that the Liquor Law passed by the Legislature is constitutional. The law is of a stringent character, prohibiting the retailing of liquor, with the exception of native wine, beer and cider, the penalty for violation being a fine and imprisonment. Public sentiment appears to favor the law.

SUPPRESSION OF OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.—We understand that the Mayor of this city is making earnest efforts for the suppression of the sales of indecent publications in the streets. Several newsboys have been arrested for hawking copies of a vile sheet, the proprietors of which have been held to answer in the proper quarter.

MORMONISM.—Mrs. Sarah Young, one of the wives of Brigham, of Salt Lake City, has published a letter in which she talks severely about the Mormon faith. She and a Miss Eliza Williams, another refugee from Mormon society, promise shortly to visit Boston, and to give in that city and elsewhere, lectures on the peculiarities of the Mormons.

SOCIALISM.—Among the passengers who arrived here by the steamship Union, was M. Victor Considérant, who comes to prepare for the establishment in Texas, of the colony of Europeans which he has for some time had in contemplation. M. Considérant is known as the leader in Europe of that class of Socialists who adopt the system of Fourier.

JAPAN PRESENTS.—The presents from the Emperor of Japan to President Pierce, are on deposit in the State Department. They consist of silks, swords, writing tables, delicate and fragile ornaments, vases, bowls of glass, and other materials, umbrellas, mats, bells, jars, cabinets, flower boxes, lances, Japan matting, stone from Japan, stone from Loo Choo, agricultural implements, Japan shine (marked from Sindda) hermetically sealed, samples of sugarcane, seven dogs, two birds, and lots of Plants.

A CASE came up for trial a few days since in New York, which revealed some of the secrets of the coffee trade. One man sued another for the value of forty bags of peas. The plaintiff was a coffee roaster, and had contracted with the defendant for 250 bags of peas, to be burnt with the coffee.

SEVERAL bodies have recently been found in a state of petrification in an old grave-yard near Germantown, Ohio. One of the bodies had been buried twenty-four years. The shroud and all the covering on the body had disappeared, but the body was perfect. The body was stone of a drab color, with the smile on her face which she wore when she died.

The annual statement of the business of railroads in Massachusetts shows an increase during the last year, of 509,162 passengers compared with the previous year, and 204,979 tons of freight.

A WOMAN was robbed in the cars of the Central Railroad, a few miles east of Rochester, by an enterprising fellow-traveller. Chloroform was administered to her by another female, by offering the use of a smelling bottle, and while under its influence the robbery was effected.

ON a recent Sunday, Mrs. Mary Farrar, of Petersham, Mass., celebrated her *one hundredth birth-day*, by attending meeting at the Unitarian church. She appeared in good health—rose and stood unsupported during the singing. The thermometer stood in the morning only two degrees above zero.

THE coal mountain in Pennsylvania, which has been on fire since 1837, will probably soon be extinguished. A mass of coal has been consumed three-eighths of a mile long, sixty feet wide, and 300 feet deep, equal to 1,420,000 tons of coal.

THE *Catholic Telegraph* states that the venerable Father Mathew is at Madeira in distress, in want of means to pay his board. His right hand is paralyzed.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, the poet, has been elected to succeed Prof. LONGFELLOW, in Harvard College, as Professor of Modern Languages and Belles Lettres. It is stated that he will accept the appointment; but before entering upon its duties he will spend a year abroad, in Germany and Spain.

PROPOSITION to repeal existing laws concerning usury, has been introduced into both branches of the Louisiana General Assembly.

ISAAC P. DAVIS, a literary gentleman of the old school, died in Boston, Jan. 13th, aged 84. He was one of the three surviving original members of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association.

THE Supreme Court of Wisconsin has acquitted Booth and Eyecraft, on their trial for aiding the escape of a fugitive slave, on the grounds of the illegality of the indictment against them.

THEODORE GRAY, the individual who was arrested about two months ago, for throwing vitriol upon the dresses and clothes of upward of fifty ladies and gentlemen, as they were leaving the various places of amusement, in the months of November and December, has been discharged, on the ground that he was insane at the time he committed the offences.

THE statue of Benjamin Franklin is to be erected in Boston. A contract has been made for a bronze statue, which is to be eight feet in height, and is to be completed within twenty-six months from the date of the contract. The statue is to be cast by Mr. Ames, of Chicopee. Its cost will be \$10,000. Neither the bas-reliefs—of which there are to be four—nor the foundation, have been yet contracted for. These will cost, with the necessary adornments, about \$7,000 or \$8,000. \$16,000 have already been subscribed. The work will be finished in 1856.

DRS. HAYES and Bacon of Boston have reported that the impurity of the Cochituate is mainly caused by the presence of *fish oil*.

A PAWNEE Emigrating League, composed principally of building mechanics, who design settling in Kansas Territory, has been formed in Philadelphia.

FOREIGN.

THE EASTERN WAR.—Our last advices from Europe are still of an unfavorable character, in regard to the conduct of the war by the allied powers. The greatest distress continued to prevail in the army before Sebastopol, while complaint and recrimination are the order of the day among British statesmen at home. A motion providing for an investigation of the condition of the army engaged in the

siege, was introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Foebuch; it passed by a vote of 305 to 143, and was followed by the instant resignation of the Ministry. After consultation with Lord Palmerston and Lord Derby, the Queen accepted the resignation; but, thus far, a new Ministry has not been formed. The Aberdeen Cabinet were to continue in office until further arrangements could be made, and meantime the friends of the administration were actively hostile to Lord John Russell.

LORD ELGIN.—The Earl of Elgin, on his arrival at Liverpool from the seat of his late government in Canada, was presented with a public address from the Liverpool and American Chambers of Commerce. The ceremony of presentation took place in the Town Hall, Liverpool, where his Lordship, who was accompanied by Sir P. C. Roney and Capt. Torrens, was met and welcomed by a number of the most eminent mercantile men of the town. Major Tobin introduced Lord Elgin to the meeting. Mr. W. Oxley, President of the American Chamber of Commerce, read the address, of which the substance was congratulatory of Lord Elgin for the part he had in negotiating the Reciprocity Treaty. Lord Elgin replied in an appropriate speech.

FRANCE.—Prince Napoleon, the heir presumptive to the imperial crown, has returned from the Crimea in bad health. The great loan to the government has been taken by the French people themselves, so that the six millions of pounds sterling (\$30,000,000) subscribed for, by English capitalists, through Sir Francis Baring, was none of it accepted; and the deposit of \$600,000 made on it is being returned. The Emperor wisely designs to add to his security in possession of the crown a pecuniary interest among the people for the perpetuity of his dynasty. Should he fail in the war with Russia, he will need it all.

THE VIENNA NEGOTIATION.—With respect to the negotiations at Vienna, they were still going on, though nothing had been decided. Prince Gortschakoff was understood to have received written instructions from his government in regard to them. The exact contents were, of course, secret, but rumor from well-informed sources says, that Russia again expressed the Czar's readiness to enter into negotiations for an honorable peace, and also his earnest desire to put an end to all present difficulties. It is also stated that the Austrian Minister expressed an earnest desire to see peace, but would, nevertheless, firmly insist upon the acceptance, by Russia, of such conditions as the welfare of Europe demanded; but it is added, Austria would hesitate to conclude an offensive alliance with England and France, until the latter powers should have stated exactly the nature of their demands.

GO PLANT A VINE!

READER, go plant a vine!
Why should the virgin soil drink in the sun?
Why should his blessing shine
On the bare earth with naught to rest upon?
Go, plant a vine!
Dig deep the soil;
Let it behold thy morn and evening care;
Bend to thy toil
As though it were glad labor to prepare
To plant a vine.

Perhaps 'twill cling,
Alas! too late, around a withered tree,
And all its fragrance fling
On the ungrateful air full wearily:
Yet plant a vine!

No clusters may
Reward thy labor and thy toil arrayed,
Yet e'en a lamb may stray
In summer heats beneath its broad-leaved shade.
Go, plant a vine!

Thou lovest thy fellow-man;
Why tarry longer? for the sun will set.
No philanthropic plan!
Up! up! Oh, hast thou nothing done as yet?
Go, plant a vine!

FLOWER SEEDS BY MAIL.

With the hope of encouraging and facilitating the cultivation of flowers in all parts of our country, and thereby promoting the happiness, refinement and elevation of the people, rather than with an expectation of profit to ourselves, we publish the following list of choice flower-seeds, in packages, which we will send, PREPAID BY MAIL, to any part of the United States, on receipt of One Dollar, per package. All letters must be prepaid, and the money must in all cases accompany the order. The seeds will be sent by return of mail.

PACKAGE No. 1

Contains the following varieties:

Adonis Flower; a hardy annual; * color scarlet.
Mixed Fall Aster; half hardy; diverse colors.
Dwarf Mixed Aster.
Athanasia Annual; hardy annual; yellow.
Animated Palz; hardy annual; apetalous
Wind Flower; hardy perennial; ‡ diverse colors.
Pasque Flower; hardy perennial; violet.
Balsam Apple; tender annual, 10 ft. high; yellow.
Double Mixed Balsams; half hardy ann., div. col. dbl. fld.
New Dwarf Beans; hardy perennial; white.
Canterbury Bells; hardy perennial; white.
Mixed Candy Tuft; hardy annual; diverse colors.
Scarlet Cypress Vine; annual; scarlet climbing.
Cardinal Flower; hardy perennial; scarlet.
Double China Pink; hardy annual; diverse colors.
Imperial Pink; hardy biennial (1); diverse colors.

PACKAGE No. 2

Contains the following varieties:

New Alyssum; very beautiful.
Finest Mixed German Aster; half hardy; diverse colors.
Dwarf Cockscomb; tender annual; diverse colors.
Mixed Double Dalia; hardy perennial; diverse colors.
Daisy, Poetic; hardy perennial; diverse colors.
Starry Marigold; hardy annual; orange.
Caper Tree; hardy annual; green.
Balloon Vine; tender annual; white and green.
Mixed Chrysantheum; hardy annual; various colors.
Touch-Me-Not; tender annual; red.
Honesty; hardy biennial; lilac and white.
Scarlet Gilla Flower; half hardy annual.
Mixed Portulaca; hardy annual; diverse colors.

PACKAGE No. 3

Contains the following varieties:

French Honey Suckle; hardy biennial; red.
Branching Larkspur; hardy annual; diverse colors.
Scarlet Morning Glory; hardy annual.
Pure White Portulaca; hardy annual; white.
Mixed Flowery Petunia; hardy perennial; diverse colors.
Love in a Mist; hardy annual; blue.
White Spotted Love Grove; tender annual.
Winged Peat; hardy annual; yellow.
Yellow Eternal Flower; hardy annual.
Dwarf Convolvulus; hardy annual; three colors.
Venus Looking-Glass; hardy annual; blue.
Scarlet Zinnia; half hardy annual.
Globe Amaranthus; hardy annual; purple.

* Annual—lasting only one year.

† Perennial—lasting three or more years.

‡ Apetalous—without petals.

§ Biennial—lasting two years. Biennials and perennials, marked thus: (1) flower the first year if planted early.

Those who wish for only a *part* of these Flower SEEDS, should *specify* according to the numbers *which they prefer*. No. 1, No. 2, or No. 3. It will be seen that No. 1 contains sixteen varieties; No. 2 thirteen varieties; and No. 3 thirteen varieties. One Dollar pays for one package. Three dollars pays for the whole three packages, forty-eight varieties. We pay postage on the seeds, at the New York office. Address, prepaid, FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS.—The following put up in parcels weighing about one half ounce each, will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the prices annexed:

	Cents		Cents.
ARTICHOKES, Green Globe,	95	ONION—Welsh, for Salad,	15.
ASPARAGUS, Giant,	10	Large Red and Yellow	10
BRETS—Early Blood Turnip,	10	Dutch, each	10
Early Yellow, Long Blood,	10	PARSLEY—Hamburg or	15
Willy Green Chaucer, for	10	Extra Curled, and Plain,	10
Stews, each	10	each	10
BROCCOLI—Early White or	20	PARSNIP—Guernsey, or Cup,	10
Purple,	20	New Round or Long	10
CABBAGE—Large late Ber-	95	Rounder,	10
gen,	15	PEPPER—Cherry,	25
Earliest Dwarf, Superfine,	15	Long Cayenne, Large	25
Late Flat Dutch, fine,	15	Squash, each	20
R-d for Pickling,	12	PUMPKIN—Mammoth,	15
Early Drumhead and Su-	10	Raspai—New Rose Colored	15
garious, each	10	Winter,	15
CARROTS—Early Horn, Long	10	White, Yellow, Purple,	10
Orange, Long White, Long	10	Scarlet, Grey Turnip,	10
Yellow, each	10	Early Scarlet Short top,	10
CARDFLOWERS—Large Lon-	20	Long White Mangle,	10
don, (early or late)	20	White Spanish, each	10
CHEEY—Giant White Solid,	15	RHUBARB—Early Tobolsk,	15
and Cole's Sup. Red, each	12	and Myatia Vic, each	15
New Silver Giant,	12	SALSIFY, or veg. Oyster,	12
CUCUMBER—Long Green	95	Long White,	12
Turkey,	90	SAVOY—Winter,	25
English Gherkin,	15	Summer,	15
Long Green Southgate,	15	SPINACH—New Zealand,	15
Long Green Prickley,	10	Summer,	15
Early Green Chaucer,	10	Round leaved, or Prickley,	10
Early Short Green,	37	SQUASH—Early Egg, or Ap-	15
EGG PLANT, Large Purple,	10	ple, Lima Cocanut, and	15
KALE—Siberian,	10	Pulk, (fine winter),	15
LETUCES—Ice Drumhead,	15	Caul Neck, (Summer or	15
(blue)	15	Winter), Early White	10
Early Curled Silesia,	10	Scallip, Bush,	10
Large Green Head,	25	SWEET MAGORUM,	25
MUSK-MELON—Pomegranate	95	THYME,	95
or Musk Scented,	12	TOMATO—Red or Yellow	15
Large Yellow Cantelope,	12	Cherry, and Pear Shap'd,	15
Extra Fine Nutmeg,	12	Large Red or Yellow,	15
Pine Apple,	12	TURNIP—Early Dutch,	15
WATER-MELON—Ice Cream,	15	Bulle, Flat, or Globe,	15
extra fine,	15	Early or Late Red-top,	15
Apple Seeded,	12	Long Yellow, French,	10
Black Spanish,	10	Dales, Hybrid, New Gol-	10
Long Island,	10	den Globe, Yellow Aber-	10
OKRA—Long White or	10	deen, Swan's Egg, each	10
Green,	10		

The following are too heavy to be sent by mail, but can be sent by express. The figures annexed show the prices per quart in New York. Freight must be paid by parties ordering:

	Cents.		Cents.
ENGLISH DWARF BEANS, per		LATE SORTS—DWARF, per	
quart. Early Muzagan,		quart. Queen of Dwarfs,	
Broad Windsor, Sword		Blue Eclipse,	50
Long Pod,	18	Bonician Marrow, fine,	25
DWARF or SNIP BEANS—		* Knight's Green Dwarf	
Quail Head, or Early		Marrow,	37
Rachel, Early Yellow,		Strawberry,	18
each week, Redgee, or		Half's New Dwarf Mam-	
100 to 1, Early Marrow		moth, (extra),	15
fat, Early Turtle Soup,	25	FAIL—	
Extra Early Snap Shorts,	37	*Stanley Marrow, (extra	
Large White Kidney,	18	fine),	75
POLK or RENNET BEANS—		* Knight's New Tall Mam-	
Small White Lima,		moth,	100
Large White Lima, im-		* arter's Victoria, Tall	
ported White Lima,		Sugar, Edible Pods,	50
(large), each	50	Woodford's Tall Prolific	
Dutch One Knife,	50	Waterloo Blue,	25
PRAS—Early, per quart.		PENPAIN—Connecticut field,	25
Washington, or true May,	18	Green Striped Bell,	12
Emperor, and Champion			
of England,	37		
Bishop's Long Pod,	50	Those marked * are Wrinkled	
Early Warwick, Early		Marrow, the finest flavored of all	
Double Blossom, frame,	18	the Peas.	

All letters should be plainly addressed to FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

Notes and Queries.

CRIMINAL LEGISLATION.

A SERIES of articles are in course of publication in the AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, on the principles of CRIMINAL LEGISLATION and the practice of PRISON DISCIPLINE, by GEORGE COMBE, author of the Constitution of Man. The importance of the subject and the talent and learning of the author, are a sufficient guarantee for their interest and value. These articles alone will be worth many times the price of a year's subscription to that valuable periodical. Besides, it is a subject which demands the attention of every one, that our sympathy may become more generally enlisted for the unfortunate culprit, by which we may strive more ardently for his reform.—*Illinois Freeman's Advocate*.

The subject of CAPITAL PUNISHMENT is engaging the minds of Reformers every where, and of all schools, the religious, political and social. We

shall examine it in the light of PHRENOLOGY. On this basis the question must *finally* be SETTLED. It gives us great pleasure to introduce to our readers the clear and logical arguments of that fine and forcible reasoner, GEORGE COMBE.

A GENTLEMAN IN TENNESSEE writes: "You will please send me word whether 'Hopes and Helps for the Young of Both Sexes,' contains love-letter writing or not, and if it does, and is well executed, I want it."

We must inform our correspondent that "Hopes and Helps" does not contain love-letter writing; but we will assure him if he will read it and profit by its lessons, he will get different ideas of love, courtship and marriage than he now seems to entertain. As far as our experience goes, the girls don't like copied letters. But read the book, and you will doubtless be able to originate some that will suit. It is sent by mail, post paid, for 87¢ cents.

PHRENOLOGY IN ONEONTA.—The *Oneonta Herald*, Otsego co., N. Y., speaks of our friend, H. B. GIBBONS, Phrenologist, in terms of high commendation. Mr. Gibbons recently lectured in Oneonta. The *Herald* says: Those of our citizens who have not attended his lectures have lost much which would have been of interest and benefit to them.

(1.) How may excessive cautiousness be restrained?

By reason, stimulating courage, and good health.

(2.) How much sleep does an adult of sedentary habits require?

From seven to eight hours.

(3.) What organ or organs is the seat of Ambition? Approbativeness and Self-Esteem.

I WROTE some time since to Mr. Joseph Hawley of Detroit, Mich., respecting his roofing material, as I see you refer us to him for particulars. I have received no answer from him, very likely he has removed from that place. Perhaps, sir, you can give me the particulars respecting it. I have already built a large house after your mode, and like it so well that I think of putting up several other buildings with the same material next season, and would like to use this roofing material.

At Nashua, N. H., I saw several houses, some made of gravel and others of other material, covered by a kind of tared paper, put on three thicknesses, and covered with gravel stones and tar, which Mr. Noyes, a wealthy man and heavy builder, and several others, recommended highly. The inventor, I was told, lived in Worcester, Mass. It costs some five cents per foot; but the first cost was thought not to exceed three cents.

B. D. S., Iowa. The price of passage to California by the Panama route, (railroad across the Isthmus,) including entire transit ticket, is for first cabin, state room berth, \$300; second cabin, open berth, \$250; steerage, \$150.

MAXIMS AND MORALS.—Three things to love—courage, gentleness, affectionateness.

Three things to admire—intellectual power, dignity, gracefulness.

Three things to reverence—religion, justice, self-denial.

Three things to delight in—beauty, frankness, cheerful spirit.

Three things to pray for—faith, peace, purity of heart.

Three things to like—cordiality, good humor, mirthfulness.

Three things to suspect—flattery, puritanism, sudden affection.

Three things to avoid—idleness, loquacity, flippant jesting.

Three things to cultivate—good books, good friends, good humor.

Three things to contend for—honor, country, friends.

Three things to govern—temper, impulse, the tongue.

A wise man never grows old in spirit; he marches with the age.

She who studies her glass, neglects her heart.

Refinement in manners is the only quality which can distinguish you from the lower class of people.

Never make a jest of any person; particularly of those with whom you live on terms of friendship.

Young people should reverence their parents at home, strangers when abroad, and themselves when alone.

Lying is so infamous a vice, that we should avoid it even in jest. Exaggeration is a species of falsehood.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.—Dr. Harriet K. Hunt, of Boston, pays her taxes under protest, alleging that taxation without the privilege of suffrage is unjust. Persons who are afraid of knotty and perplexing questions had better not attempt a thorough examination of the subject which her action suggests.

Fig. 1

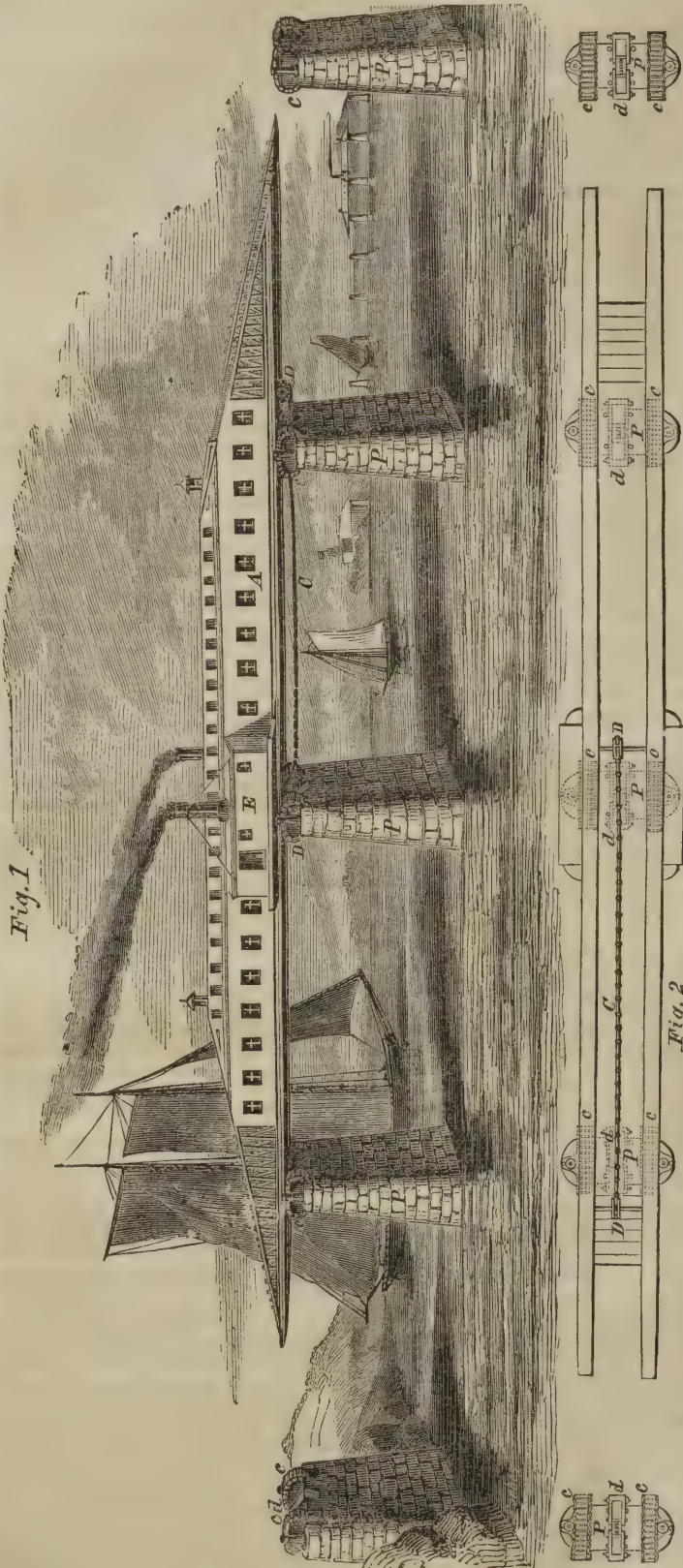
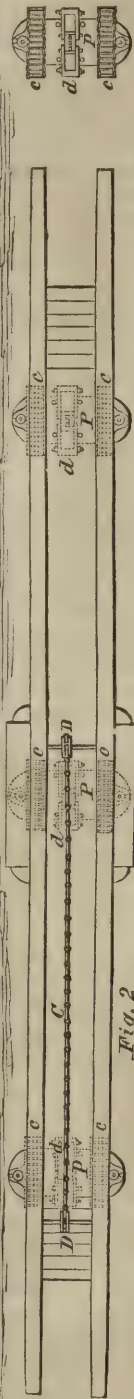


Fig. 2



FIELD'S TRAVELLING BRIDGE.

The annexed engravings illustrate the travelling bridge for which a patent was issued on the 25th of April, last year, to Frederick Field, formerly of Michigan, but now of No. 15 Laight street, this city (N. Y.). Fig. 1, as seen above, is a perspective view of bridge in motion, according to this plan. Fig. 2 is a plan view. Fig. 3 is a cross section of a pier with its guide and anti-friction rollers. Fig. 4 is a transverse section of the spring grip posts on the centre of a pier, and fig. 5 is a transverse section of the guide post, *g*. Similar letters refer to like parts.

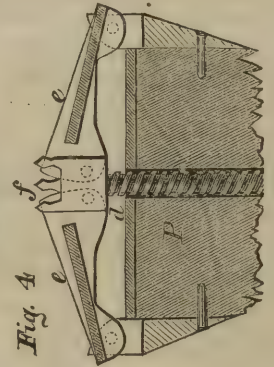
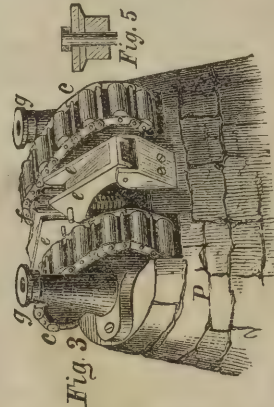
The nature of the invention consists in a new mode of crossing navigable rivers without obstructing navigation, the main feature of which is a travelling bridge propelled over and upon piers, so placed in the water as to leave sufficient room between them to allow vessels to pass. *A* is the travelling bridge, which can be built with a cabin for passengers, a space for carts and carriages, or for railway cars in the middle. *E* represents an engine house, with engine and boiler on each side, to move the bridge. *P P* represent piers built in the river, at proper distances apart, to allow vessels to pass between them, and to allow the bridge to be sustained and properly balanced on them, according to its length, while in motion. *c c* are belts of friction rollers, secured in boxes in each pier to allow the bridge to slide over easily. *g g* are guide posts with roller caps, one on each side of a pier; they have top flanges, which take into a long channel in the side of the bridge, and serve to guide and keep it steady. On the bottom of the bridge there are two sprocket wheels, *D D*, on two shafts, and over these pass an endless chain, *C*, which is made with links to take into the centre cog, *f*, of the spring post, *a*, and work like a pinion and fixed rack. The engines in the bridge are geared to drive the shaft of one sprocket wheel, *D*, and the chain thereby gives motion, by taking into the cog post, *f*, on the pier, and thus acting to move forward the bridge. When the end of the chain, *C*, comes to a pier, it is necessary to be released from biting or catching on the cog, *f*. This is done by a cam placed on each side of the sprocket wheel, *D*, which cams press upon the adaptable incline ways, *e e*, of the spring post, *a*, and force *f* down below the level of contact with the chain, *C*, thus allowing the bridge to roll along from pier to pier, as shown. This em-

braces the whole of the parts of this bridge, and the mode of its operation, all being very simple and plain. It will also be observed, that no sooner does the cam wheels on the shaft of the sprocket, *D*, on the forward end of the bridge, pass over the cog, *f*, than it, the spring cog, immediately springs up and takes into the link of the chain.

The following are the results of an estimate of the dimensions and capacity of the Travelling Bridge, made by the patentee:

"A bridge 600 feet long, its gravity 400 tons, will transport a train of cars 400 feet long, 250 tons, locomotion included; spaces between the piers, 150 feet; tractive power, when the friction rollers are used, will be 1,500 lbs.; if wheels with axles are used, the tractive power will be 5,025 lbs.; speed four miles an hour. Steam power equivalent to that of an ordinary locomotive where the axle wheel is used, but where the friction rollers are used the power may be reduced in the same ratio with the traction required. Presuming the main belt of the bridge to rest equally upon three piers; the lateral pressure upon the piers when motion is produced, will be as follows:—When only one chain is used, the lateral pressure on the pier to which the chain is attached will be two-thirds of the amount of the tractive power required to produce motion, and that in a direction opposite to the one in which the bridge moves; and upon the other two piers will be each one-third of the same amount, in the direction the bridge moves. If three chains are used, drawing upon three piers the traction on the chain will just equal the amount of friction to be overcome upon each pier, hence an equilibrium will be the result, atmospheric resistance and tendency to quiescence excepted."

The piers should be built in the most substantial manner. The rollers on the piers can be protected from storm and snow by means of a metallic, retractile roof; so constructed as to recede by the pressure of the side of the bridge, allowing it to pass over the rollers, and close again by its own gravity when the bridge has passed. An arrangement is also made at the terminus, to prevent concussion as the bridge arrives at that point. This consists of a retractile section of the road on shore, and so arranged as to yield to the pressure of the bridge, and recede to any desirable distance; the pressure by means of springs or weights attached to it, increasing as it recedes, until motion ceases; when it is held by means of a ratchet, and that force reserved to aid in starting the bridge. This arrangement will greatly facilitate stopping and starting.



It is several years since the inventor commenced his investigations of this subject, during which he has devoted much time and money to this object; and now has the satisfaction of its approval by every competent person who has examined it in principle and detail. That there are many places in this country where this plan would be a desideratum, none can doubt.

All parties interested in such an improvement are invited to examine the subject for themselves. The patentee, if invited to do so, will visit any part of the country where this improvement is wanted, with a working model, with the assurance that it will be adopted if approved; but if approved and not adopted, a reasonable remuneration for such visit would be expected. Or if provided with a public hall, *gratis*, will give an elaborate description of the whole subject to such as are willing to pay the usual price of admittance to a public exhibition.

The main design of the inventor in the construction of this travelling bridge, is to provide railroad companies with a convenient method of crossing navigable rivers where drawbridges are objectionable, but it may also be used as a substitute for a ferry-boat. It is designed to afford the means of crossing broad rivers, over which the expense of constructing long bridges are very great, and the keeping of them in repair no less so.

At such places as Albany, N. Y., and Havre de Grace, Md., where ferry-boats are used to cross the rivers, to connect railroad lines, and where the waters are frozen in winter, such a bridge would afford convenient crossing during all seasons. At Cleveland and other places where the stream is not over two hundred feet in width, no piers are necessary; all that is required in such places is land enough for the bridge to run back upon, in order to leave the stream entirely unobstructed. The idea is a novel and bold one. Can it be carried out successfully, or is it inoperative? Several distinguished engineers, we have been informed, have pronounced a favorable verdict, and concur in the opinion that it is economical and practicable. That such a bridge can be constructed and operated, who can doubt, in the present advanced state of engineering in our country. Of course it is not to be expected but improvements will be made upon it, but its economy in all its workings, is the main question. What company or association will first test this on a scale of sufficient magnitude? We hope we have more than one that will do this.

The patentee does not confine himself to the exact mode of propelling the bridge, as here represented.

More information may be obtained of the patentee by letter addressed to [or otherwise] him at his residence, mentioned above, where a working model can be seen.

The following communication from Mr. Haswell, Marine and Civil Engineer, is among the testimonials received from scientific men:

New York, Feb. 19, 1855.

SIR: The drawing and explanation of your Travelling Bridge, designed for the transportation across rivers, of locomotive trains, ordinary travel, &c., were duly received by me, and upon an examination of them, and a consideration of the character and operation of an instrument like that presented by you, I submit the following opinions:

1. The essential features of the arrangement, so far as my observation extends, are wholly novel. 2. The arrangement is perfectly practicable. 3. Utility in its application is attainable under the circumstances, of the transit of navigable rivers where the obstructions of a permanent bridge, and the delays of a draw, would be very objectionable. Finally, the adoption of such a structure, in any of the cases here cited, would be productive of economy, and in many applications of it in this country, where the fall of the river is great, it could be worked by the aid of the water thereof, and consequently free of the cost of locomotion beyond the labor of attendance.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. H. HASWELL,
Marine and Civil Engineer.

To Mr. Frederic Field,
15 Laight st., New York.

NEW ENTERPRISE.—The Worcester Transcript says: We noticed yesterday morning a man about our streets, collecting into a bag old stumps of cigars. In our larger cities, the collecting of old cigars is made quite a lucrative business, as they are readily purchased by tobacco-nists, and manufactured into *Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco*.

Literary Notices.

ALL Works noticed in this department of the JOURNAL, together with any others published in America, may be procured at our Office, at the Publishers' prices. **EUROPEAN WORKS** will be imported to order by every steamer. Books sent by mail on receipt of the price. All letters and orders should be postpaid, and directed to FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

THREE HOURS SCHOOL A DAY: A Talk with Parents. By WM. L. CRANDAL. For sale by FOWLERS AND WELLS. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1.25.]

We wish we could place this little book in the hands of every parent in the land. We boast of our schools, (and with all their evils they have done much for the country,) but in nothing is there a greater need of radical reform than in them. This book will pave the way for the needed changes. Mr. Crandal has not exposed all the falseness connected with our systems of education, but he has made a good beginning. The leading idea, which gives the name to his work, is that *three hours per day is as much time as can be safely and profitably employed by the young in mental culture*. The *Tribune* gives the following synopsis of the work, which is very good as far as it goes. It deserves an extended review; but our space will not allow it in this number:

I. A "sound mind in a sound body" is the proper end of education. But health of body and vigor of mind are both assailed and impaired by a daily confinement of six hours in the school-room.

II. Even with the best ventilation no school-room in which a score or more of persons are daily collected, *can* be so healthy as the open air. No pupil, therefore, should be kept in school longer than his attention can be absolutely fixed upon, absorbed in, his lessons. And experience has proved that three hours per day is as long as such attention can unflinchingly be given.

III. The first duty of every child is to grow. It is of course a primary duty of every parent to see that the amplest facilities of growth and development are secured to his children. To this end the constant, or all but constant, enjoyment of pure, fresh air, unconstrained attitudes, ample exercise, exhilarating play, &c., are indispensable.

IV. The mind naturally loves Knowledge, seeks it, receives it with delight, and assimilates it. Each child is a natural seeker, and absorbs Truth as naturally as the growing plant or tree imbibes carbon. We should so adjust our Educational machinery as to preserve this thirst for intellectual acquirement fresh and keen through life.

Mr. Crandal, we are glad to see, recognizes the truth that education means something more than mere intellectual culture. He would educate and develop the body as well as the mind.

Old fogies will sneer at some of the doctrines of this book, but we venture to say they will not dare to meet them with fair arguments. Let them controvert this statement, for instance, if they can:

Whoever attempts to teach and does not understand the science of Phrenology and Psychology, and the relations of Electricity to the human system, teaches by guess, as he can not know what he is about.

We have no room to tell the reader more about this most original and suggestive book, but we earnestly commend it to all parents and teachers. Let Wm. L. Crandal have a hearing in behalf of poor suffering, abused childhood.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' ASSISTANT.—A new and easy system of lines founded on Geometrical principles for cutting every description of joints and for framing the most difficult roofs, to which is added a complete treatise on Mathematical instruments. Also Mensuration, table of the weights, and cohesive strength of the several materials used in the construction of buildings, a treatise on stair building, &c. By LUCIUS D. GOULD, Architect. Second edition. Large quarto. New York: Daniel Burgess and Co.

The title of this work gives a fair idea of its contents. We have examined it with considerable interest; and as we are able to understand many of the rules laid down, we have no doubt it will be a valuable aid to practical men. It contains 136 pages of letter-press and 43 pages of various plans for the use of the student. We consider it a very practical and valuable work.

BATTLES OF THE CRIMEA; with a superb Map of the Seat of War. New York: G. S. Wells. Price, prepaid, by mail, 56 cents. FOWLERS AND WELLS. An interesting and timely work, containing a historical

ummary of the Russian War, from its commencement to the present time, and giving a graphic picture of the great drama of war—its bloody encounters, thrilling incidents, hair-breadth escapes, fierce enthusiasm, individual daring, etc. It is illustrated with a new plan of Sebastopol.

FOR YOUNG MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN.—Just published, *THE WAYS OF LIFE*; showing the Right Way and Wrong Way, the High Way and Low Way, the True Way and False Way, the Way of Honor and of Dishonor. By Rev. G. S. WEAVER.

A new work, by the author of "Hopes and Helps," marked by the same high-toned moral bearing, adapted to both sexes. The following interesting topics are among the Contents:

Principle and Pleasure; Honesty and Policy; Right and Might; Show and Substance; Luck and Pluck; Theory and Practice; Fact and Fiction; The Real and Ideal; Character and Reputation; Knowledge and Culture; The Actual and the Possible.

THE WAYS OF LIFE, may be had by return of the first Mail, by remitting the amount 50 cents—in Postage-stamps, to the publishers, as follows:

FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

Five copies, prepaid by mail, for \$2; Twelve copies for \$4; Sixteen copies for \$5. Handsomely bound.

AGENTS would find this one of the most useful, popular, and saleable books yet published. It should be placed in the hands of every Family.

JUVENILE MAGAZINES.—We are in the receipt of several. There is *THE STUDENT*, a very useful monthly periodical for children and youth, parents and teachers. Published at \$1 a year.

THE YOUTH'S CABINET, is a nice, snug little monthly, full of pretty stories, pretty poetry, and pretty puzzles. \$1.00 a year.

THE LITTLE PILGRIM, is a small quarto paper, published at 50 cents a year.

THE YOUTH'S CASKET, a small monthly magazine, at 50 cents a year.

All these come to us regularly. We will forward names to publishers, and magazines to subscribers, on receipt of the subscription price, as given above. FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.—For sale at our office, or sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the price. Address (prepaid) FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge for the year 1855. 12mo, 352 pages, paper. \$1.

The World a Workshop; or, the Physical Relation of man to the Earth. By Thomas Ewbank. 12mo. 87 cents.

Knickerbocker Gallery. Containing original articles from the best writers, and steel portraits. \$7.

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Business.

NEW BOOKS, and ADVERTISEMENTS for LIFE ILLUSTRATED, THE PHRENOLOGICAL and WATER-CURE JOURNALS, may be sent to FOWLERS AND WELLS,

308 Broadway, New York;
142 Washington street, Boston, and
231 Arch street, Philadelphia.

To secure insertion, ADVERTISEMENTS should reach the Publishers on or before the 10th of the month preceding that in which they are to appear.

All appropriate and useful subjects, such as Literature, Agriculture, Mechanics, the Arts, Schools, and so forth, are deemed proper, while patent medicines, lotteries, liquors, tobacco, etc., will be scrupulously rejected.

PATENT OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—It will be seen, by reference to another column, that we have now established in connection with this office a department for transacting the business of inventors with the United States Patent Office. This department will be under the superintendence of John B. Fairbanks, Esq., a man well qualified by experience and a knowledge of the mechanic arts for this position. We have offered these facilities to inventors with the hope and confidence of benefiting a most worthy, persevering, and useful class of men and women—and a class in which may often be found those as poor as meritorious.

Inventors have a most important part to act in the great cause of human reform, and whatever we can do to aid them in realizing a just remuneration for their mental acquisitions and contributions to human knowledge and improvement, we shall be ready to do. We are confident that a large majority of our readers and patrons are of that original, independent class of persons, who have ever been the leaders in the world of reform—as well in mechanism as in morals, mind, or any other scheme for human education and aggrandizement.

Inventors are often deceived and defrauded by men who are more truly patent swindlers than patent attorneys. There may be exceptions to the general rule; most patent attorneys are, doubtless, honest, and conduct their business honorably, but there should be no exceptions to the rule. Those who have entered the inventor's field of labor are as much entitled to fair dealing and fair remuneration for their services as those in any other department of human toil, whether physical or mental, and their rights should be secured to them as carefully and as fully as any other of our natural rights.

We shall hereafter notice, in some one or more of our publications, such new inventions and improvements which come under our observation as are of interest and utility to our many readers.

As soon as the necessary responsible parties can be obtained in foreign countries to procure patents, we shall be able to offer facilities for securing foreign patents, as well as American.

OUR NEW WEEKLY—LIFE ILLUSTRATED—is meeting with the most cordial welcome and hearty support, wherever and by whomsoever it is received. Though not yet quite half a year old, it has a circulation of several thousand copies. It ought to reach TEN THOUSAND the first year, and will if our friends continue their good efforts in procuring subscribers. It has proved acceptable to all, and objectionable to none. We have determined to make LIFE ILLUSTRATED the very best family newspaper possible. Subscribers may commence now or any time. It will be sent a year for \$2. Half a year for \$1. Prospectuses and sample copies sent gratis to all who may wish to form clubs.

FRUIT SEEDS.—It is not yet too late to procure and plant apple, pear, peach, cherry, plum, and other fruit seeds the coming spring; though the sooner they are put into the ground the better. For mode of preparation and planting, see "Agricultural Department" of LIFE ILLUSTRATED, in which directions and instruction are given.

GARDEN SEEDS and FLOWER SEEDS may be found on page 68 of the present number.

SHOWERS OF SHINERS.—Our subscribers in Oregon, Washington Territory, California, and in other "Hard Currency" States, are remitting their subscriptions in the

real "dust"—the "yellow boys." One, two, three, four or five gold dollars, or a half eagle, may be remitted by mail at single letter postage. When carefully "done up," there is no more danger than in sending bank-notes.

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MRS. D. CHASE, Eaton. Your letter is received, will you please let us know the State you live in? There are eight post offices named Eaton, scattered from Maine to Missouri, and we have no means of ascertaining to which you belong.

PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—In every town and village, for any number of young men, to sell VALUABLE BOOKS, and to canvass for our popular and scientific Journals. All who engage with us will be secured from the possibility of loss, while the profits will be very liberal. For particulars, address FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, N. Y.

Miscellany.

A NATURAL DEATH.—The following account of death from old age, by the distinguished divine, Dr. A. L. P. Green, of Nashville, will be read with great interest by every student of nature. The death of Aunt Phillis, as the doctor beautifully expresses it, was truly a "natural death," for death from disease is not according to nature, but might truly be classed under the head of "accidents" or "casualties."—

DOCTOR EVE: Dear Sir: I promised you that I would furnish you with some of the facts connected with the last days of Aunt Phillis, an old negro woman of mine, who died last fall. Aunt Phillis was, at the time of her death, at the lowest estimate, 111 years old, and the probability is that she was several years older.

For fifty years past she has enjoyed uninterrupted health, and, as far as I have been able to learn, she was never sick in her life, except at the birth of her children. For thirty years of her life, and down to within three years of her death, she did not seem to undergo the slightest change in her appearance—time exercising but little power over her. The first sign of decay was that of sight, which took place about three years before her death: up to that time she was in the full enjoyment of all her senses; and at the age of one hundred and four years would have married an old negro man of seventy-five, if I had not objected.

Her sight failed not in the usual way, but she became near-sighted, not being able to see objects at a distance. Soon after this her hearing declined, but up to the time of her death, she could hear better than old persons generally do. The first indication of mental failure was that of *locality*, (1) she not being able to find her way to a neighbor's house; yet her memory seemed perfect in all other respects. She recollected her friends and old acquaintances, but could not find her way to their houses.

I at first supposed that this was owing to defective sight, but on examination found it was in the mind. Still her locomotion was good; she had the full use of herself, and could walk strong and quick, like a young person, and held herself up so straight, that when walking from me I often took her for some of the younger servants about the premises. The next, and to me the most singular sign of decline was, that she lost the art of walking—not that she had not strength enough to walk, but *forgot how to walk*. (2)

The children would lead her forth and interest her for a while, and she would get the idea, which seemed to delight her very much, and she would walk about the yard and porches until some person would tell her she had walked enough—but she would no sooner take her seat, and sit for a few moments, before all idea of walking would be gone, and she would have to be *taught over again*.

At length she became unwilling to try to walk, unless she had hold of something: take her by the arm and she would walk, and walk well, but just as soon as you would let her go she would stop, and if no further aid was afforded her she would get down and *crawl like a child*; and at length became so fearful that she refused to walk altogether, and continued to set up during the day, but had to be put to bed and taken up like a child. After awhile she became unwilling to get up altogether, and continued to lie until she died.

All this time she seemed to be in good health, took her regular meals, and her stomach and bowels were uniformly in good condition. I often examined her the best I could, and she had no pains, no sickness, no aches of any kind, and from her own account, and from all that I was able to learn, she was in good health, and all the while in fine spirits. The intellect and the mind seemed to be perfectly good, only that she did not seem to know *where she was* all the time. (3) At length one of the children said to me that Aunt Phillis was getting cold, and on examining her I found it even so; the extremities were cold—still she took her regular meals; and did not complain of anything; and the only change that I recollect of was that she slept a little more than usual. The coldness increased for two days, when she became as cold almost as a dead person. Her breathing began at length to shorten, and grew shorter and shorter, till she ceased to breathe.

Death closed in upon her like going into a soft, sweet sleep,

and for two minutes it was difficult to tell whether she was breathing or not. There was no contortion, no struggle, no twisting of the muscles, but after death she might have still been taken, on a slight examination, to have been in a deep sleep. So passed away Phillis—the only natural death I ever witnessed.—*Nashville Medical Journal.*

NOTE 1. The records of disease and injuries of the brain afford numerous instances of persons who have lost, temporarily or partially, the use of some faculty of memory, as of colors, facts, numbers, names, and words. Metaphysicians speak of the faculty of memory as though there were but one faculty. They do not account for the various kinds of memory, or for the fact that a person may have one or more kinds of memory in a high degree of perfection, while on one or more subjects his memory is idiotic. "Aunt Phillis" remembered all about her friends, but failing in her *local* memory she could not find her way to their residences. We regard this account as a proof of the plurality of the faculties, and, of course, of the Phrenological doctrine. It is not strange for aged persons to lose their memory of facts, but it is unusual for them to retain facts and forget *localities*.

2. We suspect there may be some connection between the faculty of Locality, which gives a knowledge of direction, and the process of walking. So that when Aunt Phillis lost the use of the faculty of Locality, that loss affected her mental power to walk, or destroyed her memory of the process of walking.

3. She even appeared to forget where she was, showing that a knowledge, or cognizance of one's own home or place, depends on Locality. She forgot the position of other places in their relation to her home, and why not forget its position in relation to all other places? The idea of *place*, of *here* and *there*, as such, was lost with the loss of the faculty of Locality. Can Anti-Phrenologists either understand or explain such a case as this old woman, Phillis, presents?

SIGMA.

THE POWER OF NATIONS.—That nation which employs the greatest amount of the best machinery, in every department of industry, says the *Scientific American*, is the most powerful. It was calculated ten years ago, that Britain had manufacturing machinery in operation equal to the labor of 400 millions of men—nearly half the inhabitants of the globe. This is the secret why one-fourth of a population of 20,536,357, with only two and seven-tenths of an acre of land for each, a climate by no means genial, and a soil not very productive naturally, not more than one-fourth of the population being actual producers, can pay \$250,000,000 of taxes every year to the general government, besides supporting all the rest of the population, and paying the great country and municipal taxations of the country. Our own country is extensive in domain, fruitful in soil, varied in climate, has one-fifth more inhabitants than Britain, and possesses natural resources surpassing those of all other nations. Its commerce floats on every sea, its inhabitants are ingenious, intelligent, and industrious, and its moral and physical power is second to no other nation. But without the great amount of useful machine power which our country possesses—those Briarean hands of iron which spin, weave, sow, reap, forge, grind, saw, plane, and hew—our country would not be powerful, though its inhabitants were twice as numerous, and its natural resources ten-fold more abundant. Many entertain the opinion that the number of inhabitants, the climate, the extent of territory, and the natural fruitfulness of soil, are the exponents of a nation's power. If this were so, those nations would be the most powerful which possessed the greatest number of inhabitants, the largest extent of territory, the finest climate, and the richest soil. But do we find this to be true respecting the nations of the earth? No; some of the weakest and most depressed of them, with inhabitants basking under the most serene skies, and walking upon the most extensive and fruitful plains. Look at China, Persia, and some of the Indian kingdoms in Asia; Spain in Europe, and Brazil in America, for proofs of this opinion. Machinery, then, is the foundation on which rests the physical power of modern nations, and its perfection and multiplicity should be the aim and object of every citizen.

The *Tribune* has received a letter, from which the following is an extract, and which it publishes upon its first editorial page, with the heading "Summary Enforcement of Michigan Maine Liquor Law."—*New York Courier and Enquirer.*

"Otsego, Allegan Co., Michigan, Dec. 15.
"Hurrah for the women of Otsego! Thirty strong, and backed up by some fifty men, the women of this town recently turned out, and went to work for the practical enforcement of our Prohibitory Liquor Law, which had been evaded by designing men in our midst for the sake of gain. The women marched to the 'groceries' with axes in hand, and soon cleared the rum-barrels of their alcoholic contents, demolishing the barrels, and spilling out the 'rum.' Two 'groceries' were served thus. The women then proceeded to the village tavern, and compelled Moses, the landlord, to give up his illicit traffic in the contraband article—threatening to serve him as they had the other groceries. He promised to accede to the wishes of the ladies. The chief heroine was Osmond Smith's wife. The women will be brought before the Court; but there can be nothing done to

them, as they have the sympathy of the great majority of the people of the county, and no county has suffered more from the pernicious effects of the liquor traffic than has Allegan.

"Judge Abner Pratt, of the Supreme Court, and who presides over the Courts in this district, says that our women ought to have a reward for their bravery. Pratt is strongly on their side."

Upon which the *Courier and Enquirer* remarks:—

"It is not the first time, nor the worst occasion on which the *Tribune* has given its countenance, if not its support, to outrages upon public order and private rights, perpetrated in the name of freedom or temperance; and it seems to enjoy especially this most cowardly way of committing violence—doing it by the hands of women, against whom a man is unable to lift his hand. In this case, the cowardice was particularly marked and aggravating, for the thirty *ladies* were accompanied by fifty men, to see the work well done, and defend their ladyship, against any mild resistance, or avenge any ungallant remarks that might offend the tender sensibilities of their sex. Judge PRATT, of the Supreme Court, ought to be very thankful to the *Tribune* and its correspondent for giving publicity to his views, so honorable to an inflexible administrator of the law and a guardian of the public honor. Does the *Tribune* think that converts are made to its views of Temperance by giving importance and unrebuked notoriety to such outrages as that of those 'ladies' of Otsego, which it heralds as the 'Execution of Law'?"

Well. The *Courier* acts on the principle that the *majority* shall rule; and, counting the women, the majority were clearly in favor of the measure carried out with such efficiency, successfully. Revolutions are no more wicked to-day, than when our forefathers achieved their liberty; and now, if, by marshalling our women into the ranks of a Temperance army, so great a reform may be effected, we go in for "taking the responsibility." Old fogies and wicked rulers fear revolutions; but, when the people have *right* on their side, the Lord will favor them, and permit the overthrow of bad laws, and the establishment of Temperance, Intelligence, Virtue and Religion, among His creatures.

SINGULAR FEATURE IN LUNACY.—A writer in the *Church's Bizarre* gives us some interesting facts and remarks concerning the unfortunates in a lunatic asylum. A peculiar condition of lunacy is thus described:

"There are seasons when most of the patients—especially those whose lunatic attacks are only intermittent—are dreadfully weary of their confinement, and would get away if they could. And why do they not get away? How is it that half-a-dozen attendants are able to control a hundred men, four-fifths of whom, perhaps, are physically as strong, if not stronger, than themselves? If the patients, or even a score of them, could harmonize and combine, they might bind and gag every attendant, take their keys, unlock the doors, and escape. But the simple fact is, lunatics can not combine for effecting a common end; this is one of the most marked features of their malady. A single maniac may employ a great deal of cunning dissimulation, and is capable of carrying out a complicated and lengthened series of measures for accomplishing some purpose of his own. But when two or more of them attempt to unite their forces and confer on some plan to be executed, they either can not agree at all, or if they agree for a short space, one or another is sure very soon to betray the rest, to disclose their intents, and perhaps, help to defeat them; so that, practically, each lunatic stands alone in opposition to the whole number of attendants, and can not rely on the slightest aid from scores of his mad companions. So striking is this feature of lunacy, that we may well regard it a providential arrangement, which deprives of a terrible power of working mischief those who have lost their capacity of self-control.

"Something of the same conservative providential arrangement is witnessed in the case of the criminal and vicious. They can not rely on each other's fidelity, but are ever ready to betray each other, and rend in pieces the very schemes they have aided in forming, and have sworn to help execute. By this means society is preserved from the measureless evil which might be done by a combination of men, with all their intellectual powers in full vigor, on the alert, and totally free from the restraints of conscience and principle, if at the same time they could hold together, and be as true to each other as the virtuous part of mankind. But evil is self-defeating as well as lunacy; and Heaven be thanked for both these ordinations."

CERTIFICATES OF CHARACTER.—Several firms in Boston, we learn from a reliable source, do not employ a new clerk unless he can show a certificate of fitness and faithfulness from Mr. D. P. Butler, the accurate Phrenologist of FOWLER, WELLS AND Co.'s establishment, 142 Washington street. Clerks selected by this method seldom turn out blunderers, and never plunderers. It is easy to foresee that a wide application is destined to be made of Phrenology, in fixing upon honest and capable men for places of trust, as well as pointing out the path of their best usefulness and success to the young, who have to depend upon their own exertions. Were some such test applied to railroad and bank officers, the business world would not be liable to such panics as attended the Schuyler and Crane

frauds; and were Congressmen chosen on the ground of moral and intellectual "developments," instead of party "availability," the era of corrupt and sectional legislation would come to a speedy end.—*Liberator*.

[If every young man would consult a competent and reliable Phrenologist, obtain a written description of character, with advice as to the most appropriate calling or occupation in life he may be best adapted, it would be worth a fortune to him. Without such advice he may blunder into success and fortune. With it, he would be sure of knowing what to undertake with an assurance of success.]

GIVE THE MIND EMPLOYMENT.—There is much truth in the following from George S. Hillard's Address before the Mercantile Library Association: It is no overstatement to say that, other things being equal, the man who has the greatest amount of intellectual resources is in the least danger from inferior temptations; if for no other reason, because he has few idle moments. The ruin of most men dates from some vacant hour. Occupation is the armor of the soul, and the train of idleness is borne up by all the vices. I remember a satirical poem, in which the Devil is represented as fishing for men, and adapting his baits to the taste and temperament of his prey; but the idler, he said, pleased him most, because he bit the naked hook.

MEN OF THE REVOLUTION.—"There were giants in those days."—Mr. Tunis Van Pell has now in his possession a much-worn document containing the weight of some of the Revolutionary worthies. It is dated West Point, Aug. 9, 1783.

General Washington weighed 209 lbs.
General Lincoln weighed 224 lbs.
General Knox weighed 280 lbs.
Colonel Henry Jackson weighed 238 lbs.
Lieut.-Colonel Huntington weighed 232 lbs.
Lieut.-Colonel Cobb weighed 182 lbs.
Lieut.-Colonel Humphrys weighed 221 lbs.
Lieut.-Colonel Creaton weighed 166 lbs.
Colonel Swift weighed 219 lbs.
Colonel Michael Jackson weighed 252 lbs.
Average weight, 214 lbs.

It will be seen by the above list that these old patriots "held their own," notwithstanding the hard times they were seven years in getting through.

ADVERTISING BUSTS.—At the window of a shop, or within, some times, we see a form that gives us to understand that *millinery* is executed, or ladies' goods are furnished by the proprietors. Occasionally, the caricature of a woman is slowly turned by invisible machinery. The question is, why such shapes are chosen. No painter or sculptor would ever design such a representation of the beautiful. The physiologist would declare a human body after such a model, a monstrosity. The back, narrow; shoulders, sloping; bosom, enormous; waist, infinitesimal; hips and pelvic region, immense; feet and ankles necessarily invisible for length of skirts.

I hate such exhibitions. I think they are demoralizing. The ignorant girl is left to conclude that the more, by lacing, padding, and loading herself, she works herself into an imitation of such a fright, the more interesting she must be. I would almost justify men in accidentally (?) overturning such things when they happened to stand in their way, or the boys in throwing stones at them. The best way to effect their removal, however, is for intelligent ladies to give offending shop-keepers to understand that when they set up these perversities, they will frighten away some customers.

HIRAM POWERS, 2d.

[Ladies, what say you to that? THIS JOURNAL is open for the expression—not compression—of your feelings or opinions. Let us hear from you.—EDITORS.]

A WESTERN ADVERTISEMENT.—As an evidence of the go-a-head disposition of the North-westerners, we copy the following educational advertisement from the *Saint Anthony Express*:

HURRAH FOR EDUCATION!!!

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,
Falls of Saint Anthony.

THIS INSTITUTION, for the complete education of young ladies will be opened by the Sisters of Charity, on the 6th of November next, [last] in their large new building, where there are accommodations for forty boarders and over one hundred day-scholars.

Terms per Quarter of 12 weeks in Advance.

Day-Scholars, \$8 to \$5
Board, Tuition, Washing, 35
French Language, 5

N. B. No scholar will be received for a less time than a quarter of twelve weeks.

A class of French for gentlemen, under the direction of Rev. D. Ledon, will be open on the 14th Nov., provided that at least ten scholars engage themselves for a quarter of twelve weeks, four lessons a week. Terms, five dollars per quarter.—3t.

Cheap enough. This "HURRAH FOR EDUCATION," and the "complete education of young ladies" in twelve weeks, is "not so slow."

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.—*Magnolia* signifies, in the language of flowers, "nature's nobility;" a pretty compliment to pay some stately dame or demoiselle through the medium of a bunch of those gorgeous flowers.

Jessamine, in the same vocabulary, means to the initiated, "My heart is joyful," a pretty return to the fair utterer of that bewildering "yes!" so long awaited, to seem so sweet at last.

Peach Blossoms is an outspaking flower, and saves a world of bashful hesitation. It says, "You are my choice!" and done with it.

Carnation variegated just tells the aspiring lover, "You have my friendship, ask no more!" But to the silent admirer, the *rosebud* enables the loved one to say, "You have stolen my affections."

Heart's Ease, or *Pansy*, (ladies' delight,) gently whispers, "Forget me not;" *hyacinth* is "Affection returned;" and *dahlia*—beautiful confession—exclaims, "For ever thine!"

THE GRAVEL WALL IN HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—The new mode of building is attracting attention throughout the world. We expect to hear of its adoption every where. We have received orders for "Home for All," from England and France, from China, the Sandwich Islands, and expect orders from Japan. We quote from a letter just received from Honolulu:

GENTLEMEN,—I inclose to you \$2 in American gold, and wish you would forward to me two copies of your work on the "Gravel Wall and Octagon mode of building," and send the same by mail, prepaying the United States postage via San Francisco. Should there be more money forwarded than covers the cost, please balance it by putting in copies of your Almanac for 1855. H. M. W.

HEREDITARY MONOMANIA.—Henry Case, a lad 14 or 16 years old, is in confinement at Haverhill, Mass., for setting fire to the almshouse, and also for firing two barns, which acts he acknowledged to have committed, but gave no reason therefor other than that he liked to see a fire. His mother, some twenty-five years ago, fired a barn, and has been an inmate of our almshouse ever since in a monomaniac state. His father, who is also in the almshouse, is said to be an idiot, and this boy was begotten and raised in the house.—*Montgomery, Pa., Watchman*.

For a complete elucidation of this whole subject, see Hereditary Descent: Its Laws and Facts applied to Human Improvement. By O. S. Fowler; in which a score of facts are given, showing the effects of intermarriage by relations, &c., &c., with which all should become acquainted.

According to the last census, there are in the United States, 499,736 more white males than females. The proportion is 21 males for 20 females. Those gentlemen who do not like the idea of travelling life's journey alone, should patronize the Matrimonial Department of the Water-Cure Journal.

A PROLIFIC PEA.—The local Editor of the *Richmond Enquirer* states that he planted a single Oregon Pea on the 25th of June last, and one stalk yielded 6,500 peas perfectly matured and fit for planting. He thinks if planted in May it would have yielded 15,000, as more than half did not ripen on account of the frost.

The perils of celibacy, particularly in cold weather, can not well be exaggerated. A few nights since, an old bachelor in Mansfield, Ohio, being afflicted with a severe cold, undertook to take a bath in a tub of warm water, before going to bed. The operation produced so comfortable a state of feeling that he dropped asleep in the tub, and only awoke in the morning to find himself froze in as tight as a brick. He is now a candidate for matrimony.

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING ON THE HUMAN SYSTEM.

—The French Academy of Science have received some interesting observations on the effects of the lightning stroke upon human beings. The number of people yearly struck by lightning in France averages 200. Of the number struck, there were nearly three men to one woman. One-fourth of the people who have been struck may trace the misfortune to their own imprudence in taking shelter under trees, which attract the electric fluid. M. Boudin called attention to two curious facts in connection with this subject. The first was, that dead men, struck by lightning, had been found in exactly the upright position they held when killed; the second was, that other bodies bore upon them faint impressions of outward objects, probably somewhat resembling photographic shadows. Animals, however, are much more exposed to the influence of lightning than men, and suffer more by its destructive properties. More than once a single flash of lightning has destroyed an entire flock of sheep; and, according to M. D'Abbadie, flocks of 2,000, in Ethiopia. A letter from Paris, published recently in a New York paper, relates that an old man afflicted with paralysis, has fully recovered his nervous power by a lightning stroke.

Advertisements.

A LIMITED space of this Journal will be given to Advertisements, on the following terms:

For a full page, one month, . . . \$75 00
For one column, one month, . . . 30 00
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For a card of four lines, or less, one month, 1 00

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Copies of this JOURNAL are kept on file at all the principal Hotels in NEW YORK CITY, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, and on the STEAMERS.

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The Book Trade.

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THE WAYS OF LIFE.

Showing the Right Way and the Wrong Way; the High Way and the Low Way; the True Way and the False Way; the Upward Way and the Downward Way; the Way of Honor and the Way of Dishonor; by Rev. G. S. WEAVER, author of "Hopes and Helps," "Mental Science," etc., etc. One handsome volume. 12mo, price, prepaid by mail, 50 cents.

Five copies, prepaid by mail, for \$2; Twelve Copies for \$4; Sixteen Copies for \$5.

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308 Broadway, N. Y.

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J. M. FAIRCHILD & CO.,
(Successors to R. T. Young.)

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Supplies of their own Publications will be immediately received from the Bindery, and their store will be filled without delay, with a new and complete stock of

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The removal will occasion no delay in the execution of orders, but they will be filled with despatch, and at the lowest market prices. Trade from all quarters is respectfully solicited. A list of books, especially adapted to the wants of Agents, will be sent to any address, free of postage. Any mailable volume sent at the Publisher's price, free of postage.
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No. 109 Nassau St., New York.

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"Nothing could be more beautiful than the style in which this exceedingly valuable work is executed. It is done in the very first style of art, and prepared with a care and attention that insure the greatest possible accuracy. Besides the thirty-four beautifully engraved and colored Maps, with comparative scales, it contains an alphabetical index of the latitudes and longitudes of 31,000 places. An Atlas of this character, corrected up to the present year, convenient in size, and in every way admirably fitted for the study, the library or the school-room, we regard as indispensable. We bespeak for it the attention of our readers."

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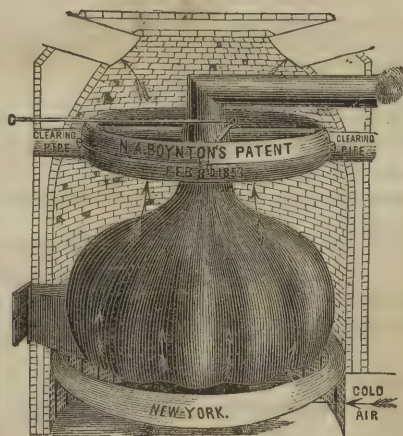
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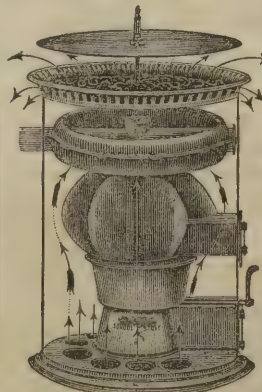
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—[Louisville Democrat.]

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Jan 21

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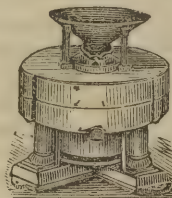
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To VEGETARIANS.—One or two families, or a few single persons who desire a healthy diet, and opportunity to live a pure and genial life, can be accommodated with board and rooms at No. 13 Wooster street, near Canal. Feb. 11 b*



LORD PALMERSTON, PREMIER OF GREAT BRITAIN.

HENRY JOHN TEMPLE, Viscount Palmerston and Baron Temple in the peerage of Ireland, was born at Broadlands, in the county of Hampshire, England, on the 20th October, 1784. He is, therefore, in the seventy-first year of his age.

Unlike most of the British nobility, Viscount Palmerston is Saxon by descent, not Norman; so he comes naturally enough by his liberal principles. The earliest ancestor of the family of whom any thing is known was Edwin, Earl Edwin, who, at the time of the Norman invasion, fought bravely on the side of King Harold against the Conqueror, and lost his earldom by so doing. Some years after the conquest, this Edwin headed an insurrection against the Norman king, and was slain in battle by the year 1071. From that day to this, the Temples, though always recognized as belonging to the aristocracy of the kingdom, have never possessed either high rank or great fortune. Sir William Temple, knighted by Queen Elizabeth, was one of the family. He was an eminent scholar in his day, and was secretary to that unhappy Earl of Essex, whom Elizabeth beheaded. In 1722, George I. created Henry Temple a peer of Ireland, with the titles of Viscount Palmerston and Baron Temple. The present Viscount is the third who has borne these honors. Thus, Lord Palmerston is Saxon in origin, a peer of Ireland, English by birth—just the man for a "coalition."

What is a Viscount? some of our readers may desire to know. A Viscount, Messrs. Republicans, was formerly called a Vice-Comes, a title applied in the olden time to the sheriff of a county, and meant, in place of the count or

earl. The order of ranks in Great Britain is this: gentleman—knight—baronet—baron—viscount—earl—marquis—duke—prince—sovereign; so you perceive that to this day a viscount is just one degree inferior to an earl, (count is a title no longer known in England, though an earl's wife is still called countess,) whose place in a county he formerly filled. Another question—Lord Palmerston being a lord, why does he not sit in the House of Lords? Because he is a peer of Ireland, and is not a "peer of the realm."

Lord Palmerston has spent more years of his life in high office than any other living statesman. He came to his title at the age of eighteen; left Cambridge at twenty; entered Parliament at twenty-two; was one of the Lords of the Treasury, under the Duke of Portland, at twenty-three; became Secretary-at-War, under Mr. Percival, at twenty-five; held that office for nineteen years, under administrations of various politics; was then out of office for two years; became Foreign Secretary in 1830, when he was forty-six, and held that office, except for an interval of a few months, for eleven years; he was then out of office for five years, but came in again with the whigs in 1846, and was Foreign Secretary till 1851; he went out with the whigs, and remained in opposition for a short time; returned to power under Lord John Russell, and kept it till the Derby-Disraeli party came in; soon after resumed it as Home Secretary, under the Earl of Aberdeen; and recently, on the dissolution of that cabinet, became prime minister. He has held office more than forty years.

Now, to hold office for so many years, under tory governments and under liberal governments, implies one of

two things in the holder thereof: he must either be a man of such transcendent ability, that no administration can do without him, or else he must be a most consummate political manager, involving a total want of that nobler talent needed for the wise government of nations. Which of these is Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston? Frankly—we do not know. We do not know, because, from the hour that a man comes to be so decidedly a public man, as to be incessantly written about, it becomes impossible for the public to know any thing whatever of his character.

He is a very popular man—that is certain. He could say the other day, as he is reported to have said, "I don't care who joins me; I have the whole country at my back." Parliament likes him; Punch likes him; the people like him; the Queen and Prince Albert don't like him; Austria, Prussia and Russia quite detest him; high church and low dissent both abhor him:—good signs all. He is thoroughly a man of the world; dresses jauntily,—in his youth was called "Cupid" on that account; is good at a jocular retort; has imperturbable good humor; hates bigotry in all its nauseating forms; and knows how to do and say the pleasant thing on all occasions. He is an exceedingly well-preserved man; steps lightly, talks gaily, looks quite the beau, now in the seventy-first year of his age;—that is a good sign, too. His present nickname in England is "Pam."

The sprightly viscount is now the Queen of England's first minister—the chief man of the British empire, and that empire in difficulty extreme. We shall soon see what he is, or, certainly, what he is not.

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VOL. XXI., NO. 4.]

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1855.

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Phrenology.

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sically, his road to happiness is smooth, and society has a strong
guaranty for his good conduct and usefulness."—Hon. T. J. ROSS.

THE MISSION OF PHRENOLOGY.

BY MENTOR.

A MIND is a sort of *spiritual conglomerate*—an assembling of diverse faculties, but all acting through a single and unchanging consciousness. To deny this, were simply to confess one's own want of self-knowledge.

The separate faculties of a mind are strengthened within such limits as nature allows, by all healthful gratification or exercise of them. This is proved by the benefits that flow from education and practice; which impart power, as well as skill, to the educated faculties.

The faculties have each their corresponding objects in the external world. Afford these, and the power that cognizes them is exercised; withhold them, and the power is weakened, and the character rendered imperfect.

The law of parentage repeats in offspring the qualities of the progenitors. This is attested by close and practical observation in regard to all species of animal existence—man included.

These are not all of the fundamental principles of Phrenological science; but enough for the present purpose. And these principles are conceived to be unanswerably true.

Previous to the time of Gall and Spurzheim, these views of mind—and consequently of man—were not admitted. Indeed, they had not been perfectly conceived of, either in the common sense of the masses, or in the deeper searches of philosophy.

But the period of time since their labors commenced has been one of intellectual, social, and moral revolutions, beyond any thing the world had ever witnessed before; and never was this more true than at the present. It is not claimed

that all this mental commotion (and, it seems, advancement) is the result of Phrenological teachings. Rather, Phrenology itself was at the first a child of this onward movement of mind. But has not Phrenology reacted on this general movement, so as materially to promote it? And are not its teachings destined to be among the substantial and *felt* prime-movers concerned in the future progress of the race? Has it had, and is it yet to have, an important influence in changing the *beliefs* and sentiments of men? Is it to help in establishing questions still in dispute between parties, classes and sects?

To all these queries, the writer feels safe in giving an *affirmative* response. Let us look briefly at a few of the questions now more or less widely agitating the civilized mind of our race, and see whether this position is sustained.

A certain singular prediction—very singular at the time of its utterance—has been tingling in European and American ears for near a half century past; and the homage of admiration and terror with which men have looked on the "man of destiny," its author, has almost added the weight of superstition to its significance. Napoleon declared that in fifty years Europe would be "either Republican or Cossack." Events now thickly transpiring, seem to point to the speedy fulfilment of this prediction. The colossal power of Russia looms darkly upon the horizon of Eastern Europe; and thinking men have suddenly waked up to the fact of the immense and before unsuspected force which has so long slumbered within her bosom. But it is not certain that the Autocrat may not yet meet a stronger power than the armies of the Allies. The mantle of royal *prestige* is growing too scanty to cover up the evidences of the weaknesses it clothes; and at a hundred points from under its hem, the democratic idea crops out, surprising us with the rank energy of its growth. To change the figure,—if the joints of the old effete shall begin to crack, it is because the limbs of the lobster within have taken on a new growth, and are demanding "enlargement."

But suppose the present opportunity passes

entirely unimproved. The unmistakable tendency of the popular mind is, nevertheless, towards democracy; and doubtless this is the culmination which the nations will yet reach.

What, now, are the teachings of Phrenological science in respect to political rights? It teaches that diversity of talent or circumstances confers no right on any one class of men to dominate over, oppress, or even control another; for while the two classes may be accidentally unlike, they are at the same time *fundamentally alike and equal*. They have all the same original powers and capacities, however these may show themselves in different degrees. They have all, therefore, a like valid claim to the exercise of these powers, and the gratification of these capacities. The lowest peasant has the "charter" written in his own nature, that confers on him all the rights justly belonging to king or autocrat. He is a king in *posse*, if not in *esse*; and the spread of Phrenological truth must contribute greatly, by teaching this to all men, to hasten the time when the down-trodden peoples and castes will assert this inherent equality of rights, and secure their recognition by those who now practically deny their existence.

What are the present aspects of the religious world? The reformation under Luther was the first great "split" suffered by the Church for centuries. The Church thereafter lay like a great ship, which, having struck upon a rock, parts in the middle, and offers its sundered halves to the fury of the tempest. When this happened, there were well or ill-meaning men, perhaps both, who greatly deplored the untoward event. But at least one-half of the ship has since "broken up" into hundreds of fragments; and the tempest of free discussion spares not even these, but is grinding them up against the rocks, until every atom seems ready to part from its neighboring atom—until there shall no longer be either a "mother Church," or a countless *brood* of Churches infantile and adolescent, but religion shall be an *individual* concern, (as, in all sense, it inevitably is,) and every man shall awake to the unsuspected insight, that he is his own best commentator, exhorter, and spiritual guide! There can be no mistaking the tendency of enlightened mind in our day. It is to this result, indisputably, and no other. Our highest secular magazines are becoming the apostles of this doctrine; the long-branded "irreligious" press grows truly and intelligently religious, and leads the van in proclaiming *independency of all, save the Eternal Father*, to be the true religion.

What, now, in this great contest, is the testimony and bearing of Phrenology? It teaches us that no two human beings *can* be alike, in the degree of all their various affections, sentiments, or intellectual powers; and therefore, that no two can be alike in desires, aims, judgment, or belief. No one can, therefore, intelligently and fully subscribe to a *creed*, if at all minute in its specifications, except the one who constructed it; and thus all creed-making becomes, truly and emphatically, "love's labor lost." Sects and organizations thus crumble, to make way for the universal Church, which must be composed of individualized character. Rightly, there can be no State religion, no established Church, no trained and constituted Hierarchy. No man can lay down, or even fully divine, what is the proper line of thought or action for another. Such is the testimony of Phrenology; and in this it harmonizes with, and wherever spread must materially assist in promoting, the great religious movements of the age.

In speaking of the social questions now agitating the world, it is not the writer's intention to descend to details. The number of these questions is too great to admit of such treatment here;

and it will be sufficient to indicate the general principle that applies to all of these, and then make a few brief applications. That principle is a direct corollary of Phrenological truth; and it may be thus stated: *Capacity forms for every individual the true test and measure of RIGHTS, as well as of sphere and duties*. Let this principle become generally taught and elucidated, and it is believed its universal admission must as certainly follow. But admit it, and what immense practical results flow directly and irresistibly from it! What a sweeping and garnishing of old mental storehouses it will bring about—what a topsy-turvy of prejudices and notions—what a shifting of places in the general estimation, and of posts in the world's labor—what a "reconstruction of society!"

Have men and women the *same* original elementary faculties? Phrenology declares they have. Then their "spheres" are alike and co-extensive, each embracing *the universe*; though for special purposes of vocation, each will eventually become planted, where the *stronger* capacities of the nature of each give the stronger bent, and greater power. Is there a sane man or woman in the world, no matter in what condition of life, who lacks some one or more of the fundamental faculties of humanity? If not, there are none whose rights are not fully commensurate with the rights of all. "To this complexion it must come at last." Phrenological truth is the great leveller. Shall men and women forsake even the attempt to live in constancy and mutual truth, (for, strange to say, this has become one of the "social questions" of the day,) and, with the brutes, lead a life of promiscuous relations and gratifications? Phrenology points to the faculty of *Connubiality*, and thus brings to bear the inherent instinct of *fidelity* in the marriage relation, in aid of the claims of helpless offspring, the deductions of intellect, and the sanctions of high moral principle. But shall any class of human beings,—a priesthood, for example,—disregard the marriage relation entirely, and this as a claim to superior sanctity? So credulous is our poor human nature, that for the hour the cheat may be believed; but Phrenology points to the ever present and powerful instinct of *Amativeness*, and while admitting that, in isolated cases, high intellectual or moral power may entirely conquer this, in view of some great end to be attained, warns us that such results *can not be expected* in the case of any numerous class of men, chosen at broad-cast from society. Phrenology predicts what history avouches, that lewdness instead of sanctity will be the result of such an arrangement.

Are we told that *property* is only for its lineal possessors, and *lands and homes* only for those who have them, or who must purchase them, even though on unoccupied territory? Phrenology points to the organs of *Acquisitiveness* and *Inhabitiveness*, and by the fact of man's inner nature, triumphantly proves that all men and women were designed to delight in, and to hold property,—that all men and women are empowered in the act of their creation to be possessed of a sufficiency of *earth*, as well as of water, air, sun-light, and sky, to afford them a subsistence, to nourish in them the noble sentiments of home and patriotism, and to develop and satisfy a nature whose Author could not err in framing its powers and adaptations. And so the strong and the cunning will yet find themselves, not giving away their possessions on the principle of government agrarianism, but *compelled* by the increasing light of science, and the growth of our common reason and humanity, to share with the weak and less fortunate, the possession of the things now held alone in the productiveness, value and wealth of the world.

Such are only a few of the questions upon which the spread of Phrenological truth must have a powerful and beneficent influence. Let it be spread rapidly, then; not merely because it is true in itself, but for the ulterior good it must aid in accomplishing.

THE CEREBELLUM.

BY G. S. W.

In my observations of men and women, I have learned that the Cerebellum has a great influence on both the mental and physical character. Its influence on the mental character I have found little difficulty in determining. But how does it affect the physical man? Or what are its relations to the physical organism? have been questions I have found not so easily decided. Physiologists have questioned much, and experimented some, relative to the use of the Cerebellum in the animal economy. Dr. Carpenter feels well satisfied that it regulates the power of *motion*, and intimates that it may also be the seat of the sexual instinct. That it is the seat of the sexual instinct appears to me not to admit of a reasonable doubt. Phrenologists agree on this. But is this its whole use? Its large size in the human brain compared with the activity and energy of the sexual instinct would argue other uses. One-eighth of the male human brain is Cerebellum; but not one-eighth of the energy of the male mind is devoted to the sexual instinct. All Phrenologists agree upon more than thirty mental faculties, and the probability of more. There may be forty. The sexual instinct is not stronger than many of the other faculties. Is it reasonable, then, to suppose that the whole Cerebellum is devoted to this one instinct? The evidences in favor of its being also the seat of the motive power, seem not easily to be resisted, especially the experiments of Flourens, and the fact that the human Cerebellum is large above that of all other animal organisms, and the human body the most wonderful in the variety and complication of its motions. Admitting this, is this all its use? Has it no other office. I have observed how frequently a large Cerebellum is connected with a large and well-formed physical organism. The most perfect human bodies are connected with largely developed Cerebellums. Men and women whose physical frames are powerful, compact, enduring and harmoniously moulded, have large Cerebellums. I have yet to see the first exception to this statement. On the contrary, small Cerebellums are generally connected with puny and irregular physical organisms. If so, may we not infer that the Cerebellum holds an important office in the distribution of the vital fluids, and the control of the vital economy? Is not a large Cerebellum necessary to physical perfection, to great strength, to power of endurance, to health and long life?

My attention was called to this subject by a remark in an article in the January No. of the Journal on the "Phrenology of the Indians." He says, "It is to be remarked that corresponding with their complete physical development is the great size of the Cerebellum and the base of the Cerebrum. So uniformly is this the case that it leads us to conclude that the base of the brain, particularly the Cerebellum, has an intimate relation with the physical organism, and supplies the whole body with nervous fluid or force by which it is constantly sustained! The subject is worthy of the attention of physiologists and phrenologists. Important discoveries may yet be made in this but partially explored field of science. This article is penned in the hope of calling attention to it."

FLOWERS AND FRUIT.—Numbers of the flowers that are cultivated with great care in the conservatories of Europe and the United States, are found growing wild on the foot hills of the Sierra Nevada. Among the grasses, cereal plants, vegetable and fruit trees, indigenous to California, there have been discovered seven varieties of clover, three of which are supposed to be new, wild wheat, oats, lettuce, onions, parsnips, mustard, strawberries, blackberries, gooseberries, currants, grapes, cherries, plums, walnuts, nutmegs and almonds.

INFLUENCE OF MIND ON DISEASE.—It would seem as if the study of certain diseases sometimes favored their real or imaginary development. Lænnec died of phthisis, and Corvisart of disease of the heart. When the celebrated Professor Frank was preparing his lectures at Pavia, on disease of the heart, his own heart became so disturbed that he was obliged to rest for awhile. Rumor says that no less than five of the professors in one of the medical colleges have unjustly suspected their hearts. Medical students, exhausted by a winter session, are apt to be special subjects of real or imaginary irregularity of the heart. A young man who attended medical lectures, last winter, on diseases of the chest, felt an unusual knocking of his heart after ascending the long college stairs, and required several examinations to satisfy him that there was no danger.

Biography.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

WAR is not an unmitigated evil. "As men's minds are at present constituted," remarks a recent writer, "war is an essential element in the moral government and improvement of the world. With our eyes fixed, indeed, on the charnel-house of Balaklava, the gory fields of the Crimea, the anguish brought into so many families by the loss of their bravest and their best, none can dispute the present evils and partial agonies of war. But observe, even at the moment when their sufferings are endured, the moral elevation and enlarged sensibility which war produces. Behold the heart of a whole nation throbbing as that of one man at the call of patriotic duty! Let us think on these things, and compare them with the spectacle which the same nation exhibited a few years before, when selfish interests were alone predominant, when every man was trying to make a fortune at the expense of his neighbor, and we were raising statues, not to chivalrous heroes, but to railway kings! Let us think of these things, and bow with submission to the laws of Omnipotence, which have made war part of the destiny and the means of punishment and reformation to a corrupted being, and acknowledge that, if prosperity is joyful, "sweet often are the uses of adversity."

There is truth in these observations. It is not creditable to our civilization that nothing but a national war should have power to rouse a people out of their habitual self-love, and render them capable of a noble, general, enthusiastic disinterestedness. Yet such is the fact. The present war of the allies with Russia, barren of great results abroad, has produced effects, and taught lessons at home, which, it is hoped, England will never forget, and never cease to profit by. It has made Englishmen more dear to Englishmen than they ever were before. It has humbled British pride. It has revealed the inherent weakness of aristocratic rule. It has shown the worth of "common" men, who have proved themselves heroes in spite of the blunders of those who had bought with money the right to lead them to destruction.

But, on the present occasion, our concern is only with that bright, immortal episode of the war, which records the devoted heroism of a woman. All the world has become familiar with

the name of Florence Nightingale. We have before us the grateful task of briefly sketching her career, and stating the services she has rendered to her sick and wounded countrymen.

Miss Nightingale is about thirty-two years of age. She is the daughter of an ancient and honorable house, her father, William Shore Nightingale, being the possessor by inheritance of ample estates in Derbyshire, and of a fine seat known as Embley Park, in the beautiful county of Hampshire. As her father has no son, she is co-heiress with her sister of the family estates. Endowed thus by the accident of birth with high position and competent fortune, she was also endowed by nature with a generous disposition, a kind heart, and very superior talents. Miss Nightingale, indeed, is one of the most accomplished women of her time. Her knowledge of the ancient languages, the higher mathematics, science, literature, and art, would be deemed extraordinary in any country; but, in England, where ladies—wisely, as we think—seldom aspire to the possession of abstruse learning, the acquirements of Miss Nightingale are regarded as something wonderful. Soon after reaching maturity, she enjoyed a protracted foreign tour, residing for a considerable period in each of the leading countries of Europe, and extending her travels to the lands of the Orient. She even ascended the Nile as far as its remotest cataract. Having a remarkable aptitude for the acquirement of languages, she returned home considerably versed in the languages of all the countries she had visited, but speaking French, German, and Italian with the fluency of natives.

Her travels were not merely a series of excursions for pleasure. "From her infancy," writes one who knows her well, "she had a yearning affection for her kind—a sympathy with the weak, the oppressed, the destitute, the suffering, and the desolate. The schools and the poor around Lea Hurst and Embley first saw and felt her as a visitor, teacher, consoler, expounder. Then she frequented and studied the schools, hospitals, and reformatory institutions of London, Edinburgh, and the Continent. Three years ago, when all Europe had a holiday on and after the Great Exhibition, when the highlands of Scotland, the lakes of Switzerland, and all the bright spots of the Continent were filled with parties of pleasure, Miss Nightingale was within the walls of one of the German houses or hospitals for the care and reformation of the lost and infirm. For three long months she was in daily and nightly attendance, accumulating experience in all the duties and labors of female ministration. She then returned to be once more the delight of her own happy home. But the strong tendency of her mind to look beyond its own circle for the relief of those who nominally having all, practically have but too frequently none to help them, prevailed; and therefore, when the hospital established in London for sick governesses was about to fail for want of proper management, she stepped forward and consented to be placed at its head. Derbyshire and Hampshire were exchanged for the narrow, dreary establishment in Harley Street, to which she devoted all her time and fortune. While her friends missed her at assemblies, lectures, concerts, exhibitions, and

all the entertainments for taste and intellect with which London in its season abounds, she, whose powers could have best appreciated these, was sitting beside the bed and soothing the last complaints of some poor dying, homeless, querulous governess. The homelessness might not improbably, indeed, result from that very querulousness; but this is too frequently fomented, if not created, by the hard, unreflecting folly which regards fellow-creatures intrusted with forming the minds and dispositions of its children as ingenuous, disagreeable machines, needing, like the steam-engine, sustenance and covering, but, like it, quite beyond or beneath all sympathy, passions, or affections. Miss Nightingale thought otherwise, and found pleasure in tending those poor destitute governesses in their infirmities, their sorrows, their deaths, or their recoveries. She was seldom seen out of the walls of the institution, and the few friends whom she admitted found her in the midst of nurses, letters, prescriptions, accounts, and interruptions. Her health sank under the heavy pressure, but a little Hampshire fresh air restored her, and the failing institution was saved."

Soon arose a wail of agony from the plains of the Crimea. Late in the year 1854, the British Expedition landed near Sebastopol. A more costly or a worse organized expedition never set foot on an enemy's soil. Hear the last Quarterly Review, for a moment:

"The want of proper means of transport was felt as soon as the troops had landed. The tents which had been given out to the various regiments on the second day were re-embarked before the army marched, because they could not be carried. Nearly three weeks elapsed before they were again issued; the men were consequently exposed to cold and heavy dews at night, after the oppressive heats of the day. The results were inevitable. Cholera soon broke out with fresh virulence; dysentery and diarrhoea spread through our ranks. There were no means of moving the sick. The ambulances or wagons constructed for this purpose, of which so much had been heard, and to which appropriate places in each division had actually been assigned in the memorandum issued by the head of the medical staff, had been left behind. Those men who fell exhausted were left to die by the roadside."

And again, after the bloody battle of the Alma:

"The distant sounds of artillery had scarcely ceased before the French began to care for and remove their wounded; ere night fell none remained on the field. They were taken away on seats and beds slung upon the backs of mules, or, when too severely injured to bear the motion, upon litters carried by men. Officers of all grades aided in the discharge of this sacred duty; nor did General Canrobert, although himself wounded, neglect it. The priests attached to the army ministered to the dying. It is too well known how the English wounded fared on that night. There were but scanty means of moving them from the place where they had fallen. For the most part they remained on the field exposed to the heavy dew and the cold air, with such slight covering and food as a charitable hand might bestow. Some there were who passed two long

nights in agony on the cold ground. From one small group of English and Russians, a sergeant, whose leg was broken, dragged himself to the river's edge to fetch water for his suffering companions. Those who were thus left helpless had still to fear another enemy—the marauders who after nightfall prowled amidst the dead, and who, for the sake of plunder, rarely spared the living. The bandsmen, it is true, were employed to carry the wounded to huts which had been assigned to them in the village, but their numbers were totally inadequate to the services required. It was, moreover, disgraceful that the soldier should depend upon such means alone, for his comfort and even life after he had nobly shed his blood for his country. May not the larger number of deaths in the British army, as compared to that in the French, be partly attributed to this neglect?"

In a month after the landing, the wounded and sick were to be counted by thousands, and the medical staff proved itself to be utterly unequal to the emergency. Vast hospitals were formed at Scutari, Balaklava, Constantinople, and on the field of action itself; but, owing to the want of necessary arrangements, and, above all, to the absence of woman's discerning eye and gentle hand, the sufferings of the patients were, to use the language of Lord John Russell, "horrible and heart-rending." We can not, perhaps, more affectingly show the state to which brave men were speedily reduced under hospital treatment, than by selecting from a mass of evidence before us, one most frightful picture drawn by the graphic hand of the *London Times*' correspondent. He writes from Scutari:—

"On Saturday a number of sick were landed from one of the transports, and provided with beds in the Barrack Hospital. I have frequently spoken of the deplorable spectacles which these poor fellows present, but one case which came under my notice on that day is worth describing particularly. I have seen many horrible examples of human suffering, but none that ever approached this. As I passed along one of the corridors, my attention was attracted by a naked figure in a bath, and an orderly with a large pair of scissors, which he handled in a gingerly way, clipping the hair off his head. I went up to the spot, and saw a lad, about nineteen years of age, sitting in the bath with a half idiotic expression in his eye and scratching himself all over. His body and limbs were covered with itch-marks, and were wasted to a degree which made it difficult to understand how life was still sustained. To say that the miserable creature was a skeleton does not half express his state. One wondered how he managed to sit so erect and get his knees so close up to his chin. He had a half-smile of stupid enjoyment on his face, as with his lank arms and bird-like hands he slowly scratched away. I asked the orderly why he was clipping his hair off, and, without saying any thing, he pointed to his head. I looked closely, and there was a thick crust of vermin upon it, not in one layer, but piled one above the other like ants on an ant-hill. Dysentery had assumed that form with him, and the little blood still left in his body the doctors said ran with lice. The lad himself told me that he had been twenty days in the regimental hospital,

and twelve in the General Hospital at Balaklava, before going on board ship. How, in this emaciated state, he survived the passage, I can not understand. In the adjoining corridor I had just before stood for some time watching a man who I thought was dying. His features were convulsed, and respiration suspended, when some stimulant was administered, which brought him round once more to consciousness. The child-like eagerness with which he watched the teaspoon brought down to his lips had not yet passed out of my thoughts when the spectacle in the bath presented itself. But scenes of a similarly distressing kind are of such constant occurrence that one is obliged in self-defence to a certain extent to harden his heart against them."

It was soon after the arrival of the allied forces at Sebastopol, that Miss Nightingale took the resolution which has made her name famous. It was mentioned in one of the letters from the Crimea, that the French army was accompanied by five hundred Sisters of Charity, whose services in the hospitals were of the greatest conceivable advantage to the inmates. It was probably this fact that suggested to Miss Nightingale, who is a devoted member of the Church of England, the idea of organizing a band of English nurses, and of going in person to the Crimea to emulate the French sisters in their self-sacrificing labors. Undeterred by the danger of such a mission, taking no account of her fragile frame, nor of her delicate constitution, weakened already by excessive toil in behalf of the suffering, obedient only to the impulses of her generous heart, she announced her plan, invited co-operation, enlisted her company of assistants, and sailed for the scene of agony.

Arrived in the Crimea, Miss Nightingale and the ladies who accompanied her proceeded at once to the performance of the task they had undertaken. The mere presence of English women in the hospitals was found to be a source of indescribable consolation to the men. As Miss Nightingale walked down the long corridors, the poor fellows, as they lay upon their narrow beds, followed her with their eyes, and said that the sight of an English lady did them more good than physic. At first, the ladies had obstacles thrown in their way by the devotees of routine, who would prefer to see men die in "the regular way," than saved by the introduction of novel methods. But the calm perseverance of Miss Nightingale, enforced by the voice of all England, which had shouted God-speed to her mission, overcame every hindrance, and she was allowed to do her own work in her own way. She caused large laundries to be set up in the hospital towns for the washing of the patients' clothes, a luxury almost unknown before her arrival. She established refectories wherein such articles as broth, candle, toast, tea, chocolate, gruel, and rice-water, were prepared on a grand scale, and served out to the men as often as they required them. She arranged what we may call apothecary depôts, from which medicines, wine, spirits, and cordials, could be dispensed at any hour of the day or night. She caused greater attention to be paid to cleanliness and ventilation. Nor did she shrink from bestowing those personal attentions upon the soldiers which no one can bestow

so tenderly, so acceptably, as a woman. She also superintended the distribution of books and newspapers, and in all ways cheered and enlivened the men under her care.

We can not do better than quote another passage from the *London Times*. The following is a part of a letter from the gentleman sent out to superintend the expenditure of the Times Fund of ten thousand pounds subscribed in England for the relief of the hospital patients. Speaking of two medical officers who had died, the Commissioner says:

"Both Newton and Struthers, it may be a consolation to their friends to know, were tended in their last moments, and had their dying eyes closed, by Miss Nightingale herself. Wherever there is disease in its most dangerous form, and the hand of the spoiler distressingly nigh, there is that incomparable woman sure to be seen; her benignant presence is an influence for good comfort even amid the struggles of expiring nature. She is a "ministering angel" without any exaggeration in these hospitals, and as her slender form glides quietly along each corridor every poor fellow's face softens with gratitude at the sight of her. When all the medical officers have retired for the night, and silence and darkness have settled down upon those miles of prostrate sick, she may be observed alone, with a little lamp in her hand, making her solitary rounds. The popular instinct was not mistaken which, when she set out from England on her mission of mercy, hailed her as a heroine; I trust that she may not earn her title to a higher though sadder appellation. No one who has observed her fragile figure and delicate health can avoid misgivings lest these should fail. With the heart of a true woman, and the manners of a lady, accomplished and refined beyond most of her sex, she combines a surprising calmness of judgment, and promptitude, and decision of character. I have hesitated to speak of her hitherto as she deserves, because I well knew that no praise of mine could do justice to her merits, while it might have tended to embarrass the frankness with which she has always accepted the aid furnished her through the Fund. As that source of supply is now nearly exhausted, and my mission approaches its close, I can express myself with more freedom on this subject; and I confidently assert, that but for Miss Nightingale the people of England would scarcely, with all their solicitude, have been spared the additional pang of knowing, which they must have done, sooner or later, that their soldiers even in hospital, had found scanty refuge and relief from the unparalleled miseries with which this war has hitherto been attended. Miss Stanley, assisted by Miss Emily Anderson, takes charge of the hospital at Kululee, and will, no doubt, soon make her presence there beneficially felt. She took possession of her quarters on Saturday, with sixteen or seventeen sisters and nurses, and is by this time actively engaged in ministering to the wants of the poor fellows in the wards. They require all the attention and care she can afford them, for more deplorable objects I have not yet seen brought down from the Crimea. A very large number of them present cases of the most frightful frost-bites, complicated in some instances with dysen-

tery. I went on board the Niagara as she was landing them, and afterwards watched in the wards while their clothes, covered with filth and vermin, were stripped off them, and they were put stark naked into bed. The two scenes baffle description, and it is sickening even in imagination to recall them."

Such are the scenes amidst which Miss Nightingale is now laboring. As yet, she has borne the fatigues, and escaped the contagion of those terrible hospitals. May she return in safety to her beautiful home, and long enjoy the gratitude of the country, to whose sons she has given solace in their hour of need, upon whose daughters she has conferred the boon of an imperishable example.

We append a Phrenological sketch of Miss Nightingale. And, perhaps, it is due to the science of Phrenology, to the elucidation of which this JOURNAL is devoted, to state that the Phrenological sketch about to be subjoined, was written by another hand from that which prepared the article preceding, and that neither writer saw, or knew aught of the production of the other, until both had completed their work. How far the character of Miss Nightingale, as discovered by Phrenology, accords with her character as deduced from the facts of her career, the reader has now an opportunity of judging :

PHRENOLOGICAL SKETCH OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

Were we to choose among all the female heads which it has been our privilege to scan Phrenologically, the most perfect sample of feminineness, according to our science, our choice would rest on the philanthropic lady whose portrait we are glad to lay before our readers.

Every line expressive of temperament, shows the finest organic grain and texture. The shape of the hand and finger, the whole contour of the body, the length of face, the expression of mouth and eyes, but most of all, the extreme height and length of head from the eyebrows over to the occiput, in conjunction with the narrowness of the base, indicate the very highest order of both exquisiteness of feeling and elevated moral sentiment. Those apparent depressions between the ears, signify the almost utter deficiency of selfishness and sensuality. As well accuse an angel of voluptuousness, as one having the above form of head. That unfeigned piety—that love and worship of the Great Supreme—constitute her ruling motive, in every thought, word, and action, her Phrenology abundantly attests. Her developments are convincing proof that humanity to the wounded soldier, *alone* actuated her movement. Such a head could not possibly live for self alone, nor be actuated in any thing by selfish considerations. Like the genial sun, all the lights of such a head shine on and for others.

The perceptive faculties appear evenly and handsomely developed, which would enable her to perceive what might be required by emergencies. Hers is not the deep, originating mind, but the practical and perceptive cast of head. She sees at once what is to be done, and how to do it. Her very large Language is also worthy of notice. For besides expressing its emotions in language by conversation and writing, it takes



LIKENESS OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

on a wider range than even Phrenologists have heretofore ascribed to it, namely—in expressing itself by actions and in deeds. And hence, with her exalted moral sentiments, will express the emotions of such a soul in corresponding deeds. Whilst small Language may feel and think without action or expression, large Language expresses by gesticulation, but especially by *doing* the things expressive of the emotions felt.

But the very large amount of brain in the whole top, in conjunction with the moral development at its base, constitutes the great feature. The posture of her head prevents Benevolence from seeming to be as prominent as it obviously is; but the length of the line from where the hair makes its appearance backwards towards Firmness, shows both Benevolence and Veneration to be far beyond their ordinary size, even in female heads; and the rounding fulness on the right side of her head beyond Benevolence, signifies very great breadth at Ideality and Sublimity, as well as Imitation and Spirituality. One

having a head thus constituted will be an angel of mercy wherever she moves. And as large Constructiveness invents machinery, so such an exalted moral lobe must invent some corresponding mode of exercising its gushing sentiments; and her large Perceptives would naturally turn to those sufferings experienced by the noble army fighting for her country, as a fit subject for her gushing sympathies. That she is as pure as an Angel—as virtuous as Phebe—as chaste as Diana—and immaculate of every thing sensual, her Phrenology clearly indicates; and those who accuse her of any such motives, only proclaim their own sensuality. That religionists should accuse such a woman of sectarian motives, is the most convincing proof of their own infidelity of every thing virtuous and good.

Her affections, also, seem very large, by the head from the ear backward, whilst Amativeness is small. Phrenologically speaking, she is too perfect a woman for this earth, unless she can be engaged in alleviating human suffering.

CRIMINAL LEGISLATION AND PRISON DISCIPLINE.

BY GEORGE COMBE.—CHAPTER III.

Inquiry should be made into the causes of crime—Causes of the differences in talents and dispositions between different individuals, looked for in the brain and nervous system—Want of means of mathematical measurements of brain—Monsieur Quetelet, on the recurrence of crime, quoted—Proposal by Sir George S. Mackenzie to Lord Glenelg, Home Secretary, to examine the cerebral configuration of criminals, in order to classify them.

On one occasion, when the laboring classes in Glasgow were reduced to actual destitution by a commercial crisis, five or six young men, on a winter evening, knocked at the gate of Glasgow Bridewell, and asked to see the governor. They were admitted, and Mr. Brebner appeared in the yard. They informed him that some years previously they had been prisoners under his charge; that on their liberation he had found employment for them; that they had acted virtuously ever since; but that now they were destitute of employment, of food, and of shelter; and that unless he would take them in as voluntary prisoners, they should be forced to steal, and be sent to him by the law. To test their sincerity, he said that he must lock them up each in a separate cell, and treat them in every respect like convicts. They answered that they were prepared for this; and he took them in and treated them accordingly. He laid the case before the magistrates, who consulted the law officers of the crown, and their decision was that he could not legally apply the prison funds to their maintenance. They were consequently thrust out; but not before, by appeals to the masters of the few works still in operation in Glasgow, he obtained employment for them. This was not an example of idle and profligate persons, preferring the comforts of a prison to the toils of honest industry; but of young men so thoroughly reformed that they were most anxious for work, and, not finding the opportunity of procuring it, preferred the painful discipline of a Bridewell to a fresh breach of the law, and to death by starvation.

These facts throw light on the consequences of the disregard which prevails in our criminal legislation of every consideration except the two points—Who committed the crime? and What is its magnitude? If we had proposed to sentence the boy who picked a pocket of a handkerchief to two years', instead of fourteen days' imprisonment in a house of correction, the extravagance of the infliction in proportion to the crime would have so startled the public mind that it would have raised the cry of cruelty and injustice, and the culprit would have become an object of general sympathy. Nevertheless, if we look at the natural, and therefore the irreversible relation of cause and effect, the sentence to fourteen days' imprisonment for a first offence, when traced to its full consequences, proves actually more severe than a sentence for the same crime to two years' confinement. The short sentence serves to break down the offender's dread of the law, and to initiate him into the mysteries of a jail. He goes forth with a ruined character, and without having acquired one virtuous principle or habit. According to Mr. Brebner's experience, he is enlisted for life into the corps of professional criminals, he renews his offences, and perseveres, until ultimately he arrives at transportation or the gallows. On the other hand, a sentence for two years, for the first offence, would, according to the same experience, have probably led to his reformation and restoration to society, with acquired ability to act a virtuous part through life.

We have selected these examples from a remote, but perfectly authentic record, because the lesson they teach has never been appreciated. During the whole period between 1825 and 1853, we have proceeded in the old course, and the old effects have followed. Our punishments have hardened young offenders, and trained them systematically to transportation or the gibbet. The abolition of transportation gives us a fresh motive for reflection; and perhaps the annoyance that may be felt from the shoals of unreformed criminals who will shortly be let loose upon society, may at length dispose us to consider the relation of cause and effect in the production of crime, as well as in other departments of social interests.

Let us then proceed to inquire into the causes of crime: and first, Is there any peculiarity of mental constitution which predisposes certain individuals to criminal conduct? The solution of this question lies at the basis of all sound criminal legislation and prison discipline, and yet it has been, and continues to be *ignored* by almost every writer and legislator on the subject. Dugald Stewart says: "It is not merely as a subject of speculative curiosity that the principles of the human mind deserve a careful examination. The advantages to be expected from a successful analysis of it are various; and some of them of such importance as to render it astonishing, that, amidst all the success with which the subordinate sciences have been cultivated, this, which comprehends the principles of all of them, should be still suffered to remain in its infancy." "Education," he continues, "never can be systematically directed to its proper objects till we have obtained, not only an accurate analysis of the general principles of our nature, and an account of the most important laws which regulate their operation, but an *explanation of the various modifications and combinations of those principles which produce that diversity of talent, genius, and character, we observe among men.*" "There is," adds he, "a science of legislation which the details of office and the intrigues of popular assemblies will never communicate,—a science of which the principles must

be sought for in the constitution of human nature, and in the general laws which regulate the course of human affairs."

If the external circumstances and natural qualities were, in every respect, the same in those who become criminals as they are in legislators, judges, and magistrates, crime should long ere this have been reduced to a *minimum*; for the terrors of the law do operate so powerfully on men of the middle and upper classes, that very few of them appear at the bar of criminal justice. That the external circumstances are not the *sole* cause of their exemption, is certain, because occasionally some members of the upper classes do become criminal; while there are millions of persons who have never stood at the bar of a criminal court, and yet have passed their lives in circumstances precisely similar to those which surrounded others who have been there arraigned. These facts indicate that there are natural peculiarities in some individuals which predispose them to crime. Yet it is more than fifty years since Dugald Stewart published the sentences before cited; and although he devoted his best talents to supplying the defect he pointed out, here we are, apparently not advanced one step towards a solution of the problem—What are the causes of the acknowledged differences between the natural talents and dispositions of different individuals?—causes, an insight into which might probably enable us to comprehend the real nature and condition of the minds of our offending brethren. Men have tried to solve this problem without considering the influence of the organism on the mental powers and dispositions; and, in our judgment, this grand oversight is the cause of so remarkable a failure. There is no lack of authority to support us in ascribing the greatest importance to that influence. Many years ago a distinguished physician (Dr. Conolly) wrote: "All this superiority (of man over the brutes), all those faculties which elevate and dignify him, this reasoning power, this moral sense, these capacities of happiness, these high aspiring hopes, are *felt*, and *enjoyed*, and *manifested*, by means of the nervous system. Its injury weakens, its imperfection limits, its destruction (humanely speaking) ends them." We believe that few physiologists of eminence will now hesitate to subscribe implicitly to this opinion. But most of the cultivators of the exact sciences have stopped short at this admission, and refused to pursue the inquiry into the relations between the mental qualities of individuals, and the size of the different portions of their brains. They object that no method has yet been discovered by means of which the size of the different parts may be mathematically measured, and that without this precision all our observations must be worthless. Some of them have resorted to comparative anatomy for light; but have obtained none, in regard to the relation between the moral and intellectual powers, on which self-control depends, and particular parts of the brain. What is the cause of their failure? *Ex nihilo nihil fit.* If we ask them: Do you know the mental functions performed by the different parts of the hemispheres of the brain in the lower animals? The answer must be "No." Are you acquainted with the functions of those parts in man? Again they must reply in the negative, if they deny Gall's discoveries. What knowledge, then, can we expect to derive from comparing two objects, both of which are equally unknown to us? The functions of the different parts of the brain must be ascertained by observations made on individuals of the same genus, before such comparisons can be profitably made, with a view to gaining additional light on the functions. Men of science may compare the *structure* of the nervous system in man and animals; but structure, *per se*, never reveals vital functions. The form and structure of the spleen have been investigated for two thousand years; yet its functions are still obscure; and, according to scientific authorities, the brain stands in the same predicament. They justly boast of their knowledge of its anatomy, which they learned from Dr. Gall, but they deny the functions which he ascribed to its different parts. Do they not perceive that in doing so they confess the inadequacy of a knowledge of cerebral structure, *per se*, to throw light on the functions performed by it?

But the want of a mathematical method of inquiry† does not close the way to all ascertainment of truth in this department of knowledge. The size of no living organ can be measured mathematically; yet physiologists speak of large and small bones, large and small muscles, large and small lungs, and so forth, and they found the most important practical prescriptions involving health and life on their knowledge of the absolute and relative sizes of these different organs: but how do they acquire it? Simply by using their hands, eyes, and intellects in *estimating* the size of each. The brain forms no exception to this rule. After due instruction and practice we may, by direct observation, become as able to form a notion of the size and proportions of an average head as of an average nose or chin. By pursuing the same process we may learn to *estimate* with more or less exactness, the size of the forehead, the coronal region, and the base of the brain; and, by increased skill and attention, to distinguish the size of particular portions of those regions. If we compare the size of these parts, when very great or very small, with the mental manifestations, we shall ascertain the special faculties connected with the special parts, and also

* Stewart's "Elements," part ii. § 1, 2, "On the Utility of the Philosophy of the Human Mind."

† Various attempts have been made to measure the contents of the skull mathematically. See the Appendix to Morton's *Crania Americana*; "Contributions to the Mathematics of Phrenology," by James Straton; "On the Importance to the Archaeologist and Ethnologist of an accurate mode of Measuring Human Crania, and of recording the results: with the description of a new Craniometer," by John Gratian, member of council of the Natural History and Philosophical Society, Belfast. The cubic contents of the interior of the skull may be discovered by these methods, but not the size of the different cerebral organs; for mathematically exact boundaries of these have not been discovered.

the influence of the size on the power of manifestation. By this means we may arrive at a practically useful, although not a mathematically exact, physiology of the brain.

We take our stand on the proposition, that it is through differences in the size and condition of the brain and its separate parts, that the differences in the natural dispositions and talents of different individuals arise; and that in extreme cases—the *instantiæ ostentivæ* of Bacon—the differences both in cerebral development and mental qualities are recognizable by trained observers for many valuable practical purposes. We emphatically repeat, that it is by observing cases in which single organs are extremely large, or extremely small, that the functions of the parts can be proved. The innumerable difficulties and blunders reported against Phrenologists, occur chiefly in cases of equal balance among the organs, in which instances the real phrenological conclusion is that none of the faculties is predominantly powerful. Our conviction is, that until, through the principles of physiology, the peculiar qualities of the mind which predispose to crime, shall be ascertained, and until the physical constitution of the convict shall be recognized as the principal consideration in determining his treatment, society will not have reached the commencement of a rational, self-consistent, and successful scheme of prison discipline.

If we compare the tables presented in the annual reports of the Registrar-General in England, a striking coincidence will appear in the numbers of births, marriages, and deaths, occurring, in similar circumstances, in the different districts of the kingdom, within each year. It is almost certain that in England and Wales, of 1,000 persons between the ages of 20 and 30, living on the first day of January in any one year, ten will die before the first day of January in the next year. These events obviously take place from causes that act in a regulated, and not in a fortuitous or capricious manner. In a letter by William Farr, Esq., to the Registrar-General, printed in the twelfth annual report, we are informed that "it may be broadly stated that 27 in 1,000 men of the population, of the age of 20 and under 60, are suffering from one kind of disease or other; that several of the diseases are of long duration, that others are recurrent, and that some are hereditary,"—p. 8. If it be asked: How shall we discover the causes of these diseases? How learn to shorten the duration of those that are long, prevent the reinvasion of the recurrent, and, if possible, check the descent of those that are hereditary?—the only rational answer that can be given is: By studying the structure and functions of the human organism, and the laws to which its action has been subjected. But, a similar uniformity in similar circumstances is found to prevail in the recurrence of crimes. Statistical inquiries into human conduct present the same striking indications of uniformity in results, as do inquiries into the prevalence of disease and the endurance of life. M. Quetelet furnishes the following table relative to crime in France:

Years.	Accused and brought personally before the tribunals.	Condemned.	Number of inhabitants for each person accused.	Number condemned out of each 100 accused.	Accused of crime.		Proportion between these classes.
					Against the person.	Against property.	
1826	6938	4343	4457	62	1907	5081	2.7
1827	6929	4236	4593	61	1911	5018	2.6
1828	7396	4551	4307	61	1344	5552	3.0
1829	7373	4475	4321	61	1791	5532	3.1
Total	28636	17610	4463	61	7453	21233	

"Thus," says M. Quetelet, "although we do not yet possess the statistical returns for 1830, it is highly probable that we shall find, for that year also, one person accused out of every 4,463 inhabitants, and 61 condemned out of each 100 accused." We are not in possession of the later returns for France; but an instructive light is thrown on the same subject by a return to the House of Commons, dated 22d May, 1846. It shows the number of persons committed for each of seventeen different denominations of offences, including robbery, house-breaking, arson, forgery, and rape, which were capital in 1830, but for which the punishment of death was afterwards abolished by statute, and for which it had not been inflicted for five years previous to the report. The return includes two periods of five years each, the one before and the other after the last execution for each offence. The result is the following:—During the five years ending with the last year of an execution, there were committed, for the crimes enumerated, 7,276 persons, of whom 196 were executed. During the five years immediately following the last execution, there were committed for the same offences, 7,120. Does not this show that these crimes arose from causes in themselves permanent, and which punishment does not remove? While the aggregate of offences in each period of five years is so nearly the same as to indicate the existence of similar causes acting in both periods, the only variation testifies against capital punishment as a preventive of crime, for there were fewer committals after it was abolished than when it continued to be inflicted.

"The possibility," says M. Quetelet, "of assigning beforehand the number of the accused and condemned which should occur in a country, is calculated to lead to serious reflections, since it involves the fate of several thousands of human beings, who are impelled, as it were, by an irresistible necessity, to the bars of the tribunals, and towards the sentences of condemnation which there await them. These conclusions flow directly from the principle, already so often stated in this work, that effects are in proportion to their causes, and that the effects remain the same, if the causes

which have produced them do not vary."* In the efforts made in our own country to discover the causes that impel individuals to the bars of our criminal tribunals, we have disregarded the influence of their organism on their talents, dispositions, and understanding. When so many of the other phenomena of life are positively ascertained to depend on the state of the organism, why should it appear incredible that the same influence may extend also to the causes of crime? Lord Palmerston, in an admirable letter, dated 19th October, 1853, addressed to the Presbytery of Edinburgh, on the subject of instituting a Fast-day, to avert the cholera, says:—"The Maker of the universe has established certain laws of nature for the planet in which we live, and the weal or woe of mankind depends upon the observance or neglect of those laws." Will his Lordship, in whose department, as Home Secretary, the arrangement of Prison Discipline lies, condescend to inquire whether, in this world, one of these laws does not make human talents and dispositions depend mainly on the size and condition of the different portions of the brain? In the year 1836, an earnest representation that this is actually the case, was presented by the late Sir George Stewart Mackenzie, Bart., to Lord Glenelg, then Secretary for the Colonies, accompanied by a request that he would take measures for applying the physiology of the brain in the selection of convicts to be sent to New South Wales, in order to avoid placing men of incorrigibly vicious and dangerous dispositions in remote establishments there, in which circumstances they endangered the lives and property of the settlers. Sir George was led to make the appeal in consequence of representations sent home to him, from Australia, by his sons, of the cruel injuries inflicted by individuals of that class, whose heads bore striking indications of their dispositions, on agricultural colonists, who had taken them as servants from the Government.

The object of the representation,† in Sir George's own words, was to show that "independently of rank, education, or wealth, men differ from each other very widely in the amount and kind of their intellectual power, in moral feeling, and in their tendencies to indulge their propensities;" that these diversities are "the effects of differences in their organization;" that these differences are externally discernible, and that "hence we have the means of estimating, with something like precision, the actual and natural characters of convicts (as of all human beings), so that we may at once determine the means best adapted for their reformation, or discover their incapacity for improvement, and their being proper subjects of continued restraint, in order to prevent their further injuring society. It is this," continues Sir George, "that for the sake of the future prosperity of the Australian colonies, and the security and peace of the settlers, and also for the sake of exalting them in the scale of morality, I wish your Lordship to put to the test of experiment, for your own satisfaction, and to enable you to classify the convicts, and to keep the most atrocious in restraint at home, sending to New South Wales only the better disposed among them."

To protect the Colonial Secretary from the ridicule to which compliance with this request might have been thought at that time to expose him, and also to show that the suggestion was rational, Sir George not only referred Lord Glenelg to recorded cases in which this discrimination had been successfully made, but presented to him letters from upwards of forty individuals, of known talents and respectability, certifying to him their conviction that it was equally practicable and useful. To obtain this evidence, Sir George addressed circulars to the gentlemen alluded to, desiring to know whether it was their opinion and belief that "the natural dispositions are indicated by the form and size of the brain, to such an extent as to render it quite possible, during life, to distinguish men of desperate and dangerous tendencies from those of good dispositions." This question is answered in the affirmative, with more or less of detail, and specification of experience, by many of the first physicians of Great Britain. The Archbishop of Dublin (Dr. Whately), says, "I am fully convinced that the proposed phrenological experiment of Sir G. Mackenzie, Bart., is amply entitled to a fair trial." The letter of Mr. Brebner, Governor of Glasgow Bridewell, is as follows:—"About two thousand persons pass through this establishment yearly, and I have had the charge of it for upwards of twenty-five years. During that period, and long before I heard any thing of Phrenology, I was often struck with the extraordinary shape of the heads of most of the criminals. When Dr. Spurzheim visited this city, I attended his lectures; and although I do not yet pretend to have any thing like phrenological knowledge, I have no hesitation in saying that the most notoriously bad characters have a conformation of head very different from those of the common run of mankind. I may be allowed to add, that Dr. Spurzheim, Mr. Combe, and many others, professing and believing in the science, who have visited this prison, have described the characters and told the leading propensities of the inmates in a very remarkable manner." It may be added that the collections of crania and casts in the Phrenological Museums, enable any inquirer to satisfy himself, by ocular demonstration, of the truth of the facts certified by Sir George Mackenzie's correspondents. We must here, however, put in a caveat: we do not propose to determine the dispositions and capacities of convicts by their heads alone, but to supplement the indications thus furnished, from sources of knowledge to be subsequently mentioned.

No attention was paid to the representation, but something was done with a view to check this evil.

* Sur l'homme, &c., tome II., p. 168.

† A copy of the Representation and of the documents which accompanied it, is printed in the Appendix No. V. to "A System of Phrenology," by George Combe. Vol. II. 5th edition, 1853.

THE RACES.

BY THEODORE PARKER.

We copy the following report of a capital lecture on the races of mankind, from the *Cincinnati Columbian*.

He commenced his remarks by stating that his subject was the character and relations of the Anglo-Saxon tribe.

Men of all lands have one common nature. Philosophers divide them into five races, but the location of each is not positively determined. Humanity is one, as the hand is one, but the sub-varieties of men are as distinct as the fingers on the hand. The races at their centre are distinct, but their circumference not clearly defined.

Each continent has its typical color. Thus Africa has black people, black monkeys and black elephants; America has red men and red animals; Asia has yellow men and yellow horses; Europe has white men, white horses and other white animals. These may have been created in the order here named, but there is no proof of this yet known. The distinctions of race do not constitute humanity, which underlies the whole. The Caucasian is the strongest race. It is devoted to progress. Its men visit all other countries. Its men are rarely slaves, and generally masters. All constitutional republics and constitutional monarchies are of the Caucasian race. The other races have never got beyond despotic governments, except in the case of the Hungarians.

The Caucasian race has furnished nearly all law and all learning, poetry and art. Nearly all the great leaders of religion, as Moses, Isaac, Mohammed, and others, are Caucasian. Three-fourths of all the iron and seven-eighths of the shipping of the world are in its hands.

The Caucasian race is composed of two great families. The first the people of further Asia, the other the Indo-Germanic branch. Omitting the Asiatic and the Asiatic portion of the Indo-Germanic family, the European portion has five principal stocks—Ibero-Basques, Italo-Greeks, Celts, Teutons and Slavics. There may have been others which have been lost in the lapse of time.

The lecturer here described the geographical boundaries of each of these, alluding to the people of the United States as a bud of great promise from the European Caucasian stock. Going back to two thousand years ago, when these families stood nearly upon an equality, he showed their relative position and character.

Dropping the others, he then directed attention to the Teutons, which, with large brain and spirit of progress, have certain peculiar features. One of these is their aggressive character and their extermination of inferior races. Rising in the centre of Europe, they pass through the continent westward and southward, invading, subduing and exterminating the tribes in their path.

A second feature of their race was their democracy. Even in barbarism, they were not in favor of either political or religious despotism. Formerly the Germans were Arians, and this day they are Protestants.

The third great characteristic is federation. They are, more than any other race, disposed to form unions for specific companies, or unite together to secure unity of action, and at the same time preserve their individual liberty. The Celtic race has never possessed this faculty strongly.

The 39,000,000 of France have a single ruler to prescribe all social matters, but forty or fifty millions of the Germans must have forty or fifty different states.

The Teutons, the Basques of Spain and the Celts of Scotland and Ireland, are nearly pure. Some of the other families are much mixed. The Slavics are eighty millions strong, and cover a large space. The Teutons of the west and south have always been the enemies of the Slavics, with whom they have never formed a permanent alliance. No mixed language has ever arisen between them. Of Teutons, there

are three families—the Goths, the Scandinavians, and the Germans. Of these the two first have gone out of existence. The German is the most valuable stock in the world.

The Italo-Greek and Celtic families are decaying, and can not again have their nationality restored. Even France has touched her zenith, and her star is now slowly and magnificently descending, just as Byzantium did, amid art and learning, sink into oblivion.

The Slavic race has great power of development. Her nobles have more brain than the others of Europe. They are in the rough, but she is advancing, and though I have no sympathy with her or the despot who now rules, I think it is clear that a magnificent destiny is before her.

The Teuton stock is that which has made all improvements in arts and science. This has developed the telegraph and the steam engine, and all other modes of physical improvement. All progress in religion has been in the Germanic branch of the Teutonic stock. No Celtic tribe is Protestant, but wherever Germans are there are Protestants. All leading progress in theology, in literature, poetry and art, is made by the Germanic race. The Celtic race in France has not been idle, but it has had the preponderance in war, not in art, theology or mind. All military terms are from the French. The great leaders of peace are of Teutonic stock—the leaders of war are Celts.

The Teutons are of four subdivisions. We first hear of the Saxons in 141, A. D., in Holstein. They united with the Angles, in 400, A. D., and were called Anglo-Saxons. They began aggressive wars, and finally went to England and conquered it. When they became Christians, this developed, but did not change the nature of the race. When, in the tenth century, the Danes invaded and conquered a large portion of England, they mixed with the Anglo-Saxons and became Danish Anglo-Saxons. This gave the race a new love for war. The Danes were filibusters by nature. When the Norman branch of the Teutonic stock went, in 1060, to England and conquered it, and then became amalgamated with the other inhabitants, a new element of character was added.

We have now come to the Norman Danish Anglo-Saxon, which we briefly designate as the Anglo-Saxon. This race has for its leading characteristic aggressive thirst for land. This race holds possession of large portions of the world—Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and the Pacific Islands. No other tribe of men is so widely spread. They have gone down deeper in mines, ascended higher, or spread further than any other. Not three hundred years ago there were less than three millions of this race—now there are forty millions. Then they dwelt on less ground than the State of Virginia, now they hold possession of one-sixth of the world, and rule one hundred and eighty millions of other races. The American branch of this family is going on exploring, grasping and filibustering to get Cuba and the Sandwich Islands, and hoping to re-annex the rest of the world.

In England the same Anglo stock exterminates the Saxons—and in this country they exterminate the Indians. Soon the whole Indian race will be exterminated. The Anglo-Saxon race is not cruel, but coolly shoots down the opposing race. The Anglo-Saxon is the most exclusive of the Teutonic family. While other tribes marry with savages, the Anglo-Saxon will not. The Anglo-Saxon is in his own tribe a monogamist, but with other inferior tribes a polygamist; and the children of mixed marriages are not recognized as lawful children. Even in the grave the proud Anglo-Saxon refuses to have his dust mingled with that of the black or the mulatto.

The Anglo-Saxon has more love of freedom than any other race. In England and this country alone are there free constitutional assemblies. The Anglo-Saxon is a lover of freedom both in politics and in religion.

It has produced more sects than all other tribes, thus recognizing individual liberty. In

France you see no individual fences; in England each man's little farm is hedged in from his neighbor's. Anglo-Saxons also guard all their rights by forms of law. He is orderly, not tricky or suspicious, nor prone to assassination. In Rome assassination is frequent, but in England it is not known. Even in the wildest violence the Anglo-Saxon requires a trial orderly gone through, even though it be a trial by Judge Lynch. The Frenchman loves equality, but cares little for liberty, and quietly submits to a despotism; the Anglo-Saxon loves liberty, but wants no equal. In England the aristocracy are the richest and most learned in the world, and the peasantry are the most abject. One nobleman in England advertises for proposals to build four thousand first-class houses on his estate, another owns a mile square on the centre of London street; one man can drive from sea to sea without clearing his own estate; and lastly, one can turn out three thousand householders, who are his tenants. Yet besides these every twelfth person is a pauper, and they are wretched, more abject and degraded than even the wild natives of Australia.

In this country also we have much wealth, but every seventh person is a slave, and in many of the States it is a felony to teach a slave to spell even the word God. The Anglo-Saxons only form societies, uniting together for specific purposes, moral, benevolent or otherwise. The Anglo-Saxon is eminently practical. He is a desperate fighter, but is ready to give over when he finds it won't pay. The race has fought for liberty, religion or gain, but never for glory. The Frenchman, even in time of peace, is half a soldier. The Anglo-Saxon alone has the word comfort in his language. He is fond of work, and since his progress is based on industry, his is the richest tribe in the world. The Anglo-Saxon takes to outside science, depending on facts, but he lacks ideality, and hence is not prone to inside science, as metaphysics, nor is he a lover of beauty in the abstract.

The Anglo-Saxon statesman is a keen observer of facts, but knows and cares little for abstract truth or for genuine principles. The Anglo-Saxon has immense practical power, but little ideality. The Anglo-Saxon is more moral than pious. He observes forms, but is not devout. He formerly would not believe in the soul's immortality, unless he could see a ghost, and now scarce will believe unless he can hear one.

The Anglo-Saxon has a great future before him, with a magnificent horizon. Below other races in ideality, in deep thought, in fancy and in imagination, it is destined to a great work in the world.

Its work will be, first, to furnish a physical base for progression; second, the spread of intellectual light; and third, establish throughout the world free institutions. The old tree of English liberty spreads its branches over the world, and these, like those of the Banyan tree, take root and form independent trees. Thus we shall see a Canadian republic and an Australian republic. The branch located here has taken wide and deep root, and will yet adorn and bless this continent. It depends on us to cultivate the virtues and repress the vices of this glorious stock.

MULATTOES.—Of mulattoes, Dr. Mott offers the following as a summary of his conclusions:

1. That mulattoes are the shortest-lived of any class of the human race.
2. That mulattoes are intermediate in intelligence between the blacks and the whites.
3. That they are less capable of undergoing fatigue and hardship than either the blacks or whites.
4. That mulatto women are peculiarly delicate, and subject to a variety of chronic diseases. That they are bad breeders, bad nurses, liable to abortions, and that their children generally die young.
5. That when mulattoes intermarry, they are less prolific than when crossed on the parent stock.
6. That when a negro man married a white woman, the offspring partook more largely of the negro type, than when the reverse connection had effect.
7. That mulattoes, like negroes, although unacclimated, enjoy extraordinary exemption from yellow-fever when brought to Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, or New-Orleans.

—From *Life Illustrated*.

THE INDUCTIVE METHOD, APPLIED TO THE STUDY OF THE SCIENCES IN SCHOOLS.

BY D. GREEN.

IN teaching the sciences, two things ought to be kept in view, viz., to teach them in such a way that the learner shall *acquire* knowledge, and *retain* it. The first of these objects will be attained by an observance of the laws of the *understanding*, and the second by attention to the laws of *memory*.

There are two principal methods by which general knowledge can be acquired, namely, *testimony*, and *induction*, or reasoning from facts. It may, however, be proper to enumerate a third method, which consists in a union of both the others, and by which, probably, most of our knowledge is commonly acquired.

In a former article [see the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for August] we have considered the advantages of the practical method of acquiring knowledge over mere book-study; and we propose now to inquire into the merits of the inductive method, considered in its application to the purposes of school-instruction. Strictly speaking, these two methods constitute in reality but one. The true inductive process, in its most appropriate sense, consists in legitimate reasoning from facts personally observed. The truly *inductive* method of study includes the *practical*. These two methods, in their united character, embody, if we mistake not, the essence of a great reform—indeed, of the *leading* necessary reform in modern systems of education.

The inductive and practical methods of study are much more favorable, both to the acquisition of knowledge and to memory, than the testimonial. The understanding is more thoroughly reached, the learner is brought into personal communication with the subject of his study, and is hence made better acquainted with them than when holding intercourse with them through a medium. He is likewise presented with a view of things in their real connection, and is familiar with the reasoning by which the truth of his conclusions is established.

The principal laws of memory are attention, association, and repetition. The first two of these, as well as memory itself, were by the schoolmen regarded as original and independent faculties of the mind, but, in the light of a more rational philosophy, they are now considered to be merely modes of action common to all the faculties. By calling these the laws of memory, we only mean to state in brief, that in order to retain our knowledge well, these are essential, strict, and exclusive attention, correct association, and frequent repetition.

It is obvious how much better adapted is the inductive method of study than the testimonial, to awaken and fix the attention of the student, and especially when the facts which form the basis of his knowledge are observed by himself, personally. An impression is thus made on his mind through the medium of sense, far exceeding what can be produced by a mere verbal description, and this vivid impression is the guaranty of that degree of attention which is necessary to the correctness of his reasonings.

The principles of association most favorable to a retentive memory, are the more essential and permanent relations of things, as those of *cause* and *effect*. Knowledge associated on other principles, as the more transient and incidental relations of *contiguity* or *analogy*, is likely soon to be forgotten. Now, it is evident that knowledge acquired by induction will almost of necessity be associated in the mind on the first-named principles, while that derived from testimony will be liable to be associated in the latter way.

It is a curious fact, and one of great practical importance, that the *order in which knowledge is best remembered is just the reverse of that in which it is naturally acquired*. The latter method

is the inductive and analytical,—proceeding from particular to general; while the order most favorable to memory is the deductive and synthetic,—laying up first the general principles, and employing them in recalling particular facts,—proceeding from cause to effect. Knowledge acquired in the former way should be—and is naturally—classified in the latter.

The inductive method of studying nature, which was shown by Bacon to be the only true method, and the adoption of which by Newton and his followers led to the reformation of Philosophy, remains to be applied to the study of the sciences in schools. It is capable of just as successful an application in this field as in the extension of the boundaries of science, and there is quite as much need of its adoption in the one case as in the other.

For, what is the teaching of Nature on this subject? The wants of our race, in its unlearned, infantile state, are the same in all ages of the world. But in the infancy of knowledge, man was led by the instincts of his nature to collect and arrange facts, and thus to build up for himself, and for the benefit of his most distant posterity, a tower of learning, in the only way possible for him, namely, by the slow process of patient observation and induction. Now, each one for himself must pursue, in principle, the same path. The constitution of the mind remains the same; there is no improvement on the natural process,—no royal road, no labor-saving way by which knowledge can be poured into our minds as through a funnel, as would seem to be contemplated in some of our modern improvements in education.

This is not saying, however, that the inquirer in our day must follow the same path that was actually pursued in the original development of the sciences. The labors of our predecessors are not so lost to us as to require this, otherwise the life of man would be too short to attain to any thing like a general acquaintance with science, and, indeed, science itself could make no advance beyond a single generation. We mean only to say, that in making that direction of the studies of the learner which is the province of the educator, the same path of analytic induction should be followed, which is the prompting of Nature in the first attempts towards the formation of a science.

Unfortunately, the methods of study in vogue at the present day are just the reverse of these. We open our eyes around us, and we witness the unaccountable phenomenon of schools and colleges in which are inculcated the great superiority of the Baconian logic as a method of studying Nature, while at the same time their teachers are laboring to instil the principles of science into the youthful mind in conformity with the antiquated method of Aristotle, which in theory they condemn and repudiate. Here, for once, Consistency forgets herself, and, in the very midst of their high laudations of the inductive logic, their practice gives the lie to their theory, as they are found imparting their instructions in the sciences—perhaps even in logic itself—in an order and method the furthest possible removed from that which they so loudly approve and glorify. Occasionally you may meet with a text-book in which some attention is given to the inductive order, but they are rare exceptions. Here and there you may find a teacher who, in his oral instructions, inquires for the mode in which the mind *naturally* proceeds in its passage from the known to the unknown, and acts accordingly; but the majority prefer to pour out their knowledge in the deductive, synthetical order in which it is naturally—and very properly, too—classified in their own minds.

The fact that knowledge is best remembered when classified in an order the reverse of that in which it is best acquired, furnishes an explanation of some radical errors which are frequently fallen into, even by distinguished teachers. A man, after bestowing much attention and study upon a given subject, sits down to write a book,

His knowledge has been acquired by patient induction, and afterwards classified in his own mind—as Nature prompted—synthetically. He is intimately acquainted with the subject on which he writes, but, unfortunately, *unacquainted* with the natural progress of the mind in its search after truth; and under the mistaken impression that the way in which the knowledge is arranged in his mind is the “natural order,” he transfers his ideas to paper *in the same order*. Remembering that he obtained his knowledge by a slow and laborious process of generalization of isolated facts acquired in every conceivable way, he mentally congratulates his readers that they are to be spared all his trouble,—that they have only to read his book, and his knowledge becomes, forthwith, their own. A royal road is thus discovered,—thanks to the spirit of the age,—by which all who will may be transported to the fountain-head of knowledge, and drink to satisfaction, independently of Nature's slow and painful processes.

This, though a very common, is yet a very grave mistake, and one fraught with much mischief. His is, indeed, the natural order—for retaining, but not for acquiring. The readers of his book get some little knowledge, it is true, but not in the way he intended. Some they obtain inductively, by a partial inversion of his method,—an awkward way of learning, and one which tasks the student unnecessarily. Still more they take for granted on his assertion, and thus receive by way of testimony. All they get which is of any account, comes by one or other of these two methods. What they do not acquire by induction, they receive on testimony. Any attempt to communicate knowledge synthetically, is an attempt to force it into the mind by a road which Nature never opened, and ever is, and must be, unsuccessful.

Perhaps it may seem extravagant to assert that no knowledge can be acquired by synthetic deduction. In contradiction of this we shall be reminded of the geometry of the ancients, as a notable instance of synthetical reasoning, and which, in its methods, was brought so near to perfection by them that it has come down to us in nearly the same form in which they left it, and has been regarded by many as almost unimprovable. The great superiority of this method might also be strongly argued from the fact that this same synthetic geometry has been found unrivalled by any other study as a discipline for the mind, and has been recommended by all educators, from ancient down to modern times, as a model of reasoning more suitable than any other to serve either as a standard for the logician, or as an example from which the unskilful may learn the art of argumentation. All this, however, may be safely granted. It derogates nothing from our view. Because one can put together the two premises of a syllogism, and from them draw the conclusion, it does not follow that he has learned any thing by the process, which he did not know before. All deductive reasoning may be ultimately resolved into syllogisms, and it was remarked by Dr. Campbell (and the remark is obvious and unanswerable), that there is some radical defect in a syllogism which is not obnoxious to the charge of begging the question.

As to geometry, as a means of mental discipline, if, in the unnatural way in which it is commonly presented to the mind, it stands unrivalled for this purpose, how unspeakably might its capabilities in this respect be increased, were it to be presented in the order which, in the physical sciences it is regarded, so far as original investigation is concerned, as the only true method. If to study and ponder a train of propositions arranged by other hands, strengthens and improves so wonderfully the intellectual powers, what should we witness if the student were to be furnished with the rough materials of the superstructure—the elementary ideas of the science, from which he should be assisted in establishing by inductive analytical reasoning, its remoter truths, and finally be allowed to arrange and combine them for himself into that sublime system, the

very contemplation of which is unapproached by any other known method of improving the reasoning power in man? The answer to this question must be awaited in the practical realizations of a more enlightened age.

HINTS TO EMIGRANTS.

A LETTER TO WORKING PEOPLE WHO PROPOSE GOING WEST.

BY A CO-WORKER.

PART SECOND.

SHOULD you go West, no doubt you would have domestic animals around you, but keep as few as possible, and keep an equal number of each sex, two and two, as God or nature made them, and evidently designed they should remain so; for, in any way interfering with this law, produces discord and disease. See the terrible fightings and diseases among horned cattle, horses, hogs, dogs, cats, and even fowls. Hydrophobia, too, that most terrible of all diseases, is, no doubt, caused by this very interference with animal instinct. We are very much shocked at the idea of the unnatural, abominable, and pernicious practice of polygamy, when applied to human beings, and well we might be; then, in mercy's name, do not let us force it upon the poor brutes; for like causes produce like effects; and we can not violate a single law of nature and escape the penalty attached to it. And whatever number of animals you have around you, see that they are well supplied with their natural food, particularly in winter; for, singular as it may seem, I have seen a hundred-fold more starvation on the prairies of the West than I ever did East or any where else, as incredible as it may seem, right where any amount of hay could have been cut from June till October, for nothing. Do you ask why this is so? It arises partly from what I have before stated—trying to do too much—and from various other causes: one is the long pleasant falls. Persons that have been in the country but a short time think that the winter will be short, and the spring open early; but, as a general rule, you must supply an abundance of food for your stock till the first of May. I know there is a great deal of pleasant weather through the winter, but the frost has killed every green thing, which makes it necessary to feed your cattle regularly. I was on the point of saying, another reason why there was so much starvation and suffering among brutes, was shiftlessness on the part of their owners; but I fear I should give a wrong impression, as you know a more wide-awake, stirring set of people than those who go West, are difficult to find. Still, it must be admitted, that a great deal of time is spent to but little account, in hunting wild game, hunting for horses, cows, hogs, borrowing wagons, teams, farming implements, &c., &c. This one item of stock-hunting (horses, oxen, and cows) consumes a great amount of time, where they are permitted to roam free, over the prairies and through the forests; and I do think it a matter of economy that all who keep such animals should have a pasture for them or keep them up; and generally, too, they are a great annoyance, by breaking into fields in the fall, destroying grain, &c. And it does look somewhat like injustice to allow any stock to run at large. It is self-evident that every man should keep his own brutes on his own dominions. It certainly can not be right that you, a poor man, owning but a small place, and not being able, or willing (from principle) to keep brutes, should be compelled to build strong fences to keep those of your neighbors from running over and destroying your crops.

In building your house, see that you have south and north openings, especially the former, as, in the very hottest weather, all the breeze we get is from a southerly direction; and if your rooms have only east and west openings, you will sometimes find them insufferable on account

of heat. And unless your location is such that you can easily dig a drain, have no cellar under your house. I don't know that cellars are particularly unhealthy if dry, and kept in order, but where you can not have them so, you had better dispense with them, as you can make top ground cellars that will answer all purposes.

I would again urge upon the consideration of persons going West, the importance of settling permanently on one spot, as I have seen and experienced so fully the evil of change. I am well aware of many of the reasons why homes and business are changed so often in the West; but let me tell you from an experience of some twenty years there (and about as many moves), that those persons who have lived the most uniform life at one place, are the healthiest, wealthiest, and probably happiest people there. A few years' residence on one place (if one's own), with a reasonable amount of industry and economy, will build up a nice little home, with a great variety of comforts and conveniences that are not generally obtained in any other way, such as fruits, flowers, shrubbery, yards and walks; a nice little house just as you want it; a good large cistern of pure rain water, just at your back door, with a good tight curb to it. When the earth is tolerably dry, and not so sandy as to cave in while digging, you can plaster with cement right on to it; but in the first place you should arch over the top with good hard brick, leaving a central opening large enough to go in, of course; you should have the earth one or two feet thick over the top, so as to keep cool in summer, and away from frost in winter. Put your square spout down as slanting as you can through the side of your curb, and in that spout, before it enters the curb, a sliding gate or cut-off, with a hole just above it, so that you can turn off the water until your roof and gutters are well washed, or when your cistern is full, and then to keep out all vermin and insects. By thus constructing your cistern, and washing it out occasionally, a good, tight, well-fitting curb and cover, with simply a rope and clean bucket to draw with, you can have the best and handiest water that can be got with so little trouble and expense. Pump and filterers are not necessary. Still, where you can get good soft water in abundance, by digging twenty-five or thirty feet, you might dispense with a cistern; but on no other conditions would I do it, had I means to construct one.

I must once more caution you in regard to the prevention of sickness, for in prevention is your only safety. I shall not lie to you by telling you that such and such medicines will cure such and such diseases, for rest assured that there is nothing but nature can cure; and if you have not violated her laws beyond a certain point, listen to and follow her instinctive calls, and you will recover without medicine; but if beyond this point you have passed, all the medicine in the world can not save you. They may sometimes mitigate your sufferings; but even that is questionable; I know they not unfrequently add to them. Let your food be fruit and vegetable, to the extent that nature demands, uncompounded and uncooked if preferred, the better; but if you must use flesh, let it be the flesh of unrestrained animals—those that are wild, and procure their food independent of man. Work enough to produce what you consume, unless you choose to live upon the spontaneous fruits of the earth. Clothe yourself just sufficiently to keep comfortable. Bathe enough to satisfy nature, and keep clean all over. If in the unnatural habit of using tea, coffee, tobacco or liquor, abandon it by degrees, or, to use a common expression, "taper off," which you can most surely do if you will live as I have recommended. You know that these appetites are all acquired, and that when you first commenced this down-hill course, they were most of them disagreeable, and some of them really disgusting and sickening, and that it was a long time before you could use them to the extent you now do; but this you have now

attained by a regular progression. So, then, just reverse this course, and progress back to your purer life. Do you say you can't, and don't want to do it? Then I beg your pardon, you are not the one I am addressing.

I am aware that there are hundreds and thousands in and around the towns and cities now that would rejoice to secure that little home, but they have not the means to get it, and then get to it. I understand your condition very well: I know that flour is sixpence a pound, and every thing else in proportion; that coal is high, and rent higher; but if you can possibly live and pay these prices, you must be earning something. Now, for the sake of getting the only spot on God's earth where you can be independent, see if you can not economize a little; and in the first place lay aside all superfluities, especially in dress. Can not many, if not most of you, save nearly one-half in your clothing, and think just as well of yourselves? No matter what others think; a person who thinks well of himself, pleases the most important personage he has any thing to do with. I would willingly take the job of clothing the working people of New York at one-half of what it now costs, I think, and do it just as comfortably. Then, in the matter of food, if a thousand of you would club together, and buy at wholesale, you would save some twenty-five cents on the dollar, I suppose, as all these retailers are supported by you. But you say we must have fresh meat and milk. My friends, I do better without them, or just as well, I am sure; for we have not used a pound of fresh meat through the summer, in my family, I believe, and none of us have had either cholera, or dysentery, or fever.

It would cost so much to get out West. Not so very much, if you would go in the second-class cars, which you can do very comfortably and pleasantly by so many of you going together as to fill one car; and, no doubt, any railroad company would give you a comfortable and clean one, if you would fill it with passengers; and by going in company, you could save in many ways, such as moving baggage, procuring food, &c.; and then by locating together, much might be saved in fencing, and money might in a great measure be dispensed with, which, if the love of it is the "root of all evil," it is one of the roots you had better not transplant in a new country and a new home. Were I personally acquainted with you, no doubt you would ask me if I thought it would be for your interest to go West? and whether I thought you would like it? Now, the answering these questions is pretty difficult; but I will try and do it, by telling you what kind of persons I think are adapted to that country, and what are not. In the first place, those who are fond of farming on a large scale—who like to see the whole country covered with fields of grain and grass, who are fond of having or seeing great herds of cattle and hogs, and who desire to get up in the world in this way—get rich. Then there is another class who should go—"whose god is their belly"—whose heaven consists in having animal food, abundant and cheap; and another class who, by constant and unremitting toil, can but just live; those that have no home, renters, hirelings, &c. I have supposed that these three classes have but little idealism—a good comfortable home, with plenty to eat, being their chief end and aim.

There are a few persons who are not calculated for the West, and who would not be satisfied if they were to go there; they are of that class who have lived a quiet, rural life—who have not been compelled to bow to toil, like a beast of burden; who think much of their home, especially if that home is beautified by mountains, hills, dashing water-falls, and a great variety of fruit and evergreen trees and shrubbery; whose health is good, and who have no great ambition to accumulate property or money, and who have great fondness for variegated and romantic scenery.

To those persons who have a little home, where they can produce all, or most of their food, and are making a living with a fair amount of labor, are healthy and tolerably contented—I would say, stay where you are; “let well enough alone,” as, in going to a new country, you must encounter a thousand little evils, which you would otherwise escape; and in all probability you would not escape sickness, though you might not be very sick; still, I must tell you that it would be remarkable if, in the course of a few years, you did not have a bilious attack, or a “slight brash of the ague.” But if you are poor, and compelled to work for others, and desire a little more independence; somewhat ambitious—wishing to be your own master—and desire a good, fine farm, and have no great attachment to your eastern home, and are willing to encounter manfully the labors and trials incident to a new home in a new country—I would say go; there is no doubt but you will do well, especially if you will heed and follow the advice I have given you.

In a short time there will be an immense territory of the finest of farming land opened in various sections of the West by railroads, that has hitherto been thought to possess but little value on account of the scarcity of wood, distance from market, &c. I would advise those going West to look for locations along those roads, far out in the open prairie, as your prospect for health would be better than in the woods, or along the banks of creeks or rivers.

Should you wish to settle near the Mississippi River, or stop awhile and look around, you would find a good point for observation at Rock Island, and another at Keokuk. From the latter place you could conveniently examine a portion of three States, Iowa, Illinois and Missouri.

There may be hundreds of just as favorable points as the above, but being best acquainted with them, I should naturally call your attention to them, and can confidently say that I know of no better places, or where I would as soon settle in the West, as somewhere in their vicinity.

In this letter I have endeavored to give you the information I have got by experience; and though you may think but little of it now, should you go West, just take it along, as it is possible you might wish to look at it hereafter, as our opinions and views of things sometimes change.

In conclusion, I would say, this is not written for criticism; but it is merely a letter of a laboring man, and is designed only for such; and if understood, it is all the writer expects.

REFLECTION OF MIND.

MENTAL perfection should be the great aim of life. To this end should all our labors, struggles and prayers tend. In youth, in manhood, in age, we should seek to render more perfect our powers of mind. We are never too old, and but a few weeks too young for mental improvement. To perfect our minds we must contemplate perfect objects, both in the material and spiritual universe. We must dwell much upon these objects. We must appropriate their perfections to our own mental use; cherish, admire, love them. We must look for beautiful things, that images of beauty may throng our minds. We must cultivate amiable feelings, that harmony of soul may enrich the inward temple with the music of its numbers. We must strive for perfection of action, that in our daily walk the halo of angel-life may surround us. Deformity will not make us more perfect. Vice will not help us in our work. The artist never studies deformity to augment his treasures of beauty. The musician never makes discords and hearkens to them thereby to cultivate the sense of harmony and beauty in his soul. So in life, we should surround ourselves with the best objects. We should always seek the company of sweet thoughts, lovely objects, amiable feelings, pleasant words, good offices. These help to perfect

our minds. Our thoughts are the chisels which carve the statuary of their souls. They do it well or ill as they are right or wrong. Bad thoughts are enemies worse than all outward ones.

Dr. Channing says, “The perfection of mind is to have a propensity to seek agreeable and interesting objects, to have attention turn spontaneously to beauties of nature, excellences of human character—God’s perfections. A mind thus filled is always improving, always happy. A mind which turns to disagreeable things, party agitations, future uncertainties, &c., must be depraved. All objects may be viewed as expressions of goodness.”

G. S. W.

FRUIT TREES.

ALL agree, says a leading cultivator of fruit in Massachusetts, that the proper and only judicious method of preparing the soil for fruit trees, is, by sub-soiling or trenching the earth to the depth of eighteen inches or two feet, and that, during the process, the upper and lower soils, together with the appropriate manure, should be thoroughly incorporated; the cultivator who is not willing to take these preliminary measures, had better abandon the project of raising fruit trees, and save both his time and his money.

Downing states that the best compost for fruit trees is peat and ashes: five bushels of fresh, or ten bushels of leached ashes, and a wagon load of peat, containing lime, and potash, and phosphates.

Let this compost lie a fortnight. Add to every cart load two bushels air-slacked lime, for apple trees.

Add half bushel of ground bones, two bushels of leached ashes, or four or five pounds of potash dissolved in water for pear trees.

Add half a bushel of ashes, and a peck of salt for plum trees.

Add two bushels of leached ashes, for peach and cherry trees.

And a bushel of lime, a bushel of ashes, half bushel of plaster, for grape vines.

This compost may be put on two inches thick, and forked in, so as to cover the ground as far as the roots extend.

The proportions will vary according to the quantity of compost to be made.

By the analysis of Dr. Emmons, the ash of the apple tree contains more than one-half lime; so lime largely preponderates in the manure. The ash of the pear tree contains the largest amount of phosphate of lime, so bone-dust should preponderate in the manure.

GRAFTING THE LILAC ON THE ASH.—The *Maine Farmer* says, in answer to our queries respecting grafting the lilac on the ash, Mr. Morrill Stanley, of Winthrop, informs us that he tried the experiment by engrafting scions of the lilac bush upon a young ash in the usual way. They took well and grew luxuriantly, but were unfortunately broke out by a high wind, and thus destroyed.

CURRENTS GRAFTED ON THE MAPLE.—A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* says, that he transplanted into his door-yard a young, thrifty maple, and engrafted into it scions from a currant bush. They grew well, and when ripe looked very handsome. He says you must not graft until the sugar-water ceases to run.

FOOD FOR SHEEP.—A late writer of great intelligence on this subject says, “No farmer can feed either cattle or sheep profitably, without either ruta bagas, mangel wurtzel, carrots or parsnips. The experiments made in England and Scotland, in the last two years, have demonstrated this beyond all doubt.” The soil of our Western States is peculiarly well adapted for the growing of these roots; and wool will, doubtless, soon become one of their most extensive productions.

IOWA.

A LETTER from Lyons, Clinton Co., Iowa, says:—“This is a great country. The Mississippi valley, three thousand miles in length and one thousand in breadth, is now attracting the attention of the world. People from every state and nation are pouring into this, the fairest portion of our country, if not of the world, with a rapidity surpassing our most sanguine expectations. And this mingling of different temperaments and tones of mind, will, undoubtedly, tend to invigorate the race physically and strengthen it mentally. It is not improbable that the Caucasian and Anglo-Saxon races may yet appear in their zenith of intellectual greatness in this valley. It is strange that this beautiful country, possessing greater natural advantages than any other for supplying the wants of man, is, and probably will be, owned by the sons of poor men. Poverty compels them to come West; but if they have not sufficient funds to enter a few acres at a dollar and a quarter per acre, they can preempt one hundred and sixty acres for one year; and if, at the expiration of that time, they are unable to pay for the land, by giving good evidence of their improvement and intentions, they can get an extension at the land office for another year. The second year they are able to raise from seventy-five to one hundred bushels of corn to the acre, without the use of the hoe, from every acre broken up the previous year. The actual cost of raising corn, is about nine cents per bushel—and, for the last four or five years, it has sold at from twenty to thirty cents per bushel. The value of swine is increased by feeding them on corn, for the price of pork for the last three or four years has been from three to four cents per pound. Thus, in two years the poor man pays for his farm, and in five years has a respectable house, a fenced farm, a drove of sheep and young cattle, fowls and hogs by the hundred, and a matched span of horses dashing away on the prairie; in short, is *independent*. The farmer of this valley can be the nabob of the country. Professional men and bankers, in pressing times like these, must depend upon the agriculturist for the material aid. I know of no soil that will produce so much with such little expenditure as this. Nearly all of this valley is as rich as the cultivated gardens of the East. If the poor of New York city would only come West, and preempt government land, and go to work, they might have good homes of their own, and be as independent and more happy than the lily-fingered gentlemen of Broadway. If those who labor so devotedly to help the poor of our cities, would assist them to come to Iowa, they could support themselves, and by industrious habits get rich by the cultivation of the soil, man’s natural employment. Would that the Philanthropists of the country carried out this suggestion!

When this valley shall have been improved and cultivated, an energetic people can more effectually advance the educational and moral enterprises of the age than any other portion of our country. It is evident that this valley will soon exert a mighty influence in the affairs of this republic. There seems to be a fixed determination on the part of settlers to imitate New England in the management of common schools.

The sixteenth section or one thirty-sixth of the land of every town is appropriated by government for educational purposes; a wise provision for posterity. Phrenology and the Water-Cure practice is highly appreciated in the West. Your Journals are widely circulated and read with interest. A Water-Cure establishment is very much needed in Lyons. Steamboat passengers from New Orleans and St. Louis last summer regretted that no Water-Cure retreats could be found in the State. I will cheerfully give any information that may be needed relative to this matter. I will write my next communication for the benefit of young men, by stating the advantages of the West for usefulness, happiness, and wealth.

NICHOLAS I., EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

It is but a hundred and thirty years since Peter the Great died; but during that period, eight sovereigns have reigned in Russia. The character and the deeds of Peter are known to all the world. He was succeeded by Catherine his wife, their son Alexis having been slain in prison, as it is supposed, by his father's orders. This Catherine was licentious and drunken, and died, after reigning two years, of a disease engendered by sensual indulgence. Then came Peter II., of whom the present writer has no information. He was succeeded by Peter III., a low, weak, desperate debauchee, who wallowed in sensuality—as a hog wallows in mire; surpassing all known emperors, from then onward, in the number and nastiness of his excesses. He married Catherine, who was unchaste from girlhood, and openly, outrageously licentious during her whole life. Peter and Catherine, as was natural, soon came to detest one another, each abhorring the vices of the other; and the Emperor determined at length to make way with the Empress and marry one of his mistresses. But the Empress, getting wind of his intention, anticipated him in its execution. She caused the Emperor to be seized and conveyed to a distant palace, where an obliging courtier put him to death. Then Catherine reigned alone, and, despite her vices, proved an able, vigorous, and not unpatriotic sovereign. She improved the internal government of Russia, made a new code of laws, composed some dramas, and wrote a series of moral tales for the instruction of children. She died in 1796, at the age of 67, beloved by her subjects and respected by Europe.

After Catherine came Paul, a penurious old tyrant, who was assassinated by his courtiers. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander, celebrated first as the friend, and afterwards as the enemy, of Napoleon. He was the most European, or, we may say, the most gentlemanlike, monarch that had yet ruled the Russian empire. He had a taste for literature, art, and good manners; and he had the sense to perceive the transcendent superiority of the man Napoleon over all the men he had ever known, and that, too, at a time when Napoleon was to most Europeans a mere ogre. Alexander died in 1825, and Nicholas I. reigned in his stead.

Nicholas, as every one knows, was not the heir to the throne. He was the ninth child and the third son of the Emperor Paul. He was still a boy when his father was assassinated. On the night of that mysterious tragedy, the Empress, a German princess, all unused to the wild ways of Russia, hearing the alarm, and ignorant of its cause, sprang from her bed, and seizing Nicholas and his brother Alexander in her arms, rushed along the corridors of the palace towards the apartment of the Emperor. She was stopped at the door by a band of the conspirators, while the fatal scarf was adjusted about the neck of her sleeping husband, and the night's dread work was done. The old French monarchy was aptly called "a despotism tempered by epigrams;" the Russian empire is a despotism tempered by assassination. Paul, as we said, left three sons, Alexander, Constantine, and Nicholas. Alexander succeeded, and dying without issue, Constantine was heir to the throne. But, years before Alexander's death, he had signed a paper yielding the succession to Nicholas, imparting the secret to no one but his mother.

Nicholas was a hard, dry, ungenial person from his youth. His brother's court was gay and licentious; but the iron Nicholas kept himself free from its seductions. Amorous intrigue, the favorite pastime of princes, had less charms for him than the details of military discipline. His studies and his sports were alike of a martial nature; and before he had reached maturity, he had acquired in the army the character of a martinet, and became unpopular with the soldiers.



NICHOLAS, EMPEROR OF RUSSIA

It is said that he showed some aptitude for acquiring languages, and made sufficient progress in music to compose several military marches, of respectable quality. In his eighteenth year he left Russia for a tour in foreign countries. He spent three years abroad, residing and travelling in France, Germany, Italy and England. In his twenty-first year he was married to Maria Charlotte, daughter of the late sister of the present King of Prussia, a princess two years his junior, not unlike him in majesty of form and strength of purpose. The marriage ceremony was performed at St. Petersburg, with the barbaric pomp usual in royal ceremonies. The lady had been bred a Protestant, but found no difficulty in renouncing the religion of her fathers, and cleaving unto that of her husband; and she was received with another pompous ceremonial into the Greek Church. The union was said to be one of love on both sides, and all writers agree that Nicholas was scrupulously faithful to his marriage-vows, though the first of his line to whom that praise can be awarded. The wedded pair, unsuspecting the high destiny to which events would one day summon them, lived for some years in retirement from court, in the enjoyment of domestic happiness. Their first child, Alexander, was born one year after their marriage. They have had, we think, three sons and two daughters:

namely, the Grand Dukes Alexander, Constantine, and Michael; the Grand Duchesses Maria and Olga.

In the month of November, 1825, news reached the palace of Nicholas, near St. Petersburg, that his brother the Emperor was sick. On the last day of the month came intelligence that he was out of danger; and on the following morning, Nicholas, with all his family, was in the chapel of the palace, returning thanks for the Emperor's convalescence. It was while thus engaged that a messenger entered the chapel, and whispered to Nicholas that the Emperor had ceased to live. He hastened to the apartment of the Empress, but the particulars of the interview never transpired. He then proceeded to the State Council, and proposed to take at once the oaths of allegiance to his brother, Constantine. But the Council replied that a sealed packet had been left to their care by the late Emperor, to be opened after his death: the seals were broken, and the packet was found to contain three important documents; first, the formal renunciation of Constantine's claim to the succession, in favor of Nicholas; second, a letter from the Emperor to Constantine, assenting to the arrangement; third, an imperial decree constituting Nicholas heir to the throne. The Council immediately offered to swear allegiance to Nicholas, but he refused absolutely to accept the throne until Constantine had again formally renounced it. For fourteen days the empire was kept in suspense, during which period all the offices of government were performed in the name of the Emperor Constantine. At length arrived the required document, and Nicholas, on the 24th of December, 1825, ascended the throne. The news was ill received by the army, who had expected an easy master in the lineal heir. A formidable conspiracy was formed, several regiments revolted; but the new Emperor, taking command in person of the well-affected soldiers, promptly suppressed the movement, and fixed himself immovably in the seat of power. For more than thirty years he ruled the Russian empire with unquestioned and absolute authority. He was the foremost sovereign of his time, and his death, recently announced, gives pause to the affairs of a continent, and the whole world listens to the startling news with "bated breath."

Since the death of Nicholas was announced, a large number of our contemporaries have spoken of him in terms of eulogy that have surprised and pained the friends of freedom. We desire to be charitable alike to despots and to democrats: both need charity. Nicholas, we are glad to admit, was a constant husband, a kind father, a temperate, industrious, persistent, honest man. But we can not think him either an enlightened or a great man; on the contrary, he seems to us to have been essentially a very little man, and a man of most limited understanding. In his military character, we find him relentless in drill and punctilious in the minor details of the soldier's craft; but his system made machines of his men and drill-sergeants of his generals. His political system was equally and similarly vicious. Its object was to make the Czar the "Be all and the End all" of Russia—the dazzling and awful centre round which the whole empire should revolve. Under his iron sway, the Russian nobles have attained the show of civilization, but have made small advances towards its substance. Cringing hypocrisy, shameless lying, mean tyranny, vulgar ostentation, and universal corruption, are among the inevitable fruits of a despotism which trusts nobody, watches everybody, and leaves nothing to the free choice of the individual. We detest the system of Nicholas with our whole soul. He governed Russia as an honest, stupid, and severe schoolmaster governs his school. The pupils tremble and obey; there is a fine show of order, decorum, and regularity; but all unseen, there pervades the school a spirit of abjectness, meanness, and falsehood. As no one is trusted, no one becomes worthy of trust. As no one is believed, no

one is demeaned by a lie. As nothing is left to principle and honor, those qualities die of inanition. A very weak, a very small, a very petty man was Nicholas I., Czar of all the Russias. In the first years of his reign he was open to the advice of wise counsellors; of late years, the adulating sycophant alone had access to the imperial ear. His son who succeeds him is said to be a man after his father's own heart, trained in the same system, devoted to the same objects. But no Czar, no line of Czars, will be able always to resist the better influences of the new time. We trust that the death of Nicholas has removed an obstacle to the progress of our race, which his successor will not be able completely to replace.

The portrait shows the man. He was very tall and magnificently proportioned. He never appeared but in uniform. There was something at once wild and cold in the glance of his green-blue eyes, which, says one, "pierce through and through as with the points of two freezing icicles; a cold pang seizes one's whole being on receiving their full glare." There was no laughter in the man. His countenance was large and imposing; but the light of a generous mind, and of an enlightened spirit, shines not in those unlovely, handsome features. As the sergeant-major of a crack regiment, he had served his country well: as the chief of a growing nation, he was detestable.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1855.

ONE WORLD OR MANY.

I. THE PLURALITY OF WORLDS. With an Introduction by EDWARD HITCHCOCK, D.D. 1854.

II. MORE WORLDS THAN ONE. The Creed of the Philosopher and the Hope of the Christian. By Sir DAVID BREWSTER, R.H., D.C.L.

THE former of these two volumes is credited, by the knowing ones in science, to Dr. Whewell, the author of two very ambitious works on "The History" and "The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences." It assumes that there is but one inhabited world among the countless thousands swinging through space, and that that one world is the one on which we now live, and which is, according to its theories, the probation scene of the one only being gifted with an immortal soul, man. It is written in an easy, flowing style, sometimes embarrassed by episodes, but generally clear, intelligible, and not unfrequently brilliant. Its great fault is its length. It might have been compressed into a volume two-thirds its present size, and have been far more acceptable in manner and subject matter to the general and scientific reader.

The latter of these volumes is the production of Sir David Brewster, one of the most eminent living savans of England. It assumes, as its title would indicate, that there are more worlds than one; that all the luminous bodies of space are peopled by inhabitants mentally and physically adapted to the material existences with which they are surrounded; that this creed is supported by philosophy, and not only sanctioned but taught by revelation. In style, it is clear and terse; imperfect, but seldom painfully so; earnest, but not passionate, and evidently written more with an eye to the matter than the manner of the work. Its views are enlarged, but rarely approach the sublime, and its style is less ambitious than that of the work first mentioned. In avoiding the error of Dr. Whewell's work, Sir David Brewster has fallen into one of an opposite character. In endeavoring to be terse he is frequently obscure, and the reader is often impressed with the belief that many points important to the perfection of the work and pertinent to its arguments, are dwelt upon too lightly and considered at an insufficient length.

Both authors are evidently deeply imbued with the love of the truth, as it is in nature and revelation, and each brings to the task matured power of mind and of thought, vast erudition, and an evident faith in the great importance of his own peculiar views. But in this faith we can not sympathize with either. If one or the other substantiates his views beyond the fear of controversy, the religious or scientific world will be but little wiser or better, and the manifold wisdom of God be but little more apparent than at present. Each claims that his views are either

sanctioned or taught by revelation; and from the spirit with which the controversy has begun, we have reason to fear that, by this proving to the minds of the unreflecting, that science and Scripture are in collision at still another segment of the sphere of each, true interpretations of the truths of nature and of revelation will be still further postponed into the future of calm, dispassionate, unprejudiced thought. We can not, for the life of us, see what business either science or revelation has with the speculations of either author, and confess ourselves in wonder at the ease with which each has been harnessed behind the wild chargers of analogy, and there been driven thunderingly around the curriculum of natural and revealed truth. In fact, the connection is purely arbitrary. It is the peculiar province of revelation to deal with those truths which are beyond the ken of the unaided reason of man; and reflection and observation has long since taught us that these truths are purely spiritual and physical in their character and bearing. And in our essay preliminary to this series of reviews, we defined science as "the systematic arrangement of axiomatic admitted and experimental truths." But, in this discussion, we have no truths as a basis, and nothing but analogy as a superstructure. Induction can not, by any possibility, be applied. A theory must be assumed, and when assumed the truths of science must be brought to bear analogically. Nothing but speculation enters into the composition of the two books; and the splendid views of Astronomy and the lucid presentation of Geologic facts and arguments may be considered as so many episodes from the region of the ideal into that of the real, which serve to place both theories upon neutral ground between the supposed and the known, and make them, as it were, palpable probabilities, which, like the mirage of the desert, fade and glimmer upon the horizon of the universe of science.

The theory of Dr. Whewell is contained substantially in the beautifully poetic expression of the child who said that "the stars are knot-holes in the floor of heaven to let the glory through." They stand there bright, clear, cold, beautiful, uninhabited, silent, and, as far as his theory provides, useless, except as furnishing subjects for the exercise of the finite mind of man.

Sir David Brewster's entire work may be summed up in the one thought which has occurred to every reflecting mind, from the days primeval until now. It can not be that God has formed all these shining worlds to circle on for ever in silence, solitude and uselessness.

When we first sat down to review these books, we thought to give a short abstract of the peculiar views of each author, but the longer we reflected thereon, the more we hesitated as to the pursuit of such a course. In our opinion they are not profitable reading for the man whose evenings are his only study hours. He who deprives himself of the society of the loving and the loved, or of his needed sleep, in order that he may read with profit to himself and to those dependent upon him for ideas as well as for bread, wants to read books where every sentence contains a vital, palpable truth, applicable to the direction of the conduct or of the thought of every-day life. He needs a clear, lucid presentation of the actual in science, and of the palpable, tangible, applicable, in art. Consequently, that book which is a web of truth and speculation, whose filling is the ideal and whose warp is the actual, is not the book for such an one to read. His time is too precious to be spent in the regions of speculation, solving the theories of the ingenious *savan*, and balancing between arguments so finely spun as to shrink into fragments when handled by the iron touch of induction. His leisure is too precious to allow him to toil over the solution of the problem "One World or Many." He feels that it should be passed in endeavoring to solve the more important, because more practical problems of every-day, actual, sublunary life.

But, to the man of wealth and leisure, the man whose wants are supplied by a bountiful fortune, who cultivates the sciences because he is too conscientious to be idle, and too refined for trade or fashionable dissipation, who delights in the poetry of science, who revels in the glories of the good, the beautiful, and the true,—to such an one these volumes will be a feast of perpetual delight. His moral nature will revel in the contemplation of the new connection between science and revelation which they present; his ideality and sublimity will drink in the glories of the kindred sciences of Astronomy and Geology which he finds there so gloriously and so earnestly presented, and his refined and sensuous intellect will travel through the airy realms of speculation and of philosophic thought wrapt in the contemplation of the world of ideal beauty which every step opens to his astonished view. And the man of science will read these books in the intervals of severer toil, and if he carry with him the spirit of scientific criticism, he will see that, when he enters the airy realms of speculation, the thin drapery of truth which is cast about him has been borrowed from the sciences by those who mistake analogy for induction, and make a pawn-broker's shop of the great store-house of nature. We have not answered the problem which forms the heading of our review because we conceive it unanswerable. We must confess, however, that all our sympathies are on the side of Sir David Brewster and his theory, though, in our judgment, he has not presented his arguments as clearly as his antagonist. The tendency of both volumes is onward and upward, and we cheerfully recommend them to the perusal of those having the leisure for such works. R.

LAUGHTER.

PROFESSOR FLOGEL devotes 270 pages to a profoundly philosophical investigation of the origin, use, and benefit of laughter generally, and treats of its different causes and aspects under thirty-seven distinct heads. He is able to inform us how to judge a man's character and disposition by hearing him laugh. The melancholy man's laugh is a poor hi, hi, hi! the choleric temperament shows itself in a he, he, he! the phlegmatic indulge in a cheerful ha, ha, ha! and a sanguine habit is betrayed by its own characteristic ho, ho, ho!—*Westminster Review*.

TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY PAGES DEVOTED TO LAUGHTER! But not one too many. As a remedial agent, nothing equals it. One hearty laugh every day, will cure each and all who are sick, or any way ailing, of whatever complaint, and keep those in health always well! The laugh-cure will even beat the water-cure, potent as it is. And the two combined, if universally applied, would soon close every apothecary shop, lay every physician, Water-Cure included, on the shelf, and banish every form of disease from among men. All its giggles effectually stir up every visceral organ, churn the stomach and bowels more effectually than any thing else can possible do—hence, easy laughers are always fat—hurry the blood throughout the system with a real rush, burst open closed pores, and cast out morbid matter most rapidly—for how soon does hearty laughter induce free perspiration—sets the brain in motion to manufacture emotions, thoughts, and mentality, as nothing else can incite it; and, universally practiced, would be worth more to the race than if California gold deposits covered the whole earth. Only when fully tried, can it be duly appreciated. Laughter is life; while sadness, long-faced sedateness, death.

A medical neighbor tells the following: While on a picnic excursion with a party of young people, discerning a crow's nest on a rocky precipice, they started in great glee to see who would reach it first. Their haste being greater than prudence, some lost their holds, and were

soon seen rolling and tumbling down the side-hill, bonnets smashed, clothes torn, postures ridiculous, &c.; but no one hurt. Then commenced a scene of the most violent and long-continued laughter, and which, being all young people well acquainted with each other, and in the woods, they indulged to a perfect surfeit. They roared out with merry peal on peal of spontaneous laughter; they expressed it by hooting and hallooing when ordinary laughter became insufficient to express the merriment they felt at their own ridiculous situations and those of their mates; and kept it up till all were sated and exhausted. And ever afterwards the bare mention of the crow's-nest scene, occasioned renewed and irrepressible laughter.

Years after one of their number fell sick, became so low that she could not speak, and was about breathing her last. Our informant called to see her, gave his name, and tried to make himself recognized; but failed, till he mentioned the crow's nest, at which she recognized him, and began to laugh, and continued every little while renewing it, and from that time began to mend, recovered, and still lives a memento of the laughter.

The very best application of laughter is in connection with intellect, as in the soul-stirring speech where some public folly or wrong is held up to merited ridicule—the location of Mirthfulness at the side of Causality indicating their conjoint exercise.

But whether we laugh wisely or foolishly, at something, or nothing; at ourselves, or others; let us ha ha many times a day, and laugh off many of those ills and petty annoyances at once, over which too many now fret and cry.

The hi hi hi, he he he, ha ha ha, and ho ho ho, mentioned in our quotation as signs of character, are all true, but embody only the merest glimpse of those characteristics disclosed by different laughs. Thus, *continued* laughter signifies continuity and application, while a short ha ha of only two ejections, and the first the most forcible, signifies "good on the spirit," but without consecutiveness. What such can do with a rush, they will do first rate, yet will plod over nothing.

Whole-souled, spontaneous persons laugh right out heartily and loudly, while secretive souls suppress their laughter, and hypocrites change their countenances into an unmeaning leer. Warm-feeling but reserved persons hold in for a while, then burst right out into a broad, hearty laugh. Such will be cold and stoical on first acquaintance, and towards uncongenials, yet warm and devoted friends when their affections, adhesive or conjugal, are once enlisted. Discriminating persons laugh with sense, or only when something laughable is presented; while the undiscerning laugh about as much at what is a little laughable, as at what is superlatively ridiculous. Cast-iron conservatives laugh little, and then by rule; and proud aristocrats must keep on a dignified, hard-faced look, while true republican familiars laugh freely. Vain persons laugh much, at least with their faces, and at what they have said and done. Forcible persons laugh "good and strong," while tame ones laugh tamely. Some laugh mainly with their faces, others with both face and body. The former is better for health than nothing, yet a thousand times more healthy the latter.

The old foggy notion that to laugh out loud is decidedly vulgar, especially for a female, is simply ridiculous. It is on a par with breathing, thinking, and every other natural function. True, there is a coarse, gross, sensual, and exceedingly vulgar laugh, yet its vulgarity consists in the sensualism of the laughter, not its heartiness.

Finally, thanks to Barnum for supplying humanity with so much laughing material. He has given in health and life material a hundred fold more of quid pro quo than received. Dr. Weiting is a public benefactor, partly by telling the people how to get and keep well, and also by curing them by laughter. Let the people patronize all who make them laugh.

IS IT BEST TO TAKE THE WOMEN FOLKS ALONG?

YES, by all means, every where, and always. Go when, where, and as you may, take them with you. And go to no places where they may not accompany you.

Do you wish to go to California, and from mistaken motives of tenderness think to leave them behind? If a wife truly loves her husband, it is inexpressibly harder to stay than go. How many have proved this by going there alone to meet husband? The hardship consists in being left behind to struggle on alone, and either repress her love, or pine under it.

Would you go to Kansas? by all means take her with you. First, for your own sake. In locating your future home, you need a wife's judgment as much as your own. Is she not as much interested as yourself? Ought she not, in sheer justice, to have an equal vote with you? Her quick eye will perceive both the advantages and disadvantages of this, that, and the other location more quickly than your own. Correct choice in every thing requires the union of both the far-seeing and sound head of man *united* with the quick and correct perception of woman.

And in deciding where and how to strike the first blow, and lay out the ground-work of your future home, is not her tact as important as your talent? And how many steps, how much expense she will save you, and how many minor fixings and improvements suggest, beneficial to your mutual home ever after. "It is not good for man to be alone" in any thing, much less for woman. Last of all, in choosing their mutual life-home.

Now for her sake. But "I will go out first, explore the country, locate my claim, clear, plant, and build, if only in a small way, and return for her. She will not then be exposed to the hardships and privations of a new country, nor I be hindered by looking after her, nor unable to go far and near in search of good sites," objects one. But does not universal fact attest that woman can bear privation, fatigue, and exposure, as well as man, the constitutions of both being equal? How with those who cross the plains to the land of gold? Do they drag behind, or detain the march? Less than men. Even weakly women, unable, when surrounded by luxurious repletion, to do or endure any thing, when obliged to undergo exertion and exposure, soon come to equal men, in walking, enduring storm, cold, climate, and all like inconveniences. And nineteen in every twenty would be immeasurably benefited—really made over again, physically and mentally, by such a jaunt. They do and endure too little to doubt what powers they possess, and hence are ignorant of them.

And then they can do for you, and you for them, what neither can for yourself alone. You provide, she cook; you carry, she encourage and fix up; you guide, she sustain; you lay out the plan, she bring up the detail. Even if she lifts not a finger, her very presence will stimulate you to more extra exertion than all the care she may cost you; for without her, you become relaxed and enervated, whereas her mere presence emboldens and stimulates you. She also amuses and diverts you, so that your system may take in renewed vigor for additional labors.

Besides, if you leave her behind, you must return for her afterwards at a double expense of your time and fare, back and out, besides allowing all things to suffer by, and during your absence. No small item, this, in the general aggregate.

As to privations, the greatest one a fond woman can suffer is the absence of the man upon whom she dotes, and in whom she lives. She had rather sleep with him on the bare ground, share with him a dry biscuit only, endure the burning sun and shivering storm, toil on through mud and wade through rivers, that she may be with and aid her better half.

If an explanation of this phenomenon is asked,

it is to be found in the influence exerted by her *mind* over her bodily functions. Sustained by love, the scorching sun does not burn, nor exertion fatigue her. Toils are play-spells, and privations pleasures.

If you and she live miserably together, so that you want a plausible excuse for running away from domestic purgatory, go without her. Or, if she is really too feeble to do, or does not love you well enough to make the sacrifice, leave her. At all events, LEAVE IT TO HER to go or stay, and abide her choice.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

CONGRESS.—The adjournment of Congress took place, according to the limitations of the Constitution, at noon on Sunday, March 4th. Previous to its dissolution, the usual scenes of excitement and violence were enacted in the Capitol, affording no very favorable illustration of the dignity or self-control of the assembled wisdom of the nation. The General Appropriation Bill was hurried through both Houses, lavishing enormous sums of the public money on objects which, in many instances, had nothing to recommend them but personal and party favoritism. The amendment to the Ocean Mail Steamer Bill, awarding a large gratuity to the Collins Line, was taken up, after the veto of the President, and with a modification of its most objectionable features, was attached to the Naval Appropriation Bill, and passed without division. During the calling of yeas and nays, Col. Benton objected to voting, on the ground that the Thirty-Third Congress had legally expired, and that members were no longer entitled to their seats. A sharp rejoinder from the Chair followed this sally of the veteran Missourian, but after a little amusement on the part of the members, comparative order was restored, and the business of the session proceeded rapidly to a close. During the last week of Congress, an interesting scene occurred, on occasion of the presentation of Gen. Jackson's sword. This memorial of the hero of New Orleans, which was worn by him on the celebrated 8th of January, the day of the decisive battle, was given to Congress by the family of the late Gen. Armstrong. It was accepted in behalf of the Senate, in an eloquent speech by Mr. Cass, who paid a just and feeling tribute to the virtues of Washington, Franklin, and Jackson. The venerated relic met with a similar reception in the House, Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, being the spokesman. Among the acts which signalized the close of the session was the bill in regard to the appropriation of Bounty Land to the Old Soldiers in the wars of the United States. The bill provides lands for persons of all grades, by land and sea, including Indians, wagoners and flotilla men, who have served in the wars since 1790—160 acres in all, to each person who has served not less than fourteen days, except actually in battle for a shorter period. The widows or minor children to receive the benefit in case of the death of the persons so entitled. The widows of officers and the soldiers of the Revolutionary War to be entitled to the benefit of this Act, as likewise the volunteers at the invasion of Plattsburgh in September, 1814; the volunteers at the attack of Lewistown and Delaware, in the years 1812 and 1813, and the Chaplains who served in the several wars. The bill, after an animated discussion, passed the House by a vote of 135 to 39. The new Postage Bill, which passed both Houses of Congress, provides that for letters going less than 8,000 miles, the postage shall be three cents, and over that distance, it shall be five cents, except where postal treaties with other countries shall prevent. The amendment further provides that, after the 1st of January, 1856, all the letters shall be *pre-paid*, and that done with stamps; also, that letters containing money can be registered, so as to show that they have been sent, but in no instance to make the Department responsible for them.

UTAH.—Our latest advices from Utah announce that the territory of the "Saints" is in a condition of palmy prosperity. The internal affairs of the theocracy receive great attention from the government, and a spirit of improvement appears to animate the people. New post-offices and post-routes are opened in various parts of the territory, and a High School is advertised, under the care of Prof. Orson Pratt. The Hall of the Council of Secretaries was

dedicated on Dec. 25. It is 58 feet long by 25 in width, having a hall 22 feet by 37, a gallery, a basement, and a commodious ante-room—thus rendering it a most agreeable and convenient place for business, relaxation, or worship. It will cost, when completed, about \$3,500. Up to the end of December the weather was warm, and garden and field work was going on. The Legislature met on Dec. 11. Heber C. Kimball was elected President of the Council, and Jedediah M. Grant Speaker of the Assembly. Gov. Young's Message was delivered on the same day. The Governor says they have kept peace with the Indians, though the expense of presents and other assistance to them has been considerable. Part of this expense ought to be borne by the General Government. Some Indians and Indian children have been partially civilized. The need of a system of public education is urged. The making of roads and bridges has been actively prosecuted, and the State-House at Fillmore is almost done. There is backwardness in collecting and paying in the taxes. The militia are improving, but more energy in getting armed and disciplined is recommended, as they do not know how long they can remain at peace with the Indians; forts should also be erected for defence during the present time of peace and prosperity. The operations of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company are dwelt on with satisfaction. By this means, thousands have been brought from over-crowded countries and cities to till the land in the valleys of the mountains, and to make their granaries groan with the productions of the earth. The Deseret Theatre was opened on the 22d December, with "All is not Gold that Glitters." Gov. Young, the Quorum of the Twelve, the Heads of the Departments, &c., being present. A great snow-storm occurred on New Year's Day, tearing up the salt-works, and doing some other damage. Gov. Young gave a party the same day to the U. S. officers in the Territory. An Express company has been extended from California to Utah.

NEW MEXICO.—Our accounts from New Mexico furnish painful intelligence of the sufferings of the people from Indian outrage. On the 23d of December, a massacre took place by a party of Apaches and Utah Indians, about one hundred in number, at the pueblo of Arkansas. Fourteen men were killed and two wounded, who were left for dead, and three women and two children taken captive. Great excitement is now prevailing in Santa Fé, on account of the general warfare and hostilities of the Indians in the Territory. They swear vengeance against all Indians and Mexicans. On the 20th January, Capt. Newell, of the 1st Dragoons, had a fight with the Mesquillita Apaches, at the Sacramento Mountains, and killed twelve Indians. His loss was one officer, Capt. Henry W. Stanton, and three privates. General Garland has called into service five companies of volunteers, for six months, in consequence of hostilities by the Indians in the Territory. He recommends Congress to appropriate the amount to defray the expenses. Col. Claude Jones has arrived in Santa Fé, and entered upon the duties of his office. The mail was not troubled by the Indians. The Kiowas were encamped on the Cimarrone. At the pueblo of Arkansas an entire settlement was broken up, fourteen men massacred, two left for dead, women and children made captives, and all the stock driven off. Capt. Staunton and two privates were killed in an engagement near the White Mountains. At Galisto, a large herd of animals having been stolen, Lieut. Sturgis, with a small party, pursued them 173 miles and recovered the stock, killing three and wounding four of the nine Indians who had them in possession. Gen. Garland has accepted the services of five companies of volunteers raised by act of the Legislature. Major Cunningham, Paymaster, was knocked down in his quarters by three ruffians, and while insensible from the blow, the key of the safe was taken from his pocket and robbed of \$40,000.

LAKE SUPERIOR.—A large number of discharged miners, from the vicinity of Lake Superior, have arrived at Green Bay. The news of the commercial and financial crisis had just been received at the mines, and produced great excitement. The operations of the Portage Lake Companies had been suspended on account of the want of powder. A grand strike occurred in November at the Copper Falls Mine among the stoppers, who went in a body to the others engaged in the mine, and drove them from the work. The ringleaders were arrested and fined, and the disturbance quelled. Produce was very scarce, and prices high, and accordingly, the companies were obliged to dis-

miss many of the persons in their employ, who are making the best of their way towards a more southerly region.

OPENING OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD.—Most of the gentlemen have now returned to New York who participated in the festivities attending the official opening of the Panama Railroad route. The party left here in the *George Law*, and arrived at Aspinwall on the 15th of February. The next day they proceeded toward Panama in the cars. At Matachun, thirty miles from Aspinwall, the corner stone of a monument in honor of the originators of the enterprise was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, an address being delivered by Judge Bowlin, United States Minister to New Grenada. The site of this monument is described as magnificent. It is one of a series of natural mounds, which have almost the appearance of artificial structure. The ground undulates in those mounds in the midst of an amphitheatre of distant mountains. Palm trees surround their base, and wave gracefully to the cooling breeze which tempers the heat of the noonday tropical sun. A park-like expanse of level land stretches away on one side from the base of the mound, with spreading trees, here and there, of India-rubber and mangrove. Through the palms at the base you behold the railroad, with the Chagres and the Rio Obispo, whose waters unite at this point. The running time of the train to Panama was three hours and a half. On the evening of the 17th, a banquet was given at the Aspinwall House, in Panama, at which about seventy persons were present, including Don Pedro de Diego, Governor of Panama, and other representatives of the civil and ecclesiastical government of New Grenada, the representatives of foreign powers, Col. Ward, Consul at Panama, Judge Bowlin, gentlemen connected with the railroad and steamship companies, and the party from the United States. The dépôt at Panama is at present Playa Prieta, outside of the walls, north of the City Compelly. The passengers from California to go in open boats, from the beach to two miles in the bay. This is, of course, an inconvenience and an obstacle of serious import to the conveyance of freight. To provide against these difficulties, it is proposed to continue the road through the city to a point opposite to an island belonging jointly to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad Company. This island is called Pineo, and is about 12,000 feet long, and would require a stone pier of two miles and a half, involving an additional expense of several millions. There is a good portion of the railroad still upon trestle-work, which interferes with the carriage of heavy freight. This, however, is being rapidly filled in. The cars and all the appointments are like those of the best railroads in the United States. It is a memorable fact that the locomotive first passed from ocean to ocean on the 27th of January, conveying the Chief Engineer, Col. Totten, and the General Superintendent—a triumphant result of which these men of genius and enterprise deserved the first position, as to them belong the glory. The passengers to and from California passed through on the 30th, and since then the road has been opened to regular travel.

CADET APPOINTMENT.—The appointment of a Cadet to the Military Academy at West Point, from the Third Congressional District (this city), was tendered by the Hon. Hiram Walbridge, representative from said district, to that student in the New York Free Academy whom his fellow-students might select. The students made choice of Walter McFarland, of the Freshman Class, and Dr. Webster, Principal of the Academy, announced to the students that, on the recommendation of the Hon. Mr. Walbridge, the appointment had been conferred upon their selection. The selection has fallen upon a worthy and deserving youth. He is a half-orphan, (his father being deceased,) and while a member of the Academy, has maintained a high rank as a scholar, though he has been obliged to interrupt his studies somewhat by giving private instruction, in order to acquire the means of support for himself, a widowed mother, and a dependent family.

MIRAGE ON LAKE ONTARIO.—Rev. Mr. Delavan, of Wilson, N. Y., gives us an account of an extraordinary mirage on Lake Ontario, on the 14th of February, by which the city of Toronto and the northern shore of the lake were distinctly seen inverted at that village. It occurred at about 10 o'clock, A. M. The shipping in the bay, the hotel on the island, machine-shops and mills sending forth their steam, streets, churches with their spires, the Medical College, &c., were all visible, as if they were not more than a mile distant; also, the farms on the road toward Kingston. The

picture, as described by a respectable gentleman who saw it, and took notes on the occasion, was as perfect as that produced by a mirror. It lasted about ten minutes, and then moved slowly to the west as far as Port Credit. The morning threatened a thaw, and was somewhat misty. The picture appeared to be in the mist, and moved with it. It was elevated a few degrees above the horizon. The distance from Wilson to Toronto is about forty miles.

COMMUNISTS.—There is an association of "Communists," or "Perfectionists," at Wallingford, Connecticut, about twenty males and females, all living under one roof. The men wear old-fashioned coats and corduroy trousers, and the women dress in "bloomers." Their religious belief seems to be a compound of Millerism, Free-Loveism, and Mormonism. The leader is Henry Allen, formerly of New Haven, and a graduate of Dartmouth College.

KILLED ON RAILROADS.—From the late annual reports of the railroads in Massachusetts, it appears that 13,029,218 passengers were carried during the year, seven of whom were killed; during the same time, 82 employes of the roads, and 20 persons walking or sleeping on the tracks, were killed, and 12 other persons were killed by collisions. During the last nine years, the number of passengers carried was 80,490,160, 73 of whom were killed; 81 of the number in consequence of their own carelessness in attempting to get upon or jump from trains while in motion: 154 persons, while walking or sleeping on tracks, have been killed during the same length of time.

ANTHONY BURNS.—Anthony Burns, the fugitive whose return to his alleged owner in Virginia cost the U. S. Government some fifty thousand dollars, is now a free man, having been purchased for something more than a fiftieth part of that sum, by some of the persons most actively concerned in causing the original expenditure. Mr. Burns recently appeared before a public meeting at Dr. Pennington's Church, in this city [Boston], and told the simple and interesting story of his varied experience as a slave. He seems to be an intelligent and modest negro, and, for a new beginner, delivers himself in a very creditable style of oratory. His purchase, just at this time, is supposed to have some reference to the excitement just now alive in Massachusetts with reference to his rendition to slavery by Mr. Commissioner Loring.

JUDGE LORING'S CASE.—The Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Judge Loring's case, were in session six hours on the 26th. Theodore Parker, for the petitioners, advocated the removal mainly on the ground of the violation of the moral law; also, for violation of a law of the State, and for justifying such a violation. R. H. Dana, Jr., in an elaborate argument of four hours, contended that the power of removal by address was intended only for extreme cases, and had been exercised in one instance only in 75 years, and that from incompetency from old age. If exercised in this case by a party, another party of a different character might make this a precedent, and remove from office for no good reason. He doubted whether the removal would be proper, expedient, or reasonable, and argued that it would impair the integrity of the Judiciary, and would be a violation of the spirit of the Constitution. Wendell Phillips closed the hearing for the petitioners, citing mainly the arguments used by him on a former occasion.

FOREIGN.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—The death of Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, took place on the 2d of March, and was announced in the British Parliament on the same day. He was in the fifty-ninth year of his age, having been born on the 7th of July, 1796. He ascended the Russian throne in 1825, on the death of his brother Alexander, and throughout his reign of thirty years, has been distinguished for the vigor of his administration, the firmness and force of his personal character, and his attachment to the ancient policy of the Czars. On the first tidings of the Emperor's death, it was suspected that he fell by the hands of an assassin, but it is now believed that his disease was pulmonary apoplexy. He is succeeded by his son, Alexander II., who has been Commander-in-chief of the Russian Guards, and actively engaged in the present war. Alexander is a man of considerable energy and intellectual culture, but without the inflexible determination and austerity of character which distinguished his father. He is strongly imbued

with Russian sentiments, and will probably make no change in the policy which was carried out by the late emperor. His filial respect, if not his personal inclinations, will lead him to a vigorous prosecution of the war, unless an honorable peace can be obtained from the allies. He was admitted to the intimate confidence of Nicholas,—for the last eighteen years has been habitually present at cabinet meetings, and was treated by the Emperor as his confidential friend and destined successor.

THE CRIMEA.—Nothing has occurred in the Crimea which materially changes the state of things, as heretofore reported. The French army has received reinforcements, which augment their forces to 70,000 men, and 10,000 more were daily expected. The English, too, were receiving reinforcements; but such is the mortality among them from typhus fever and dysentery, that the waste of life can hardly be made up by recruits. The deaths, exclusive of those killed by the enemy, are said to amount to 1,000 a week. The weather, however, has greatly moderated. Hard frosts at night, but through the day the thermometer rises to forty degrees of Fahrenheit. Many huts have been erected, too, and the soldiers are better provided with warm clothing and bedding. The mortality is therefore diminishing, although it is yet fearfully great. That this terrible loss of life has been owing to want of foresight in providing the army with things necessary for comfort in a winter campaign, is evident from the fact that the French have suffered but little in comparison with the English. All supplies have to be brought from Balaklava, and such has been the state of the roads, that the fatigue and cold killed nearly all the horses, and the men, in the midst of their destitution, had to become beasts of burden, and fell—victims of disease and suffering—by thousands. Sorties from the garrison are made almost nightly, which are repulsed with some loss on both sides. Meantime, the siege works continue to approach the town, in spite of all resistance.

THE NEW MINISTRY.—The following is a list of the new ministry, as finally constituted under the direction of Lord Palmerston. The Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord John Russell, and the Earl of Clarendon, had tried in vain to form an administration at the command of her majesty.

Of the Cabinet.—First Lord of the Treasury, Viscount Palmerston; Lord Chancellor, Lord Cranworth; President of the Council, Earl Granville; Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Argyll; Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Earl of Clarendon; Home Secretary, Right Hon. Sidney Herbert; Colonial Secretary, Sir George Grey; Minister of War, Lord Panmure; Chancellor of Exchequer, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone; First Lord of Admiralty, Sir James Graham; Public Works, Sir Wm. Molesworth. In the Cabinet, but without office, Marquis of Lansdowne; President of Board of Control, Sir Charles Wood; Postmaster General, Viscount Canning.

Not of the Cabinet.—President of Board of Trade, Hon. Edward Cardwell; Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord Wiltoughby D'Essex; Lord Steward, Earl Spencer; Earl Marshal, Duke of Norfolk; Lord Chamberlain, Marquis of Breadalbane; Master of the Horse, Duke of Wellington; Commander-in-Chief, Viscount Hardinge; Master of the Mint, Sir J. J. W. Herschell; Master of the Rolls, Sir John Romilly; Attorney General, Sir A. E. J. Cockburn, Q. C.; Solicitor General, Sir R. Bethell, Q. C.; Judge Advocate-General, Hon. G. P. Villiers; Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster, vacant.

For Ireland.—Lord Lieutenant, Earl St. Germans; Lord High Chancellor, Hon. M. Brady; Master of the Rolls, Hon. T. B. Smith; Attorney General, Hon. A. Brewster; Solicitor General, William Keogh.

Later advices state that the Palmerston Ministry, within ten days from its formation, has fallen to pieces; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Home Secretary, and the Chief Lord of the Admiralty, having resigned. The cause of the resignation is the success of Mr. Roebuck's motion for inquiry into the mismanagement of the war.

THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS.—The negotiations at Vienna have not been opened, in consequence of the disruption of the British Ministry. Lord Palmerston is reported to be less inclined to treat on the basis proposed than his predecessor, the Earl of Aberdeen; but no one supposes he will withdraw the propositions on the part of England, which have been agreed upon by the allies and Austria. Prussia is said to have intimated a desire to enter into a separate treaty with France, to which the Emperor replies he has no objection, provided the terms proposed are in conformity with the Prussian engagements in the treaty of 2d December. There is, no doubt, a cordial understanding on this subject between France and England.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—There are accounts from Honolulu, received at San Francisco, to January 13. The funeral of the late king, Kamehameha, took place on the 10th of January. The ceremonies were of the most imposing character. The procession was by far the largest ever witnessed in the Islands, extending upward of half a mile, and composed of not less than five thousand persons. Upward of fifteen thousand of the inhabitants of Oahu and the adjacent islands were assembled to witness it. All the public bodies, and all in any manner connected with the government, participated in the ceremonies. The next day Kamehameha IV. made his first public appearance as king, in the large native church. The late king's will was read, and the new king then took the following oath, administered by the Hon. Wm. L. Lee, Chancellor of the Kingdom:—"I solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, to maintain the Constitution of the Kingdom whole and inviolate, and to govern in conformity with that and the laws." The Kuhina Nui repeated the words, "God preserve the King!" which were re-echoed throughout the church with loud cheers; his majesty's royal standard and the national ensign were hoisted, and a royal salute fired from the fort. Afterward, the king made a solemn and eloquent address, in native, to his subjects, which was received by them with great enthusiasm. In concluding this address, he says:—"On my part, I shall endeavor to give you a mild and liberal government, but at the same time sufficiently vigorous to maintain the laws, secure you in all your rights of persons and property, and not too feeble to withstand the assaults of faction. On your part, I shall expect you to contribute your best endeavors to aid me in maintaining the Constitution, supporting the laws, and upholding our independence." He afterward made an animated address to the foreign-born citizens, in the course of which he said:—"I can not fail to heed the example of my ancestors. I therefore say to the foreigner that he is welcome. He is welcome to our shores—welcome so long as he comes with the laudable motive of promoting his own interests, and at the same time respecting those of his neighbor. But if he comes here with no more exalted motive than that of building up his own interests, at the expense of the native—to seek our confidence only to betray it—with no higher ambition than that of overthrowing our government, and introducing anarchy, confusion, and bloodshed—then he is most unwelcome!"

HINTS AND HITS.—SHORT BUSINESS VISITS.—
IDLERS IN STORES.—A correspondent complains that some of his customers, who are very valuable to him, are nevertheless in the habit of lingering in his establishment for hours at a time, much to his annoyance. He can not treat them with discourtesy, and has no inclination so to do. But he thinks that a hint or two as to the policy of short visits on business, especially when others require a fair degree of attention, would not only prove serviceable in his case, but in a general sense. The error alluded to is a serious one, and it prevails to a very great extent. There are some people who fancy that others have little or nothing to do. They stop them in the street during business hours, and attempt to get up a long conversation on trifling matters—they visit their stores and lounge on their desks and counters—they repeat silly stories that have been told a dozen times before—and still worse, they pry into matters with which they have no concern, and thus not only annoy and vex, but inflict absolute injury. A friend who keeps a leading store at one of our prominent corners, informs us that he has lost quite a number of customers, in consequence of the almost perpetual presence of idlers and loafers, who stare with rude impudence, and who will not take any of the many gentlemanly hints that he has ventured to give them. He does not like to turn them out absolutely, but he assures us that he not only suffers in his feelings but his business. Some of them may mean no harm, but the effect is not the less pernicious. A man of common sense, and a gentleman, could readily imagine the indecency of standing beside the counter of a book store, with a lady making application for publications, either for herself or a member of her family. Nay, we know of a case, in which a young man, who kept a store for the sale of works, was absolutely ruined in the manner described. He lacked the moral courage to send away the idlers who infested his establishment, and the consequence was, that all his customers left him. But as a general rule, a visit of business should be brief, especially when other parties are to be consulted with, or waited upon. When, too, any matter, private or confidential, is in progress, every thing like curiosity should be regarded as ill-timed or impertinent. It is quite a common occurrence for an idler to step into a room, and exclaim, "are you engaged?" seeing, at the same time, two or three persons busily occupied, and hence such a question being altogether unnecessary. But even when an affirmative answer is given, he will take a seat coolly, pick up a newspaper, and attempt to listen to all that is passing. Nay, he will venture ever and anon, to throw in a remark, as if he were the party concerned, and as if his affairs were the topics under consideration. But enough for the present. The subject is a fruitful one, and we may return to its consideration again.

VEGETARIAN BOOKS.

INQUIRERS on this subject ask for authorities. They want to *know* what is known. Private letters, asking the names of authors, the titles of their writings, etc., reach us daily, showing the growing interest which is felt, as to **WHAT SHALL WE EAT?** To answer these questions, we give below the titles and prices of the principal works, by American and European vegetarian authors. As the most elaborate, we may name, first,

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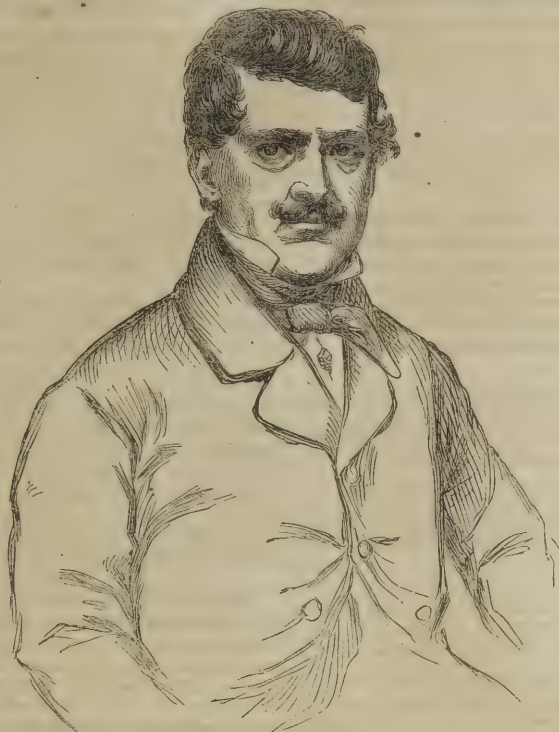
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WILLIAM POOLE.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY

OF

WILLIAM POOLE.

We visited the residence of the late William Poole on Saturday evening, March 10th, for the purpose of recording his phrenological developments. The following is a phonographic report of his character.

The physiological organization of this man was very marked. The muscular and osseous system was developed in a high degree, indicating great strength, power of endurance, and ability to accomplish more physically than most men. Every part of his organization facilitated the manifestation of physical strength. His chest and neck were large, the whole base of the brain was fully developed, and the head was long and high in the crown.

The intellectual faculties were rather prominent, especially the perceptive group. He was a quick observer, had correct perceptions of shapes, proportions, distance, and the laws of gravity; was orderly and systematic, and a good arithmetician. His large perceptive faculties rendered him a ready calculator, a systematic planner, and an excellent judge of the qualities of physical objects.

Comparison and Human Nature were large, the former giving the ability to criticise and discriminate, the latter to judge intuitively of the motives of others as he came in contact with them. Causality was inferior to the other intellectual organs; consequently, originality, ability to reason from cause to effect, and comprehensiveness of mind, did not form a prominent characteristic.

Constructiveness was rather large, which, together with the perceptive faculties, gave him versatility of talent and a good degree of ingenuity.

Veneration was the smallest organ in the moral lobe, which was almost totally deficient. He must have had *no feeling* of deference, devotion, or superiority of others, or of submission. Not one in thousands have this organ so small. Benevolence, when compared with the other organs, was full, yet not large.

Hope was large, but took a physical direction, giving general enterprise, buoyancy, and a bright assurance of success in his undertakings.

Conscientiousness was full, but the strength of other facul-

ties prevented its having due influence, especially in the perverted exercise of the propensities.

His social brain was large, and his physical love strong. Quickness of muscular motion, and love of children or animals, was a distinguishing characteristic.

Inhabitiveness, giving love of home and country, was large; but Adhesiveness, giving friendship and personal attachment, was less.

The crown of his head was truly immense. Firmness, Self-Esteem and Approbativeness, were very large; but Firmness was the largest organ in his head, and had a controlling influence. He was prepared to put forth the most desperate efforts to accomplish a purpose, even without the feeling of revenge. This organ, with his great physical energy, probably, gave him the peculiar cast of mind which led him to pursue the course he did. This, however, is no less true of him than other distinguished pugilists. Combativeness and Destructiveness were large, but had not the ascendancy. But the *will* power, and muscular force, have such an influence upon the mind, as a whole, as to produce the most violent mental manifestations when excited. He had, however, great courage and power to sustain himself when opposed; was capable of being *very* angry, but had much more pride, contempt, and determination, than mere cruelty and revengefulness.

Ambition and desire for notoriety, was a prominent trait; and if his mind had been rightly directed, would have stimulated him beyond measure to surpass his compeers and excel; but its perverted action rendered him proud of being the leader of a desperate party. Love of money or property was only moderate, and Secretiveness was small. He was comparatively frank and open-hearted, and openly exhibited his real character. Cautiousness was not large, and he was without fear or restraint.

Taking the combination of faculties into account, his head is a very remarkable one, and in harmony with his public life.

THE TEMPERAMENTS.

On a Scale, from one to seven, we find the following conditions:

Strength of System.	7	Motive Temperament.	7
Activity.	7	Mental Temperament.	5
Vital Temperament.	6		

SIZE OF THE ORGANS.

Amativeness.	6	Ideality.	5
Philoprogenitiveness.	6	Sublimity.	5
Adhesiveness.	5	Imitation.	5
Union for Life.	5	Mirthfulness.	5
Inhabitiveness.	5	Individuality.	6
Continuity.	5	Form.	6
Combativeness.	6	Size.	6
Destructiveness.	6	Weight.	6
Alimentiveness.	6	Color.	5
Acquisitiveness.	5	Order.	5
Secretiveness.	4	Calculation.	5
Cautiousness.	4	Locality.	5
Approbativeness.	6	Eventuality.	5
Self-Esteem.	6	Time.	4
Firmness.	7	Tune.	5
Conscientiousness.	5	Language.	5
Hope.	6	Causality.	5
Spirituality.	3	Comparison.	6
Veneration.	2	Human Nature.	6
Benevolence.	5	Agreeableness.	5
Constructiveness.	5		

William Poole was born in Sussex, New Jersey, and at an early age was deprived of the fostering care of a mother, and the admonitory counsels of a father. Soon after the death of his parents he came to New York, learned the business of a butcher, and conducted that business in Washington Market for several years. It is stated that he rarely assaulted those who were not pugilists by profession; and that he had a generous heart, a patriotic spirit, uncommon courage, and great physical strength. He had exerted considerable influence for a few years past in city politics, and is said to have controlled the election in two wards. For some months he has kept a drinking saloon in Broadway, which was the resort of the "fancy men." Poole died at the early age of thirty-three.

PHRENOLOGICAL SPECIMENS FOR PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETIES AND PRIVATE CABINETS.—We have made a selection of forty of our best specimens, among which are casts from the head, the size of life, of John Quincy Adams, Aaron Burr, George Combe, Elihu Burritt, T. H. Benton, Henry Clay, Rev. Dr. Dodd, Thomas A. Emmett, Dr. Gall, Sylvester Graham, J. C. Neal, Walter Scott, Voltaire, Silas Wright, Black Hawk, etc., etc. Phrenological Societies can expend a small sum in no better way than by procuring this set, as they have been selected particularly with reference to showing the contrasts of the Phrenological developments of different characters. They can be packed and sent as freight or by Express, with perfect safety, to any place desired. Price, only \$25. Address FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER-CURE JOURNAL FOR APRIL. Now ready. We give an abstract from the Table of Contents:—Hydro-pathy in the Spring; To a Skeptic; Sleep; Water-Cure in Home Practice; The Confession; Natural Death. *Dietetics*—Use of Starch; Wholesome Food. *Dress Reform*—Anecdotes of Fashion. *Experience*—Water-Cure for Slaves; Water-Cure vs. Patent Medicines; Ague and Fever. *Notes and Comments*—Water-Cure in 1776; Scalpel vs. Hydro-pathy; Death and the Doctors; Another Baby Show; Water-Cure for Cattle; Boston Medical Journal; Vegetarians for Kansas; Cisterns and Filters; Revolutionary Project; Patent Medical Advertisement, slightly altered; Pills Purely Vegetable. *Matrimony. Varieties*. Published monthly, at \$1.00 a year, by FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, N. Y. Now is the time to subscribe.

INCOMPLETE DIRECTIONS.—We have received a letter from *Genoa*, containing the name of W. C. Read, and others, for our Journals. Will any one concerned please tell us *what State* we are to send to? Our friends will oblige us by giving their Post Office, County, and State, with every communication.

THE HYDROPATHIC COOK BOOK.—VEGETARIAN TESTIMONY.—Your Cook Book as far excels any that I have ever seen as the sun outshines the moon. Success to it. For the last sixteen years I have not tasted tea, coffee, meat, or tobacco, eleven years of that time not even butter, yet I am in better health at this time than most meat eaters. Did not know what health was by experience after I was seventeen years old, until I adopted the plain diet, and then not until many years past; but I was convinced that the plain diet was the best, and stuck to it, and now am fifty years old save a few months. My friends say I look better than at twenty, and almost as young. D. A. P. CARPENTHAGE, O.

Literary Notices.

ALL Works noticed in this department of the JOURNAL, together with any others published in America, may be procured at our Office, at the Publishers' prices. EUROPEAN WORKS will be imported to order by every steamer. Books sent by mail on receipt of the price. All letters and orders should be postpaid, and directed to FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

MANUAL OF PHONOGRAPHY. By BEN. PITMAN, Cincinnati, O. [For sale by FOWLERS AND WELLS. Price, prepaid by mail, 56 cents, and 67 cents.

American Phonographers, and those interested in the education of the "masses," owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Pitman for producing such a complete guide to the speedy acquisition of the art of Phonography, as the one before us. To say that this treatise is an improvement on the many which have already appeared on the subject, is only giving a faint idea of its value. The spread of Phonographic works will do more to advance the cause of education than any thing else; for more mental faculties are exercised in acquiring Phonography than in any other study.

THE INITIALS. A Story of Modern Life. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson. 1855. [pp. 402. Price, prepaid by mail, \$1.50.]

One of the most delightful and successful works of fiction in the English language. The fair author, a native of England, but now the wife of a German nobleman, depicts most charmingly and with great fidelity the better phases of German life. The book is full of romance and genuine feeling. It is already widely known.

CHEMISTRY FOR THE PEOPLE.—We have received from D. Appleton & Co., publishers, Part VII. of Johnston's "Chemistry of Common Life," comprising two numbers of the English edition, and containing, "What we Breathe, and Breathe for;" "What, How, and Why, we Digest;" "The Body we Cherish," and "The Circulation of Matter." It should be read and studied by every body. [Price, prepaid by mail, 30 cents.]

We have also received from D. Appleton & Co., "Mandeville's New Primary Reader," designed for the youngest children in our schools, and well adapted to their use.

MODERN SPIRITUALISM. Its Facts and Fanaticisms, its Consistencies and Contradictions. With an Appendix. By E. W. CAPRON. New York: Partridge & Brittan. [pp. 433. Price, prepaid by mail, \$1.25.]

The author of this volume, has been an attentive observer of the phenomena called Spiritual Manifestations from their commencement, and has endeavored to be an impartial witness. He finds "the world turned upside down" by the ghosts and their abettors, and thousands anxious to know the real cause of all the uproar. "When and how did the movement commence?" "How has it been conducted?" "What are its just claims?" are some of the questions asked on every hand. To answer them is the object of the work before us; and it has been very satisfactorily accomplished. Mr. Capron is a believer in the Spiritual theory, but a candid and rational one, and laments the fanaticism into which many Spiritualists have run. The work is exceedingly well written, and as a history of one of the most astonishing movements of modern times, full of interest.

SUCCESS IN LIFE. The Artist. By MRS. TUTHILL. New York: J. C. Derby. [pp. 177. Price, prepaid by mail, 75 cents.]

Emerson says,

"One thing is for ever good,
That one thing is success,"

and he speaks truly,—therefore, all aids to the attainment of success should be eagerly sought. Mrs. Tuthill's series of volumes, with the general title of "Success in Life," and comprising, "1. The Merchant; 2. The Mechanic; 3. The Lawyer; and 4. The Artist," are entitled to be considered as such. We most cordially commend these volumes to Young men. They will find them replete with interest, as well as instruction. Two volumes more, "The Physician," and "The Farmer," will complete the series.

DANGER IN THE DARK. A Tale of Intrigue and Priestcraft, by ISAAC KELSE, is the title of a work in the guise of fiction, "aiming to delineate the spirit, principles and tendency of anti-republican Romanism in this country." [New York: A. Ranney. 1855. Price, prepaid by mail, \$1.] See advertisement.

COMPENDIUM OF HYGIENE. By LUCIUS MILLS. For sale by FOWLERS AND WELLS. [Price, prepaid by mail, 75 cents.]

This is a work compiled for the use of the Winsted Hygienic Association, and contains, in a small compass, a great deal of useful information in reference to the means of preserving and restoring health. It comprises articles on bathing, clothing, general habits of life, Water-Cure processes, treatment of various diseases, food, cookery, and diet, and contains many things that every one should know.

A LONG LOOK AHEAD; or, The First Stroke and the Last. By A. S. ROE, Author of "James Montjoy," "To Love and be Loved," etc. New York: J. C. Derby. [pp. 441. Price, prepaid by mail, \$1.25.]

This came to hand too late for a reading in time for a notice in this number. From the reputation of its Author, we guess it is a capital book. It is handsomely got up, as all Mr. Derby's books are.

BOTANY OF THE SOUTHERN STATES. By Prof. JOHN DARBY, A.M. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. Savannah: John M. Cooper. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1.75.]

An excellent and much needed work. The text-books most in use, though well adapted to our Northern States, are too meagre and imperfect in their descriptions of southern plants to be advantageously used in the South. This new work will supply the want long felt, and give the Colleges and High Schools of the Southern States a text-book which can not fail to prove satisfactory to both teachers and pupils. It is comprised in two parts: 1st. Structural and Physiological Botany and Vegetable Products. 2d. Descriptions of Southern plants, arranged on the natural system, preceded by a Linnean and Dichotomous Analysis. Teachers and others interested should examine it.

We have also received from A. S. BARNES & Co., "First Lessons in Geography," by JAMES MONTEITH; being No. 1 of the "National Geographical Series." No. 2 is "Monteith's Youth's Manual of Geography; and No. 3 is McNally's System of Geography." These books are prepared by practical teachers, and are intended to constitute a complete Geographical School Series, so adapted to each other that the learner will advance from one to the other with satisfaction and success.

EUROPE AND THE ALLIES OF THE PAST AND TODAY. Edited and compiled by an officer of the British Army, who served under Wellington. pp. 400. New York: Edward Livermore. [Price, \$1.25.]

This work does not claim to be entirely original; but the Author has sought to make a popular volume which can be read with pleasure, and be permanently serviceable for reference. The origin and progress of the present war in the East are detailed, and full accounts of the most important battles collated from the best authorities. Biographical sketches of the principal commanders are given with illustrations from photographs. The cut of the late Emperor Nicholas, which we give in the present number, will serve to give our readers an idea of the illustrations, as it is through the kindness of the publisher we are enabled to present it.

COLTON'S AMERICAN ATLAS AND ATLAS OF THE WORLD.—Just on the eve of going to press, we have had the pleasure of examining the numbers, so far as published, of this great work. We have only room in this number to say that it undoubtedly surpasses any thing of the kind ever issued. We shall take occasion to speak more fully of its merits in another number. The work is to be completed in twenty-seven numbers, at one dollar each, and will contain 175 maps on 109 sheets, with letter-press descriptions.

Business.

HALF A YEAR OLD!—LIFE ILLUSTRATED will soon reach the 26th Number, and will then have attained a regular weekly circulation of between six and seven thousand COPIES! A pretty good beginning.

But what of its QUALITY? It was *promised* to make it one of the "BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED." Subscribers have from "time to time" answered this, in a private way, quite satisfactory to ourselves.

THE EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS have been highly complimented and congratulated on their success, while our readers have assured us they were well pleased with LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

The time for half-yearly renewals and new subscriptions to begin, is at hand, and we look forward hopefully for a return of present names, with a large accession to the list. New names may be sent in at once, and the subscription commence at any time. The subscriber will be credited, and the paper sent the full time paid for.

A very few complete sets of back numbers, from the commencement, may still be had by those who desire a full file of this paper. We think it worth preserving. They will command a *premium* price before LIFE ILLUSTRATED is a year old. Those who want them must order *soon*. Two dollars pays for a year. One dollar for half a year. Published by FOWLERS AND WELLS, New York.

SEEDS BY MAIL.—With the hope of encouraging and facilitating the cultivation of flowers in all parts of our country, and thereby promoting the refinement, elevation, and happiness of the people, rather than with any expectation of profit to ourselves, we publish in the March number of the journal, a list of choice flower-seeds, in packages, which we will send, PREPAID BY MAIL, to any part of the United States, on receipt of One Dollar per package. All letters must be prepaid, and the money in all cases accompany the order. The seeds will be sent by return of first mail.

Package No. 1 contains sixteen varieties.

Package No. 2 contains thirteen varieties, and No. 3 thirteen varieties.

FORTY-EIGHT VARIETIES for Three Dollars. Those who wish for only a *part* of these FLOWER-SEEDS, should specify according to the numbers *which they prefer*: No. 1, No. 2, or No. 3. One Dollar pays for one package. Three Dollars pays for the whole three packages. We pay postage on the seeds at the New York Office. Address, prepaid, FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

A FATHER can scarcely make his daughter more joyous or happy than by presenting her with the means of securing a beautiful flower-garden. Prepare the ground for her, and she will plant the seeds and shrubs with alacrity—and she will find pleasant and healthful employment in *cultivating* them too. Then the charming fragrance! the humanizing and civilizing influence which such home-surroundings exert is beyond computation. Try it.

We gave a list of Garden-seeds in the March number, which, together with any other varieties the market affords, we shall be happy to send to our friends.

MESSRS. HOUGHTON AND MELLOR, Auction and Commission Merchants, 118 Nassau street, New York, advertise in this JOURNAL, all varieties of household furniture, at public and private sale. They will fill orders from the country at the lowest market prices, and ship with despatch to any place desired. A long and familiar acquaintance with the members of this firm, enables us to recommend them to our friends and the public.

MODEL MELODEONS.—We would call the attention of our musical readers to the advertisement of Messrs. MASON AND HAMLIN. The "model melodeons" which are manufactured by them, have been spoken of in terms of highest praise, by many of our first resident musicians and organists, and they are attracting much attention amongst musical people. They are indeed a beautiful parlor instrument; of a sweet, musical quality of tone, prompt action, considerable power, and quite elegant in their external appearance—would form a handsome piece of furniture to any drawing-room, and the low prices at which they are offered, place them within the means of all. The melodeon is a reed instrument, with key-board precisely similar to that of the piano-forte, and the fact that it has constantly and steadily increased in public favor from the time of its first introduction, some eight years ago, to the present, is the surest sign of its intrinsic merit.

PATENT OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

FOWLERS AND WELLS, Patent Agents:
J. B. FAIRBANKS, Patent Attorney.

THERE is no class of interests in our country that are assuming a more important position than those connected with the rights to mental acquisitions and labor. From the nature of the case, these must continue to grow in importance, as mind reaches out and takes hold of the materials in the external world.

The rights secured by law to the inventor or discoverer of some new and useful machine, or composition of matter, has not unfrequently been branded as a monopoly, and by some as an unjust one. But they forget to take into consideration that our whole system of laws is founded upon similar monopolies; and, while we adhere to them, we should adhere to this also. The right to exclude others from the use of a portion of the soil given us by the Creator, is clearly a monopoly,—a privilege which first arose, by combining our labor and skill in improving the particular spot to which we claim the exclusive right. While we adhere to the sole use of our lands, our fields, and our homes, and expect a remuneration of some kind—some addition to our happiness—from those who enjoy them with us, we should award to those who have effected other changes in the material world, which add to our comfort and convenience, such a recompense as their services seem to demand. The title by which the inventor holds the exclusive use of the creations of his own intellect, is of that nature which requires the utmost care in delineating. Much more precision is requisite in this than in the titles to lands and other more tangible objects: hence the necessity of that care in this matter, of which those interested in patent property have been so often apprized. Defective titles and patents have rendered this an important consideration. 'Tis true, defective specifications may be amended by a reissue, and new improvements may afterwards be added to a patent; but it is far better to have them right at first, and thus save the necessity of amendments, and of a defective record at the Patent Office.

All who are laboring in this department of human reform, should bring forth their productions in as perfect a form as possible. These improvements should not exist merely in imagination; they should be brought out in an objective, practical form. The field of practicability is broad enough, without going into the ideal. Bring forth something that shall aid the farmer in cultivating the soil; there is a chance here yet. A great number of articles are yet requisite of this class. Some farms require extensive preparations and a large amount of power for their cultivation; others—small, new farms—require cheap, simple means, adapted to hand use. Machines and utensils should be prepared according to the circumstances of the case.

OUR PATENT OFFICE.

By reference to our advertising columns, inventors, patentees, and assigners of patents, will perceive that we are prepared to do all kinds of business relating to patents and patent property. Descriptions and mere rough sketches of inventions will be sufficient to enable us to judge of their patentability, or to make an application, or to file a caveat. Models are convenient in ascertaining the true nature of inventions, and may be forwarded to us by express. It will be recollected that models intended for the Patent Office should be so small, that they may be inclosed in a case, or box, one cubic foot in size, and, if convenient, they may be made much less than this.

We are preparing such facilities, in addition to our own for advertising, and for disposing of patents and patent property, at an equitable and fair rate, as have never been offered to the American people. In this department of our business, which already bids fair to be an extensive one, we shall accept of no interest in any patent which we do not deem of real utility; and we shall offer only such as appear really valuable to public consideration. Our agency for the sale of patent rights will not in the least interfere with our business of procuring patents for new inventions. Both will be conducted independently, and with care and fidelity.

All communications, referable to our patent department, should be directed to FOWLERS AND WELLS, 305 Broadway, New York.

Will N. J. WALLACE, formerly of Berea, Ohio, favor us with his present address.

Varieties.

SOMETHING WILL TURN UP.—How many there are within the circle of every man's society who govern themselves by this oft-repeated exclamation of Wilkins Micawber, Esq. They feel, if they can only wait long enough, that something will occur in their providential history that will prove a benefit to them. Hope in a prosperous future is essential to the well-being of man. But when that hope interferes with exertion, ties up the activity of man, or leads him to wait without effort for the good that is to come, it is worse than despair. Despair may engender courage, but this confident expectation that good luck will prevail presently, too often ruins the character.

The world is so constituted that its benefits and blessings must be obtained by exertion. Society is such, that the hope without enterprise will be inoperative, and man will spend his time

In letting buckets into empty wells
And growing old in drawing nothing up.

In business, he who waits for "something to turn up," will soon find himself feeding on husks. In the great race of Yankee life, it is ruinous for any one to sit a moment by the wayside waiting for "something to turn up," let the hill before him look ever so steep.

We always feel suspicious of the enterprise and energy of that individual who says "he will be governed by circumstances" in making up his decisions. He is evidently "awaiting for something to turn up." A man of energy "governs circumstances"—never allows circumstances to control him.—He forms his own conclusions and determinations, carefully and deliberately, and then carries them into execution with energy and despatch, "despite the circumstances" that may exist, and never waits for "something" to turn up, but sets himself to work to turn something up.

INCREASE OF LUXURY.—The *Philadelphia Bulletin* in commenting on the increase of luxury and extravagance in general habits of living, particularly since the late influx of gold from California, says:

Within a few years each grade of expenditure has assumed the habits of that immediately above it. Thus the journeyman mechanic furnishes his house as well as the small trader did, the small trader as well as the merchant, the merchant as well as the capitalist, the ordinary capitalist as well as the millionaire. Where once ingrain carpets were used, tapestry is now employed: where tapestry was considered good enough, only velvet will now do. In the same way walnut has given place to rosewood, and hair-seating to brocatelle. Curtains of lace have supplanted Venetian blinds, as Venetian blinds have succeeded paper shades.

This growing extravagance runs through the entire family expenditure. Sons disdain to live in the houses which their fathers occupied; daughters scorn to have their parlors furnished as plainly as those of their mothers; and young married people generally, in all of their household appointments, are not content, unless they begin where their parents left off. The taste for splendid attire, and for costly entertainments, is particularly striking. In illustration of this, we may notice, that the imports of French silks and wines, for several years past, has steadily increased. In 1852, the wines brought into the country were valued, in round numbers, at five and a half million of dollars; in 1853 the value of the wines imported was more than seven millions and three-quarters. This was an increase, it will be seen, of nearly fifty per cent. The whole value of the silks and liquors imported for 1853 was forty millions of dollars. In that year the Parisian goods bought by Americans were not less than twenty-two millions, or more than the railroad iron for the same year, heavy as that item was. Silks and liquors are pre-eminently, however, articles of luxury. The expensive habits of this nation have, therefore, reached a high pitch, when a population of twenty-five millions spends forty millions of dollars on articles of foreign luxury alone.

The *Maine Liquor Law*, when adopted throughout the States, will dry up one of these items, and the Bloomers will be able to dispense with imported silks, and substitute linens, of home manufacture.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.—Extract from an Address by the REV. DR. CAHILL. "The book of nature is a splendid; an eternal volume; it was the first revelation which the Supreme Ruler traced with his own hand on the broad blue page of the skies; it is carved in imperishable characters, an unfading lesson to teach all ages and nations. No historian can corrupt it, no impostor can alter its text, no linguist can mistranslate it; there it stands for ever, a monument of the majesty of God and the dependence of man; and as time rolls on not a letter is defaced, not a page torn, not a law changed in that boundless record of Heaven,

which spreads its decrees and its imperial legislation over the past and the unborn generations, over all the living and all the dead (loud cheers for several minutes). And while He has erected worlds of light above us to speak his wisdom, his greatness, and his providence, He has published a library under our feet, and he has collected together stone books, where we read from pages of silex, and granite, and sandstone, the events which have occurred in the great laboratory of nature; and He has employed the spider's leg, the wings of the midge, and the form and anatomy of the baby-plant to be historians of nature, and to preserve the record of transactions which will outlive in imperishable type, the memories of the bronze statue and the testimony of the massive marble pyramid.

A SUM FOR "CALCULATION."—A writer in the *Boston Journal* makes the following curious calculations:—The enormous sum of \$204,000,000 in gold has been received at the Mint in Philadelphia, from California, from the first discovery of the precious metal, to December 1, 1853.

Now, in order to give some idea to the general reader, of the immense amount of \$204,000,000, I will merely state that allowing each silver dollar to weigh one ounce avoirdupois, sixteen to the pound, the weight would be 2,750,000 lb., or 6,275 tons, allowing 2,000 to the ton. To carry this weight, it would require 6,375 wagons, containing a ton each, or \$32,000. Now suppose each vehicle, drawn by one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of thirty miles.

In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require, without making a calculation to that effect. Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures, how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time, that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as clear as A B C, we will suppose a person to count 50 of these silver dollars a minute, 3,600 an hour, or 43,200 a day of twelve hours each, or (Sundays included) 15,768,000 a year. I say, to count this stupendous amount of money in silver dollars, it would require a fraction short of thirteen years.

A SCHOOL INCIDENT.—In the early years, I attended the public school in Roxbury, Mass. Dr. Nathaniel Prentice was our respected teacher; but his patience, at times, would get nearly exhausted by the infractions of the school rules by the scholars. On one occasion, in rather a wrathful way, he threatened to punish with six blows of a very heavy ferule, the first boy detected in whispering, and appointed some as detectors. Shortly after, one of the detectors shouted, "Master, Jo'n Zeigler is whispering." John was called up, and asked if it was a fact—(John, by the way, was a favorite, both of the teacher and his school-mates.) "Yes," answered John, "I was not aware what I was about. I was intent in working out a sum, and requested the one who sat next to reach me the arithmetic that contained the rule which I wished to see." The Doctor regretted his hasty threat, but told John he could not suffer him to escape the punishment, and continued: "I wish I could avoid it, but I can not, without a forfeiture of my word, and the consequent loss of my authority. I will," continued he, "leave it to any three scholars you may choose, to say whether or not I shall omit the punishment." John said he agreed to that, and immediately called out G. S., T. D., and D. P. D. The Doctor told them to return a verdict, which they soon did, (after consultation) as follows: "The master's words must be kept inviolate—John must receive the threatened punishment of six blows of the ferule; but it must be inflicted on volunteer proxies; and we, the arbitrators, will share the punishment by receiving two blows each." John, who had listened to the verdict, stepped up to the Doctor, and with outstretched hand exclaimed: "Master, here is my hand; they shan't be struck a blow; I will receive the punishment." The Doctor, under pretence of wiping his face, shielded his eyes, and telling the boys to go to their seats, said he would think of it. I believe he did think of it to his dying day, but the punishment was never inflicted.—*Exchange.*

THE HAPPY MAN.—The *Boston Commonwealth* makes the following extract from a photographic report of a recent sermon, by Rev. Theodore Parker, of Boston. The original of this picture is understood to be a highly esteemed resident of Newton.

"The happiest man I have ever known is one far enough from being rich, in money, and who will never be very much nearer to it. His calling fits him, and he likes it, rejoices in its process as much as in its results. He has an active mind, well filled. He reads and he thinks. He tends his garden before sunrise, every morning,—then rides sundry miles by the rail,—does ten hours work in town,—whence he returns happy and cheerful. With his own smile he catches the earliest smile of the morning, plucks the first rose of his garden, and goes to his work with the little flower in his hand and a great one blossoming out of his heart. He runs with charity, as a cloud with rain; and it is with him as with the cloud—what coming from the cloud is rain to the meadows, is a rainbow of glories to the cloud that pours it out. The happiness of the affection fills up the good man, and he runs over with friendship and love—conjugal, parental, filial, friendly, too, and philanthropic besides. His life is a perpetual "trap to catch a sunbeam," and it always "springs" and takes it in. I know no man who gets more out of life; and the secret of it is that he does his duty to himself, to his brother, and to his God. I know rich men, and learned men—men of great social position; and if there is genius in America, I know that—but a happier man I have never known."

Advertisements.

A LIMITED space of this Journal will be given to Advertisements, on the following terms:

For a full page, one month, . . .	\$75 00
For one column, one month, . . .	30 00
For a half column, one month, . . .	12 00
For a card of four lines, or less, one month, . . .	1 00

U. S. PATENT OFFICE.

AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

In connection with this office (FOWLER and WELLS) there is now established a DEPARTMENT for the purpose of transacting with the UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE all kinds of business pertaining to PATENTS, CAVEATS, and PATENTED INVENTIONS. Advice in cases of RE-ISSUES, EXTENSIONS OF PATENTS, CONFLICTING CLAIMS and RESCUE APPLICATIONS, will be freely given, in answer to communications stating the circumstances of the case. This DEPARTMENT will be under the superintendence of JOHN B. FAIRBANKS, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, who has for many years been acquainted with the practice of the Patent Office, and with the method of safely conducting Patent cases. He has also an extensive knowledge of inventions, and a general acquaintance with the mechanical improvements of the day.

We feel confidence in assuring those entrusting their business with this office, that it will be conducted with care and promptness, and upon the most liberal terms.

Men or Women wishing to make application for letters patent, should forward descriptions of their inventions (or a model and description, if convenient), and they will be immediately advised as to the best course to be pursued. If applicants are satisfied as to the novelty of their improvements, they may have their applications made at once, and without further examination.

Models for this office should be forwarded by express (or other safe conveyance), carefully directed to FOWLER and WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York, to whom all communications should be addressed.

Letters and freight must be pre-paid in order to entitle them to attention.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL

BUST, designed especially for Learners: showing the exact location of all the Organs of the Brain, fully developed, which will enable every one to study the science without an instructor. It may be packed and sent

with safety by express, or as freight (not by mail), to any part of the world. Price, including box for packing, only \$1 25.

FOWLERS and WELLS.

"This is one of the most ingenious inventions of the age. A cast made of Plaster of Paris, the size of the human head, on which the exact location of each of the Phrenological Organs is represented, fully developed, with all the divisions and classifications. Those who cannot obtain the services of a professor, may learn, in a very short time, from this model head, the whole science of Phrenology, so far as the location of the Organs is concerned."—New York Daily Sun.

THE SIGHT RESTORED!

Remedies for Ophthalmic Affections, Weak and Defective Vision, perfectly safe and reliable in Sores and Diseases of the EYE. Have restored multitudes—some born blind, blindness of fifty years, and one 108 years old. These remedies sent by mail.

Pamphlets of information respecting this Method of Treatment, 1 Dime—sent to you post FREE.

Address, prepaid, THE NUTRITIVE CURE, Boston, Mass. Feb. 31*

H. F. CRANE,

SILVER PLATER,

312 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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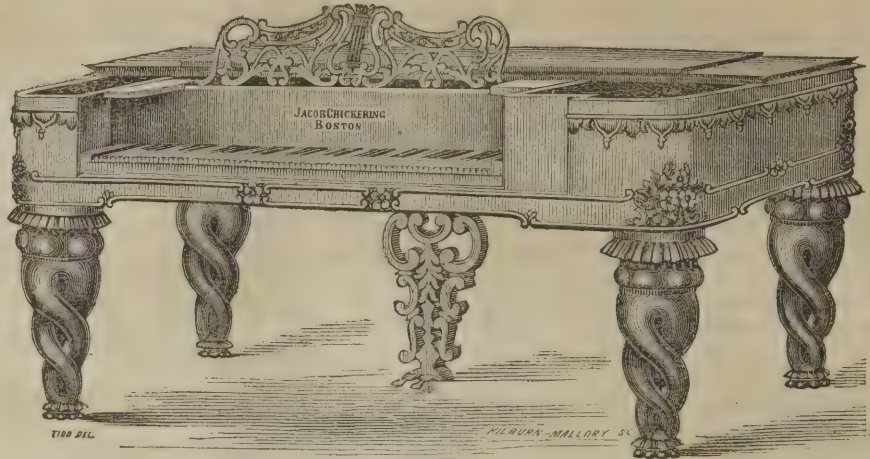
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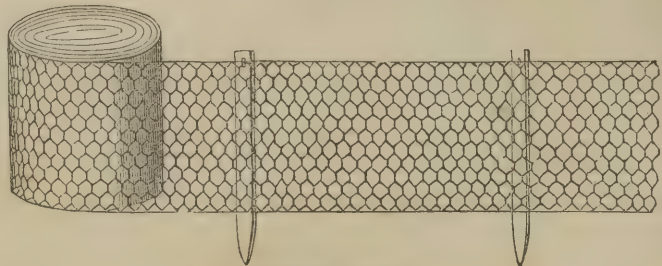
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WIRE FENCES AND THEIR UTILITY.

Some years have elapsed since fences began to be constructed of iron. Continual use in England, France, and the United States has established the fact, that they are altogether superior to any other style; and hence their employment has become a matter of general interest. Their durability has been placed beyond question by frequent and repeated experiments, while their cheapness and efficiency are no longer matters of mere experiment, but acknowledged facts.

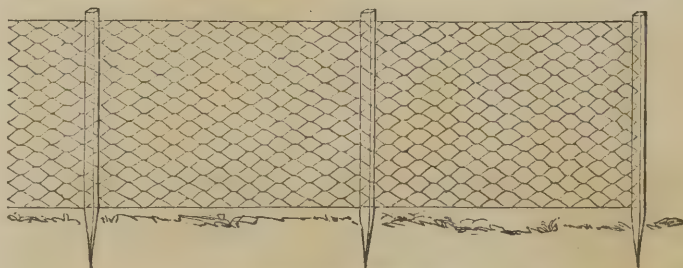
Wire fences, necessarily firm and durable, as a consequence of the material of which they are constructed, are now manufactured at a trifling cost. Theoretical agriculturists have devoted much time to disputes in relation to fences. They have tried stone walls, hedges, the rickety post-and-rail fence, "worm-fences," and many kinds which now have scarcely a memory left, and none of these have been entirely successful. The grand requisites of an effective and economical fence are strength, lightness, durability, portability and cheapness. In very few of these particulars have any of the old varieties been found perfect. Deficient in some one important point, they have soon become deficient in all, and hence, as a natural consequence, few or none of them have become generally popular. In view of the repeated failures of inventive genius to produce a suitable fence for farm purposes, certain parties essayed to put forward a style of inclosure which, formed wholly of iron wire, would be made with readiness to meet at least the following requirements: 1. Lightness; 2. Strength; 3. Portability; 4. Durability. It is believed that these desiderata have been attained at the present time. Wire fences are found to meet demands that were previously unsupplied, and in England, as in this country, their use thus far has been attended with success.

No 1.



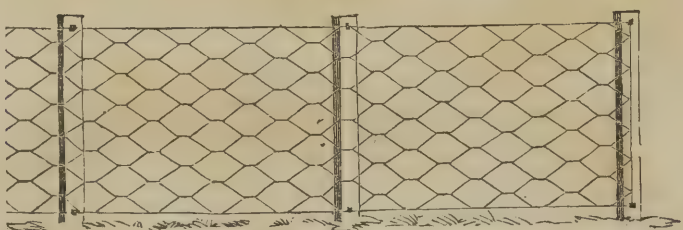
WIRE NETTING IN ROLLS.

No 2.



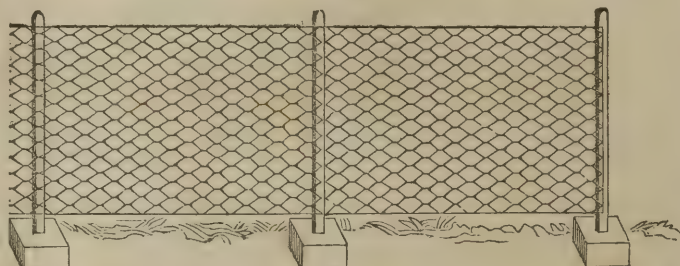
WIRE NETTING WITH WOODEN POSTS.

No 3.



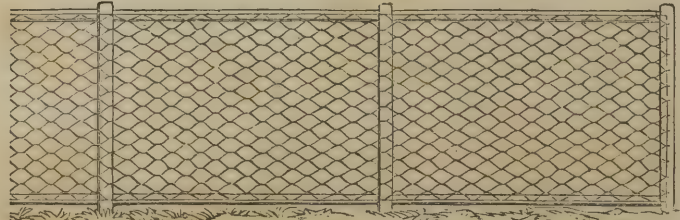
WIRE NETTING OF LARGER MESHES WITH WOODEN POSTS.

No 4.



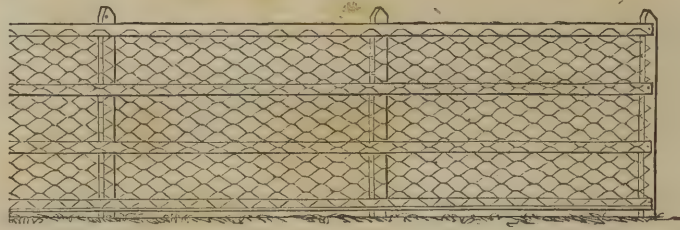
WIRE NETTING WITH IRON POSTS AND STONE BLOCKS.

No 5.



WIRE NETTING WITH WOODEN POSTS, AND THE RAILS BOTTOM AND TOP OF WOOD.

No 6.



WIRE NETTING WITH WOODEN POSTS; BOTTOM, TOP, AND INTERMEDIATE RAILS, OF WOOD.

AGE OF ANIMALS.—A bear rarely exceeds twenty years; a dog lives twenty years; a fox fourteen or sixteen; lions are long-lived; Pompey lived to the age of seventy. The average age of cats are fifteen years, rabbits seven. Elephants have lived to the great age of four hundred years. When Alexander the Great had conquered one Porus, King of India, he took a great Elephant, which had fought very valiantly for the King, named him Ajax, dedicated him to the sun, and then let him go with this inscription: "Alexander, the son of Jupiter, hath dedicated Ajax to the Sun." This elephant was found with the inscription three hundred years after. Pigs have been known to live to the age of 30 years; the rhinoceros twenty. A horse has been known to live to the age of sixty-two, but averages twenty-five or thirty. Camels sometimes live to the age of one hundred. Stags are long-lived. Sheep seldom exceed the age of ten. Cows live about fifteen years. Cuvier considers it probable that whales sometimes live one thousand years. The dolphin and porpoise attain the age of thirty. An eagle died at Vienna at the age of one hundred and four years. Ravens frequently reach the age of one hundred. Swans have been known to live three hundred years. Mr. Mallerton has the skeleton of a swan that attained the age of two hundred. Pelicans are long-lived. A tortoise has been known to live to the age of one hundred and seven.—*N. O. Crescent.*

A Dog Story.—A market-man who daily comes to this city from his residence in Cambridge, followed by a pet dog of diminutive size, relates a true dog story as follows:—Besides his little pet, he owns a noble Newfoundland dog, who usually remains at home during the absence of his owner at market. It happened that frequently, while the small dog was following his master's wagon through East Cambridge, a large quarrelsome dog attacked the pet and worried him exceedingly. One day last week, soon after starting for market, the man observed that both his dogs were following him. Preferring that the Newfoundland dog should remain at home, he drove him back; but the dog was determined to follow, although he was a second time started home. On reaching the neighborhood of the quarrelsome dog, the attack upon the little dog was repeated; but instead of running from the enemy as he hitherto had done, the little pet maintained his ground. His Newfoundland companion promptly came to the rescue, attacked the quarrelsome dog, gave him a sound thrashing, and sent him skulking off. The wrongs of the little dog having been redressed, his companion quietly trotted back to his master's house, and the pet has, from that time to the present, daily followed his master to market, without molestation. The larger dog has since made no attempt to leave his home.—*Boston Journal.*

In order to illustrate the peculiar virtues claimed for Wire Fences, we append engravings of a new style which is just introduced to notice in this city, and of which Mr. J. B. WICKERSHAM, No. 312 Broadway, N. Y. is Agent.

It will be observed that this fence is constructed in *meshes*, of various sizes. Its price ranges, according to the size of the mesh, from 75 cents to \$1 50 per rod, (16½ feet.) The invention is that of Mr. NESMITH, of Lowell, Mass., who has improved upon the horizontal wire fence, of which our readers may have heard in former years. It was found in practice, that this latter style of fence (with the exception of WICKERSHAM'S Patent) was too apt to become lax in its tension, that it was too liable to sudden and violent contractions and expansions, in consequence of vicissitudes of weather, and that a difficulty existed in the way of its ready transportation from place to place. With the fence pictures of which we have given above, no such difficulties can interfere. The entire fence is so made that it may be rolled up like a carpet, when sixteen hundred square feet of surface may be contained in thirty cubic feet of space. In regard to the style and size of the meshes, the purchaser has his choice in every instance.

We commend the invention to the notice of our readers, believing that they will find in it peculiar advantages that will repay an examination.

Wire fences possess advantages over others, in that they disfigure no landscape, obstruct no lawn; and that they enhance, rather than destroy the symmetry and beauty of ornamental grounds. Needing few or no repairs, pulling heavily upon no man's purse, and susceptible of receiving the most tasteful forms, the wire fence may justly be voted a good thing.

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ELECTRICITY IN PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

BY WILLIAM C. ROGERS.

PART FIRST.

THALES of Miletus discovered by accident that continuous friction upon a piece of amber gave to it the power of first attracting and then repelling light bodies placed in its immediate vicinity. The Greek name for amber is *ἤλεκτρον* (Electron), and the peculiar force thus acquired from friction received the name of ELECTRICITY. These results thus obtained formed the basis of a continued series of experiments which discovered new and important truths at long intervals of time, until that knowledge which we possess was crowned by the application of this mystic agent to the purposes of written language, and of chemical and mechanical power. It now ranks among the most important of the natural agents which man has made subservient to his will, and bids fair to supersede all others in the production of power for the accomplishment of mechanical or chemical results. But with all our knowledge of this agent, we are still ignorant of its peculiar nature. It is essentially so subtle as to elude our powers of analysis; and the crucible of the chemist is powerless in its efforts to unravel its mysteries, though it be mighty in its results when dissecting and dismembering the grosser powers of nature. We are acquainted with electricity only from its effects; and it is our design at this time to consider the relations subsisting between it and organized bodies. In order that we may the more readily gain this end, it will be expedient for us to state a few of the

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

upon which our knowledge of this mystic power is founded.

The sources of electricity are friction, chemical action, light, heat, magnetism, and, since many of these powers are active in the living body, the animal organization.

THEORIES OF ELECTRICITY.

This agent is held to be material in its nature, for the following reasons: It emanates from substances which contain it in excess, and produces effects similar to those of a mechanical agent in exceedingly rapid motion. It is held to be a principle *sui generis*, material, and yet so light, subtle, and diffusive, as to yield none of the ordinary characteristics of matter upon the closest examination and the most delicate attempts at analysis.

Theory of Two Electric Fluids. This theory originated with Dufay, and is founded upon the assumption that there are *two* electric fluids, the one developed upon glass, and termed *vitreous*, and the other developed from resinous substances, and therefore denominated *resinous*. These two fluids are supposed to be equally subtle and elastic, universally diffused, and therefore present in all bodies, each highly repulsive of its own particles, but attractive of those of the opposite kind; these attractive and repulsive forces being exactly equal at equal distances, and varying inversely with the square of the distance. In the ordinary or quiescent state, they are supposed to be combined with, or to exactly neutralize each other, and electrical excitation is in consequence of one fluid being in excess. Friction, among other agencies, destroys their combination.

Theory of a Single Fluid. This theory, the one most generally received, is that of the celebrated philosopher, Dr. Franklin, (called from him the Franklinian theory), and is based upon the assumption that electricity is a *single* fluid, pervading all material bodies; the particles of which fluid repel one another, and attract the particles of all other matter with a force varying with the square of the distance. It has also been shown, in corroboration of this theory, that ponderable bodies, uncombined with electricity, repel each other with the same force and according to the same law as the particles of electricity. According to this theory, those bodies which have their natural quantity of electricity, a quantity

EXCESSIVE ACQUISITIVENESS.—The Ripley circuit court of Indiana has sentenced Mr. Muir to the Penitentiary for two years for forging a note for \$2. Mr. Muir is probably the richest man in Ripley county. It is supposed that his property is worth near \$100,000.—*Exchange Paper.*

[We venture to believe, that, on an examination, it would be found that this individual has more acquisitiveness than conscientiousness. Who will examine his head?]

THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET OF FOWLERS AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New York, contains thousands of busts and casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived; also, SKULLS, human and animal, from all quarters of the globe—including Egyptian Mummies, Pirates, Robbers, Murderers and Thieves; also, numerous PAINTINGS and DRAWINGS of celebrated individuals, living and dead. Museum always FREE to visitors. Examinations, with Charts and written descriptions of character, when desired.

exactly sufficient to neutralize and saturate their ultimate particles, are said to be *unelectric*. These are electrically *indifferent* towards each other, since the repulsion of the ultimate particles of electricity is exactly balanced by the attraction exerted by contiguous matter for these same particles. When this natural quantity of electricity is either increased or diminished, electrical excitement is the result. Thus, by the friction of silk upon glass, the latter gains that electricity which the former loses; the silk has less and the glass has more than its natural quantity. The glass, in this case, is in a state denominated *positive*, and represented in symbolical language by the sign *plus* (+), while the state of the silk is said to be *negative*, and is represented by the sign *minus* (—). Bodies positively excited repel each other by means of the repulsion of the ultimate particles of electricity with which they are surcharged; and the equal tendency of negatively excited bodies to repel each other may be attributed to the mutual repulsion exercised one towards the other by the particles of matter, or to an attraction between bodies in this negative state and the contiguous air, which is positively electrified by induction.

Thus, like states produce repulsion, and unlike states attraction. + and +, or — and — produce repulsion, while + and —, or — and + produce attraction.

Dr. L. C. Beck remarks, (Chemistry, p. 876,) "It is somewhat singular that most of the electrical phenomena can be equally well explained upon either of the above hypotheses, and, as has been remarked, the solution depends more upon the taste than the judgment of the inquirer. I adopt the theory of a single fluid, in preference to that of two fluids, because it seems to me to be more easily understood and applied by those for whom this work is chiefly intended."

Adopting with him the Franklinian theory, we observe from the foregoing that no manifestation of electricity takes place as long as that power is uniformly diffused, or in a state of *equilibrium*; but when that equilibrium is disturbed, and one body, which, from its isolation, gains a surplus of electricity from surrounding objects, then do we find that a *force* is generated proportioned to the quantity of the fluid isolated, and powerful in the production of chemical and mechanical effects. These general effects are Excitation, Attraction, Repulsion, Transference, Distribution, and Induction; and the examination of their influences upon organized bodies, which is now to claim our attention, will be greatly facilitated and enlightened by the preceding brief summary of general principles.

I. ELECTRICITY IN PLANTS.

This agent effects important changes in the chemical state of the solids and fluids of plants, but no perceptible structural alteration except it be so powerfully concentrated that a mechanical is superadded to its chemical action. In this latter case the death of the plant results from two causes: first, a chemical change is induced, which is unfavorable to the presence and continued manifestation of the phenomena of life; and, second, destructive mechanical effect is produced, which, by dissolving the structural continuity of

the plant, so dismembers it as to produce certain death.

The normal changes produced by electricity are in constant though imperceptible operation, and are powerful in proportion to the predisposition to these changes already existing or latent in the plant. The electricity acts as a *stimulus* to these affinities, which, previous to its admission, were dormant.

The state of electrical equilibrium is most favorable to the continuance and well-being of organized bodies, and in most, if not all of these, we find a special provision for its maintenance. Thus, the points formed by the leaves and twigs of all plants, and especially the downy covering of those plants designed for rapid growth, may be regarded as especial provisions for maintaining that just and due equilibrium between themselves and the surrounding atmosphere which is most favorable to their growth and continuance. Were it not for these provisions of nature, this wholesome equilibrium would be constantly disturbed by the various operations of vegetables, and especially by the process of evaporation which is continually taking place from the surface of their leaves.

When the atmosphere is surcharged with electricity, the growth of the young shoots of many plants is rapidly increased. The observance of this fact led to the institution of a series of experiments, from which the following results were obtained:

Potatoes, mustard, and cress, cineraras, fuchsias, and some other plants, have their development, and, in some instances, their productiveness, greatly increased by being made to grow between a copper and zinc plate connected by a conducting wire. The rapidity with which the plant can thus be produced from the seed is startling and almost incredible. The process by which one experimenter, Mr. Pine, produced a perfectly developed plant from the seed in a few moments, is as follows: Having steeped a small quantity of mustard or cress-seed in diluted oxymuriatic acid, he sowed in light soil in a garden plot, covered it with a metallic cover, and brought it in contact with the prime conductor of an electric machine. The seed sprang up as if by magic, and in an almost incredibly short space of time the crop was ready to cut. (*Franklin Journal of Prof. Med. & Phil. for Dec. 1853.*)

But while this exalted electrical excitement is thus beneficial to those plants mentioned above, it is absolutely injurious and even destructive to very many others, among which we may mention the geraniums and balsams. A reason for this may be assigned by assuming that the chemical changes continually in operation in all plants, though essentially the same, (since the same object is to be gained in all by the employment of the same means,) are still minutely different in different species and genera. In those plants which are benefited by an exalted electrical excitement, these chemical changes are favored and accelerated; while these same changes in those injured thereby, being chemically different, are not only retarded, but even in many cases perverted and prevented at the expense of the life of these different orders. The former are benefited by a disturbance of that electrical equilib-

rium which is observed in nature, and which favors the gradual development of all organized bodies, while the latter are unable to withstand the chemical effects of this abnormal disturbance, and consequently perish upon its accession or induction. We may in this manner account for the powerful effects of lightning upon trees and plants, which are otherwise inexplicable. Though the electric shock may be insufficient to injure the tree mechanically, still it dies from chemical changes induced in the circulating fluids, or in the albuminous matter which lines the cells of the wood. It has been further observed that where the shock has been insufficient to injure the parent tree, it has still proved fatal to the vitality of the engrafted slips and buds.

That the ordinary processes of vegetable growth are attended with a disturbance of the electric equilibrium, is proved by the following experiment of Pouillet, cited by Carpenter in his "Principles of General and Comparative Physiology," § 631, p. 857.

"Several pots filled with earth and containing different seeds were placed upon an insulated stand, in a chamber, the air of which was kept dry by quicklime; and the stand was placed in connection with a condensing electrometer. During germination no electric disturbance was manifested, but the seeds had scarcely sprouted when the signs of it were evident: and when the young plants were in a complete state of growth, they separated the gold leaves of the electrometer half an inch from each other. It was calculated by him that a surface of a hundred meters square in extent produces in a day more electricity than would be sufficient to charge the strongest battery; and he not unreasonably considered that the growth of plants may be one of the most constant and powerful sources of atmospheric electricity. The disengagement of vapor from the surface of the leaves would alone be sufficient to produce such a disturbance, as the fluid from which it is given off is always charged with saline and other ingredients; and the gaseous changes which are effected by the leaves upon the oxygen and carbonic acid of the atmosphere, may be regarded as additional sources of development. During the various processes of decomposition and re-composition which take place in the assimilation of the vegetable juices, we should expect the electric equilibrium would be sometimes disturbed, sometimes restored. Of this the following facts appear, among others, to be sufficient:

"If a wire be placed in apposition with the bark of a growing plant, and another be passed into the pith, contrary electrical states are indicated, when they are applied to an electrometer. If platinum wires be passed into the two extremities of a fruit, as the apple or pear, the stalk is negative, the eye positive; whilst in such as the peach or apricot, a contrary state exists. If a prune be divided equatorially, and the juice be squeezed from its two halves into separate vessels, its portions will in like manner indicate opposite electrical states, although no difference can be perceived in their chemical qualities."

Here we are compelled, from a want of space, to curtail our researches into this interesting and important branch of our subject, hoping, how-

ever, to resume them at some future time when attention has been more generally called to them than at present. In our next article we will consider more fully Electricity in Animals—a subject more directly collateral to great principles advanced and advocated by this Journal.

Biography.

B. FRANK. PALMER.

HIS PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

THE Physical organization of Mr. Palmer indicates a remarkable degree of power and toughness, combined with activity. The temperament would be called MOTIVE-MENTAL, or BILIOUS-NERVOUS. He has a strong frame, and a compact muscular system. The vital organs are very well developed—the lungs particularly so. His circulation is steady and strong, which is a bodily element that coincides with his steadiness of mind, and the two qualities combined give him great self-possession.—He is not easily agitated or thrown off his balance, and has courage enough to look danger and difficulty in the very face, and his temperament is such that the body harmonizes with this state of mind. Hence, he is qualified to storm the castle of opposition, and make his way in the world against great difficulties.

He needs a great amount of physical exercise, in order to maintain his health. If he were to become sedentary in his habits, and at the same time devote himself to study, or to a business requiring thought, the natural tone of his constitution would run down, and his nervous system would become too active for health and happiness. He ought to live in a high latitude, and should avoid all regions of country where bilious fevers prevail; for he is more in danger of bilious difficulty than of any other. He should avoid concentrated and rich diet, especially articles containing much fatty matter, and should make the bulk of his meals from fruits and farinacea. Grapes, strawberries, tomatoes, and apples, which contain considerable acid, will serve to keep his liver in good condition, and that will promote digestion and general health. His brain is unusually large, which being sustained by a vigorous body, gives him a great amount of mental power, and a strong desire to engage in comprehensive enterprises requiring scope of mind and energy of character.

He has a few leading mental peculiarities which serve to mark his character very distinctly. In the first place his head is high, from the opening of the ears, and long from that point forward,—indicating a predominance of the moral faculties and of those which give independence, pride, and determination, as well as those giving taste, ingenuity, and intellectual power.

His animal propensities are not very influential; and, under favorable circumstances, where he had a sufficient amount of mental and physical exercise to keep his mind and body in the proper condition, he would have but little difficulty in restraining his animal feelings.

He never makes aggressive warfare upon his fellow men, though he has tremendous powers of resistance. This is not because he loves to grapple with men, but because he has too much pride and independence to allow his rights to be invaded. He has a very strong desire to be his own master; he loves liberty above all things else, and he would revolt in the most decided manner against any law or custom that would invade his personal rights.

Firmness is one of his strongest traits of character. It does not produce mere dogged obstinacy, but it gives a very strong determination, and the power to endure pain and privation with fortitude. It braces up his energy, it works with his independence and ambition, and it also combines with his intellect, which enables him to hold on and hold out, and to keep his mind and purposes directed to the desired object until it is accomplished. "I can't" is a phrase that he rarely uses.

He should be known for undisguised frankness. He is too plain-hearted, and he allows people to know too much about his affairs. He should be more guarded in his expressions. He is not a *schemer*, but is a *planner*. He works in the open day,—people can follow his tracks, and he is seldom ashamed or afraid to have them do so.

He knows but little about fear. He has some degree of watchfulness, but he rarely suffers from trepidation, and danger strengthens rather than weakens him. He has presence of mind in times of difficulty, and he prefers to have some obstacle to overcome. He is very thorough in what he attempts to do; there is nothing slack or slipshod about him. He has not only method in his cast of mind, and love of order and system, but also an almost nervous enthusiasm to accomplish everything with promptness and regularity.

Acquisitiveness is not large. The organ appears to have been cultivated from a rather small beginning, and it now has the indication of activity, for the development is sharp. His Acquisitiveness never works with policy and cunning, but always with his energy and planning talent. He would not be satisfied to make a fortune without *earning* it—hence he would be more likely to engage in manufactures, or in some productive and useful occupation, than in one that was merely speculative. He was always industrious—he never had a disposition to spare his strength; and to get his bread by the sweat of his face, never seemed to him to be a curse.

He would excel in a manufacturing sphere, on account of his very large Constructiveness, and also because of his mathematical talent. His perceptive organs, which give the knowledge of external things and the qualities of matter, are strongly developed. These, guided by Constructiveness and large reasoning organs, give him the *inventive* talent, and also the practical ability to realize his inventions and plans, and to give them development. He would have made a very good civil engineer, and an excellent artist.

He likes a *large* business, and would be likely to make a large business of one that appeared small. He has so many qualities that bring

him into affinity with strength and power, that he would be more inclined to build locomotives than to construct watches. He has a decided love of beauty, and a desire to perfect and polish everything that he makes. He has a high appreciation of oratory, poetry, and the fine arts, and with practice, would succeed well in each.

He has a spirit of enterprise; a love of new things; a pioneering disposition that is not satisfied to walk in old tracks. He is progressive and a natural reformer.

He has large Benevolence, which gives him sympathy for those who suffer; general kindness; the desire to oblige his friends, and to help those who need.

He has also large Veneration, which gives him respect for what is venerable and sacred, and a highly devotional disposition. He naturally takes great delight in religion; exercises and reposes implicit confidence in the beneficence of God. His great development of Conscientiousness, combined with a high sense of honor and personal character, gives him a kind of stern integrity, and a disposition to maintain an honorable place among men, which, as a business man, would inspire the world with confidence in him. He values his word quite as much as his note.

He enjoys wit; is fond of music, and as a scholar would succeed well in most of the branches of literature and science; but his main intellectual power is reason—that which plans, seeks for first principles, and leads him to take steps in advance of ordinary minds.

Few men have the courage to attempt as much as he—fewer still have the cheerfulness, enthusiasm, determination, and unqualified self-reliance that he possesses, and his temperament is well calculated to sustain these mental characteristics. All that he needs to give him scope and power of mind, and character, is culture and experience, and these he may obtain by time and effort, if he has not already acquired them.

To sum up his character in few words: He is remarkable for strength of constitution; compactness, vigor, and executiveness of mind; for great will, decision, determination, ambition, self-reliance, and independence; for an unusual amount of ingenuity, imagination, originality, power of thought, and universal good-will towards others; joined to a degree of integrity that sustains him under all trials and temptations. Very few men possess so much stamina of character, stability of purpose, executiveness of mind, and dense, compact, usable power, as the subject of this sketch.

BIOGRAPHY FROM THE "SCALPEL."

We give our readers the gratification, in this number, and allow ourselves the great pleasure of acknowledging our estimation of the high moral worth and inventive genius of a most valued friend, the inventor of that extraordinary and beautiful piece of mechanism, the American Artificial Leg. The astonishing completeness of this unparalleled invention, has been acknowledged by the universal acclamation of British and American surgeons, and we feel that every surgeon who cultivates a humanitarian sentiment, will be gratified to see the face and



Benjamin Franklin Palmer

know the early life of the man to whose genius in aiding him to efface a disagreeable memory, he may be so deeply indebted.

Benjamin Franklin Palmer was born in Thornton, New Hampshire, in 1824, of excellent, but poor parents. In his early childhood, he was remarkable for his studious character; but at the early age of ten years, he was obliged to work on the farm; and at eleven, one of his legs was crushed so badly in a bark-mill, that it was amputated the same day. Thus early, the governing peculiarity of his nature—abhorrence of pity, and self-reliance—so visible in every line of his features, appeared in such strength, that he declared, in a letter to a friend, that "pity and dependence was the bane of his existence, and he had rather be despised than pitied." At thirteen years, he left school to earn his living. At fifteen, he manifested considerable ability as a poet, and his effusions were quite extensively published, and received much praise. From his

sixteenth to his twentieth year, he was again a student, and professor of Chirography in the Newbury (Vt.) Seminary, and at twenty, became a law student; he now lectured acceptably and impressively on temperance. Feeling his misfortune keenly, he purchased one of the celebrated Anglesey legs, but it did not satisfy him. At twenty-one years, he made his celebrated leg. Some time since, having occasion for his opinion in this city, we had the pleasure of listening to the following narrative, which we give, as nearly as we can remember, from his own lips:

"It was winter and excessively cold; I was dissatisfied with my new leg, and requested one of my brothers to bring me a section of a young willow tree then standing on the farm. He did so, and I being no practical mechanic, went to work on it with a jack-knife and a "shave," such as coopers use. After having fashioned it into something like the shape of a leg, I placed it over night in the hot oven to dry out the sap. In

some few days I had so far completed it, as to arrange the plan I had conceived for the joints; and at twenty-two years of age, I mounted it, and set off for the National Fair at Washington, held in May, 1846. There I received great encouragement, and was introduced to most of the distinguished men."

On returning, he was elected Vice-President of the New Hampshire Temperance Society, which office he held till he left the State. In July, 1846, he finished the first limb for a patient with his own hands, in a small room connected with his boarding house in Meredith, New Hampshire. In 1849, he removed to Springfield, Mass.

In 1850, the leg became so celebrated, that he resolved to locate in a more central city, and removed to Philadelphia, where he still resides.

In 1851, Mr. Palmer sailed for London to compete with European inventors at the great exhibition. He was immediately hailed with enthusiasm by the London surgeons, invited to all the colleges and hospitals, and introduced as a conspicuous guest at a *conversazione* of four hundred Surgeons in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. A member of Parliament present was introduced to "Frank" by the late lamented Bransby Cooper. Being minus a leg, he proposed a walking match between English and American legs—not arms. It was had, and victory perched on the Yankee leg. Three cheers for Yankee legs were given, and Frank Palmer received from Sir Benjamin Brodie, England's most learned surgeon, the sobriquet of "Anglesey junior."

The great medal was now awarded him; he publicly received as a great practical humanitarian, the membership of the Peace Congress in Exeter Hall; the London *Times* came out with a potential encomium; *Punch* and many other leading journals followed, and Frank became a lion, although a member of the Peace Congress. All the limbless flocked to his case in the great Fair, and he was greatly complimented. He now opened a manufactory in London. In France, he was invited to explain his invention to the surgeons of the Hôtel Dieu, and received great encomiums. He now returned to Philadelphia. Gold medals and compliments flowed in upon him.

The President of the New York Agricultural Society, on presenting him the gold medal, paid him a most impressive and eloquent compliment. The Maryland Institute, who had already awarded him their gold medal, made him their most conspicuous guest at a great festival, when most witty speeches and toasts were given. Witness the following, in allusion to the success of the leg in London:—"Yankee Doodle: It must become the quick-step of the world, when the conquerors of Waterloo cannot walk without at least one Yankee leg." The *Baltimore Republican* said, "Mr. Palmer then gave a complimentary toast to the gentlemen of the bar. 'The Limbs of the Law: We have this night been made to feel that they are the most important branches of the tree of liberty and science.' S. T. Wallis, Esq., rejoined, 'If they break, may they have a PALMER to mend them.' When Mr. Palmer gave one of the most unique, entertaining, and witty speeches it was ever our lot to hear."

There are about 300 of the Palmer leg

annually made. Mr. Palmer has completed his plan by the publication of a Journal, entitled the *Bane and Antidote*; it contains the most useful and practical hints for the management of amputations, so as to make the leg most available to the afflicted, and should be in the hands of every surgeon.

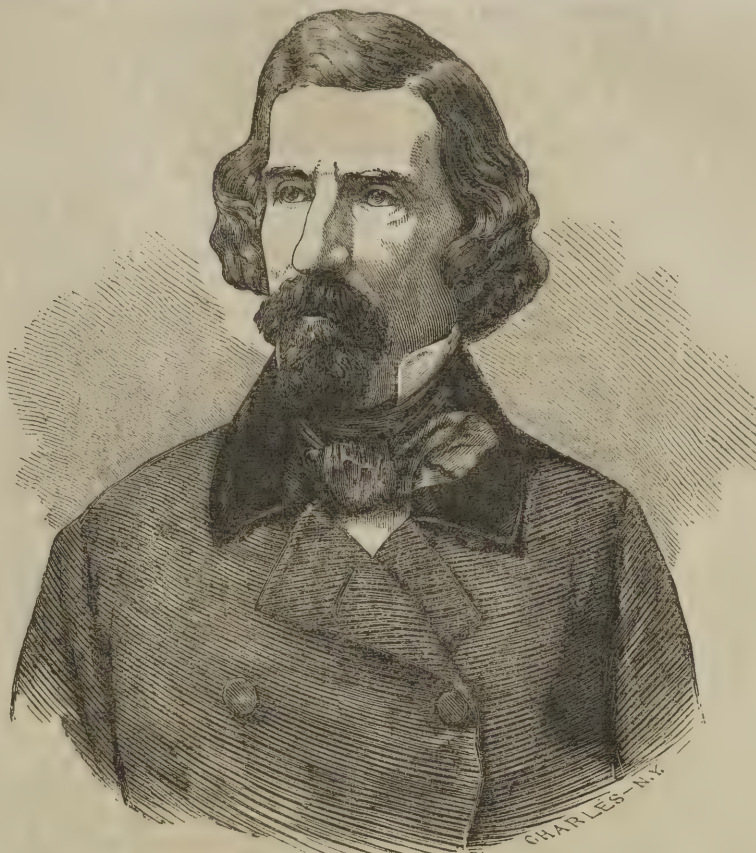
EDWARD H. DIXON, M.D.,
HIS PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND
BIOGRAPHY.

Dr. Dixon has a remarkable organization, both mentally and physically, not one in ten thousand having so peculiar developments. The vital, muscular, osseous, and nervous systems are all fully developed—giving warmth and impulsiveness, great longevity and endurance, unusual vigor and tenacity of both body and mind, together with intensity and susceptibility. He must have descended from a long-lived ancestry, for his constitution is remarkably strong. He is as restless and uncasy as the wind, and must be constantly employed in order to be happy. The brain is large, and capable of a high degree of culture. The doctor has an individuality of his own; he is like *himself*, and is his own master. His whole character is positive, and each faculty acts independently of the others; so that at one time he is too negative, and at another too easily influenced. Hence, persons seeing him under different circumstances, would form opposite opinions of his character; some would be favorably impressed, while others would consider him an inconsistent man.

Phrenologically, he is very combative, always on the opposite side; sees things in a different light from others, and delights in overcoming obstacles; is not so cruel nor revengeful as some would suppose, for he does not execute his threats; has a strong appetite, and enjoys the food that is adapted to his taste; is excessively independent, could not submit to dictation nor allow others to think for him; is remarkably firm and persevering, and could be very stubborn if opposed; is very ambitious, but not vain; not disposed to follow the fashions, yet anxious to distinguish himself by what he can do; has enough energy for all practical purposes, and more executiveness than men usually possess; is watchful, rather suspicious, and careful about entering into any new scheme; but prodigal in money matters, having no ability to save, however greedy he may be to acquire; is perfectly open-hearted and blunt, and frequently appears worse than he really is, simply because he cannot deceive. He perfectly abominates a hypocrite.

The social brain is immensely developed. He could not live without company; is very devoted to friends, fond of children, and dwells continuously on favorite subjects; is liable to have hobbies. A woman adapted to his organization, could do anything she pleased with him, for love of the opposite sex is *excessive*, and a controlling faculty.

His moral faculties are fairly developed, but the religious elements are rather deficient; is lacking in circumspection, carries everything to an excess, and will not confess to any but his Creator; is also wanting in faith, so that every subject he adopts must be sanctioned by intellect. The element of devotion is only fair, especially



EDWARD H. DIXON, M.D.

as applied to human beings; has no respect for mankind, *as such*, and values them on account of their intelligence alone.

Sympathy takes a social direction, disposing him to render service to friends, but he is not a missionary.

The mechanical capacity is full, but sense of the beautiful and love of oratory is very strong; is liable to use extravagant and forcible language, because ordinary language cannot express his ideas; is fond of the sublime and everything terrific and awful in nature. Imitation is average—hence he does not try to do as others do, and would not if he could. He has a very keen sense of the ridiculous and absurd, and could not pass a day without perpetrating a joke.

His intellectual faculties are of the practical class; is a matter-of-fact man, has extensive powers of observation, sees everything coming within the range of his vision, has a good mechanical eye, and detects disproportions at once; he perceives colors readily, and is decidedly fond of order; has a great memory of persons, places, and events, and can recall almost everything of interest he ever did or saw. He is punctual, and has an extraordinary sense of time as applied to music. Language is full, but not large; is forced to talk from his intense tone of mind and want of restraint, but is more extravagant than copious in speech. He reasons mostly by analogy, is very critical and apt to notice all discrepancies and inconsistencies; is a shrewd judge of char-

acter, and has seldom to change his first impressions of people.

BIOGRAPHY.

• Edward H. Dixon, M.D., the well known surgeon of this city, is one of those men whose originality and force of character is well calculated to arrest the attention of American youth. If we were called on to present a strong example of what may be called the executive temperament, we should find it difficult to discover a more distinctive one than the subject of the present sketch; as a surgeon he has been long celebrated for the extraordinary delicacy and success of his operations in all the more difficult departments of his profession; it is only of late years the public has been called on to criticize his efforts as a pioneer in the cause of medical reform. He has demanded and received so large a portion of attention both here and in Europe, for his celebrated journal, the *Scalpel*, now in the seventh year of its existence, that we conceive our readers will be interested in a slight biographical sketch of its editor and originator; it is furnished by a friend intimately acquainted with the domestic habits of this extraordinary man.

He descended from English and French parentage, and his ancestors were amongst the earliest inhabitants of this city. He was born on the first day of January, 1809, and is now in his 47th year. He is a man of iron nerve, and will unconquerable; the wood-cut, from a Photograph taken on wood by Wm. Brinkershoff, at Lawrence's, by the

new art invented by Brinkerhoff, gives a good idea of his features in repose, though it is difficult to conceive a greater change in the human face than when its subject is engaged in animated conversation, particularly if it relate to his favorite subject—medical reform; he then becomes exceedingly earnest and animated. A very beautiful page of his family history may be found in the last August number of his *Scalpel*; it details with touching simplicity the noble conduct of his maternal grandfather, when summoned to betray General Washington, who was his guest at Fort Lee in 1776. He was seized at midnight by General Knyphausen, the day after the evacuation of Fort Lee, and conveyed from his home across the river to Fort Washington on the New York side, by a file of Hessian soldiers; but he refused to give the least information, and was returned by the indignant Briton, who became ashamed of his conduct from the lofty tone of his prisoner. None who have read the incident as told by Dr. Dixon, or followed him through the pages of his journal, will be surprised at the following sketch of his professional career; he inherits the boldness and love of liberty of his progenitors.

It will be seen that he is as celebrated in the use of the actual scalpel, as that inky one which has gained him so much reputation; his operations on the eye, and in all the more delicate departments of his profession, have given him deserved celebrity. We have heard it said, that his first operation was the extraction of the Cataract, and that it was done successfully with a common lancet! Such a thing could only be true of one who was born for an operator, for the operation is conceded to be the most delicate one known to surgeons. We as phrenologists, however, think it is easily accounted for by his immense perceptive faculties, extraordinary coolness, and great mechanical genius; it is known that he has invented a greater number of surgical instruments, admirable for simplicity and effectiveness, than any other surgeon in the country.

That he does not confine his attention to the mechanical department of surgery, is amply proved; his numerous literary contributions to the medical and surgical journals, the immense amount of didactic matter from his pen in the pages of his own journal, have given him a European as well as American reputation for his accurate scientific acquirements. The *London Lancet* on the first appearance of the *Scalpel*, claimed the credit of originating "this glorious journal," in seven pages of extracts, alleging "that if there had been no *Lancet* in Europe, there would have been no *Scalpel* in America;" the *London News* and the *Times* followed, and declared that the journal had all the charms of a romance, with the highest moral and scientific tone. Several other works, on practical subjects, have originated from Dr. Dixon's pen, and have proved his varied capacity for severe investigation of the more abstract principles of his profession. His practice, however, is almost exclusively confined to surgery, and consultations on the more difficult and obscure diseases of woman. His celebrated work on the latter subject, has won him the peculiar confidence of the sex, in all questions more immediately connected with the preservation of their health; whilst the high moral tone of all his writings removes all embarrassment that might originate from his vivacious manner, for he has himself remarked in some of his humorous "scalpellings," "I have much more the appearance of an opera singer or a pirate than of the gravity of a physician or surgeon."

Dr. Dixon's social habits are most agreeable; no man can be in his company without catching the mirthful contagion of his warm impulsiveness. The social reunions at his house are rendered peculiarly delightful by the refined yet genial receptions of a wife and daughter, whose charming naturalness of manner render them universally beloved and admired amongst the intellectual circle by which they are surrounded. He requires and takes much exercise on foot;

until of late years, twenty or thirty mile walks in the country, were of semi-weekly occurrence; at present he may be seen striding through the streets, and rushing into shops and printing offices, like some wiry and high-strung race-horse. He has a powerful muscular system, and not a pound of fat on his body, nor ever will he have; he is too active.

A peculiarity of Dr. Dixon's is the extraordinary retentiveness of his memory, especially for the more classic productions of the poets. We have heard it related of him, that on occasion of a long ride to one of the watering places, in company with the Honorable Robt. J. Walker, and St. George Campbell, of Philadelphia, the conversation was chiefly on Poetry, when the Doctor quoted so freely from Chaucer down to our living poets, that a wager was made the next evening, that he would repeat extemporaneously a hundred verses from various authors. It was forthwith taken; the Doctor being forcibly seized, was carried to the parlor, and compelled to begin, before the whole company; piece after piece followed, and he got into the spirit of his authors; occasionally he would stop and beg to be released, but the ladies carried it by acclamation, that he must proceed. Peculiar pleasure was derived from his extraordinary fire and pathos, and inimitable quaintness as the quotations were poured forth like a waterfall. The interest was greatly heightened by the absence of all announcement of titles to the pieces quoted, the listener being obliged to gather the sentiment as the piece was recited, or to draw upon his own memory and reading for the titles. Our informant remarks, that he never saw the feelings of an audience so played upon by any dramatist on the public stage. Several hundred verses were repeated, amid tears and shouts of laughter of the audience, and it was voted *nem. con.* that the Doctor was entitled to the thanks of the house for his inimitable entertainment.

On several occasions Dr. Dixon has addressed the young men of this city on physical and intellectual culture, and given ample proof by his masterly control of the audience, that he might have taken the highest rank as a legal orator or a statesman. He takes, however, no part in politics, and the writer has heard him say, he never in all his life was present at a political meeting. There is not an actor of any note who has appeared upon our boards for twenty years preceding the last ten, of whom the Doctor cannot give a graphic impersonation in voice and manner; but his extensive professional duties and journal now absorb his entire attention, so that he is rarely seen at places of amusement.

The Doctor nurses with peculiar gusto some antipathies, and takes great pleasure in directing against them his satirical missives. Tobacco in every form, walking sticks, rocking chairs, and jewelry, receive at his pen unmerciful ridicule, whilst he greatly admires elegance of attire, artistically furnished apartments, and all manly and athletic exercises. We have often been enchanted with the eloquent articles on the subject of physical development as essential to a healthy mind, in the pages of his journal. The articles on the Cultivation of the Life Power, as he is fond of calling health, are equal in eloquence to any we have ever read, and will do more to elevate the condition of our young men than the abstract inculcation of all the ethical and moral codes ever promulgated. There is a vitality about them that is soul-inspiring; you feel the writer's heart beat in every line. His love of humor is uncontrollable, neither the gravity of his profession, nor the overflowing sympathies of his nature, can overcome it. When you open his journal you feel that it could have been written by no other than—Dixon. Tears at his scenes in practice, shouts of laughter at his satirical sketches and anecdotes, and indignation at his audacious charges upon yourself and your vices, are sure to follow the perusal of his unequalled pages. The reader will throw it down with indignation, when some quaint line will meet his

eye, and he will be surprised at an exquisitely satirical sketch of the editor on some of his follies, written by his own pen! Anon you will find a severe examination of a course of treatment of some luckless patient, and an absolute condemnation of himself as a surgeon! The *Water-Cure Journal* and *Phrenology* comes in for its full share of satire, but we can assure the Doctor we enjoy some of his hits with peculiar gusto. Dr. Dixon possesses, as the reader will perceive by the cut, a remarkable resemblance to Louis Napoleon; but we see no resemblance in character to account for the likeness in features. Dr. D. is much taller and more erect, having a far more military bearing than Louis. In moral character there is a difference that all who know Dr. Dixon will at once recognize. Craft forms no part of his nature; you might as well attempt to harness the lightning or the wind as to prevent him from abruptly expressing his opinion. He is utterly devoid of moral fear, and a most unselfish man. We will venture to assert that when you have once seen him, you will acknowledge that you have found the most serious yet playful specimen of his protean profession.

THE WHOLESALE METHOD OF EDUCATION.

BY D. GREEN.

No one is satisfied in these driving times, unless he is doing business on a large scale. The tact and shrewdness manifested in any business transaction are too often judged of by the magnitude of the numbers which figure in the story, while the results of the operation seldom enter into the estimate. This condition of things naturally generates a desire to do business of every kind, so to speak, by wholesale. Every one is anxious to do something which shall make a large show, to produce the greatest possible effect with the least outlay of means; and the more nearly he can realize this greedy desire, the better, he is satisfied with himself, and the more he is respected by his neighbors.

Unfortunately, even the business of teaching—the education of the young—has shared in this universal tendency to do every thing by wholesale. Teachers in general are eager to get as many scholars as possible under their instruction and control,—the more the better, it is thought, for it is supposed that they can as well instruct a hundred as a dozen, and with but little increase of labor. Thus, the passion for large numbers and an extended sphere of jurisdiction and labor, which would be comparatively harmless if confined to material pursuits, has invaded the domain of mind, and the consequences it has there wrought are of the most pernicious and direful character.

For, this wholesale system of imparting instruction and developing mind, necessarily practiced in large schools, is, so far as it goes, a murderous extinction of individuality in its victims. It overlooks the obvious fact that every individual human being requires a special and peculiar training, as much as—nay, infinitely more than every individual fruit tree or corn plant. No two individuals ever did, or ever will exist, who required precisely the same amount and kind of culture and discipline; and to bestow it upon all alike is to ignore a fact of the highest importance in the economy of the human mind.

The civilized world is filled almost to overflowing with schools and teachers, and instruction is poured out on every hand, as liberally, almost, as the common light and air. It is a great misfortune, however, that little of it is in any good degree adapted to the condition or the wants of its recipients. It is either too simple or too recondite. It either takes for granted some knowledge in the learner which he does not possess, or it dwells tediously on points which are hackneyed and familiar. It is very seldom, in-

deed, that the instruction which is proffered is that best adapted to satisfy the wants, and increase, in any proper sense, the knowledge of the learner.

How true, especially, must this be in the wholesale system of instruction so much in vogue. How improbable, rather, how impossible, considering the great diversity in the constitution, attainments, and capabilities of individuals, that a system of instruction upon any given subject can be prepared equally, and in the best manner, adapted to the intellectual necessities of a large number of pupils. How probable will it be, and how often does it happen, that a course thus prepared and served up for the benefit of a multitude, individually and collectively, proves in the end to be adapted to the wants and capacities of none.

This evil aspiration for large numbers, this futile attempt, by a single person, to educate in any proper sense of the term a multitude of pupils at the same time, has originated primarily in a false conception of the legitimate province and true mission of the educator. This is not merely to *instruct*, but to *educate* the child. If the communication of knowledge comprehended the whole of the teacher's duty, there might be some plausibility in the wholesale scheme. This view of the teacher's calling is, however, obsolete. It savors too much of the dark ages, to be entertained by intelligent and reflecting persons in our day. By such persons it is commonly understood that not only to instruct the child, but likewise to develop and discipline his powers, and to mould his habits, are a part of the teacher's appropriate work; that even if his labors are confined to the single department of intellectual education, still his chief concern is not so much to store the mind with knowledge as to prepare its faculties by judicious training, to pursue and acquire knowledge successfully for themselves. Viewed in this aspect, the teacher's calling is obviously incompatible with the idea of large numbers. Half a dozen subjects will afford him occasion for constant occupation and severe exercise of judgment, while his highest energies, perhaps, could be profitably expended upon a single one.

Even the attempt to *impart knowledge* to many persons at once, as by the method of lectures, is not so successful in reality as it is commonly supposed to be. At best, the lecturing system is a necessary evil,—a temporary substitute for a better method, which, in a more enlightened future, is destined to supersede it. It is sometimes said that a lecturer can, in a single evening, communicate to an audience the results of his hard labor and study for years. So he can; but can he impart to them by so brief a process, such a knowledge of his subject as exists in his own mind? Is it possible for him by a mere verbal description, to confer on them the power to form and retain such conceptions as he himself possesses, and which he acquired by personal experience, that is, by practical study? Take them six months after the lecture was given, and which knows the most of the subject, the lecturer or the auditor? The hearing of a lecture is of little use unless the hearer has previously studied the subject, and become interested in it, in which case he may receive many ideas which will have such a relation to his previous knowledge as will cause them to be permanently remembered.

The natural consequences of collecting large numbers under the charge of a single teacher, are obvious:—1. The necessity of classification becomes apparent at once, that the teacher may be able to address to each, any considerable portion of his labors. And it is this very act of classification—this herding together—the ignoring of individuality, and merging the personality of several distinct and independent beings into one, which forms the core of the evils of the wholesale system. Of course, however much care may be exercised in making the classification, it is impossible but that characters very

various, and whose mental necessities are therefore very diverse, will be associated, and will therefore receive the same instruction and discipline. Whether such a course is productive of more good than evil is a serious question.

2. Under such an arrangement, the best efforts of the teacher, however honest and well-intended, can possess but little efficiency. Labors which extend over so much surface can not penetrate far below the surface, however much thoroughness in discipline may be desired. The system evidently had its origin in a desire to do *much*, unattended by a corresponding care that it should be done *well*. The entire arrangement exhibits a lamentable looseness of operations,—a sweeping carelessness quite out of place in so responsible a work as education. The educator who feels a degree of solicitude for the proper performance of his work, at all commensurate with the magnitude of its objects, and being at the same time properly enlightened, will be compelled of necessity, to restrict his numbers within very narrow limits. At least, whoever shall attempt to avail himself of the inductive and practical methods of study, as pointed out in former articles, will find sufficient employment for his time and energies with a very small number.

3. Of course, any rational and persevering attempt to modify the intellectual bias of any one of them in particular, is entirely out of the question. Pupils are left to follow their natural predilections; consequently, those faculties are exercised most which are most predominant, instead of those which are deficient, and which therefore stand in need of special exercise. The legitimate object of education is thus reversed. The ultimate end to which the labors of the educator should be constantly directed is the harmonious development of all the faculties, and this, manifestly, can be attained only by giving especial care to those which are naturally deficient,—those which are originally strong can very well take care of themselves.

It is this constant discipline of the faculties, the frequent and persevering exercise of those which it is desired to strengthen, and the disuse of those which are to be held in check, which constitutes the most important instrumentality of the educator, and by the use of which he is enabled gradually to rear and perfect an intellectual superstructure modelled almost at his pleasure. To resign this is to give up nearly all that is valuable among his means for efficient mental improvements. Thus, by the wholesale process, the correct modelling and proper training of the mind are thrown almost entirely out of the aims of the educator, and beyond the scope of his labors.

Mental education is but the practical application of the philosophy of the human mind. How little do teachers realize this! Their profession is nothing less than Practical Metaphysics, and they themselves aspire to the dignity of practical metaphysicians; but how few of them ever attain to such elevated conceptions! Is not this consideration sufficient to excite a suspicion of quackery?

If this view be admitted, then, manifestly, one of the first requisites of the educator is a knowledge of mental Science. Whoever attempts to educate mind, in ignorance of the fundamental and necessary laws of its development and action,—laws which are as definite and invariable as those which reign in the material world,—must inevitably, in an enlightened view of the subject, be set down as an empiric. In the lower department of our nature, the physical, what would be thought of the pretended physician who is ignorant of the structure, functions, and laws of the human organism? Moreover, not only is a knowledge of Human Anatomy and Physiology, and of the laws of health in general, a primary requisite in the physician; he must, likewise, be acquainted with the peculiar condition of any case which he proposes to treat, in order to be able to adapt the agencies he employs to the special requirements of any particular case.

All this is expected of the intelligent physician, and the demand appears to be in no way unreasonable. But what would be thought of the teacher who should attempt to pursue a similar course? who should demand of parents, on accepting the charge of the education of their children, an acquaintance with their predominant inclinations, idiosyncrasies, habits and previous education, in order to the more enlightened and judicious direction of his efforts for their improvement? As is the physiology of the animal system, so is the physiology of mind. While there exists a general uniformity of constitution and action, sufficient to justify the hackneyed observation that "human nature is every where the same," there is yet an infinite diversity of individual traits, which exercise so material an influence on the formation of character, as to render a knowledge of them in any individual case, an indispensable requisite to its intelligent educational treatment. An acquaintance with the philosophy of mind in general, even though fortified by extensive observation of human character, is not sufficient.

It is easy to perceive the bearing of these remarks on the subject under review, namely, the policy of placing the education of a large number of children in the hands of a single person, however well-fitted he may be for the duties of an educator. With such a multitude to divide his labors, how can they be otherwise than superficial? How can he be expected to learn, much more to observe in practice, the peculiar mental characteristics and tendencies of each one of his pupils, regarding each as an object of special study and effort, for whose highest improvement his profoundest knowledge and best energies are to be taxed? Such a thing, though entirely feasible with a few pupils, is evidently out of the power of any one who has a large number on his hands. However much it may be desired, in practice it is never attempted. It is too manifestly absurd.

It follows, that in a rational system of education, the number in charge of a single teacher must be limited to a very few—so few that he may be able to become perfectly acquainted with the mental character and condition of each, in its minutest features, and to adopt in their training such a diversity of treatment as their different necessities require. And here comes one of the most important, perhaps the most important application of the science of Phrenology. Had it no other use whatever, its importance as furnishing to the enlightened and skilful educator an index of mental character, from which he may frame a code of rules for individual management, infallible and certain of success, is sufficient to justify and amply repay its assiduous study and thorough acquisition by every one devoted to teaching. A comprehensive and practical knowledge of this useful science deserves to be looked upon as a necessary accomplishment in a teacher of the young. The individual who makes teaching his chosen profession, and yet neglects to acquire this fundamental requisite, is deficient in a very necessary branch of his art, and should be so regarded. The deficiency is so great and fundamental as to afford sufficient ground for withholding his credentials. The progressive necessities of the age require as much as this, in order that the theory and practice of education may keep pace with its sister arts and sciences.

In the absence of this necessary knowledge, and for supplying immediate wants, the services of professional Phrenologists should be called into requisition; but for the future, reliance should not be placed alone on these. The necessities of every teacher, in a rational practice of his art, will require the possession by himself of this knowledge which forms the fundamental basis of his profession.

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CRIMINAL LEGISLATION AND PRISON DISCIPLINE.

BY GEORGE COMBE.—CHAPTER IV.

Proposal rejected, but prisons on the principle of separate confinement instituted—Pentonville reformatory prison, its history noticed—Effects of separate confinement on the nervous system—Insanity, how it should be viewed in relation to crime—Errors in the present state of the law on this subject.

In this country there are two kinds of prisons: first, county and borough prisons, in which are confined persons convicted of slight offences, and who will be restored to society in periods varying from one month to three years; and, secondly, Government prisons, for those convicted of more serious crimes. In 1837, Lord John Russell recommended to the magistrates to adopt the system of separate confinement, and in virtue of the Act 2 and 3 Victoria, cap. 56, passed in 1839, between fifty and sixty prisons have been erected on that principle. The Government prisons, are the Pentonville, Parkhurst, Millbank, Portland, Portsmouth, and Dartmoor prisons, and the hulks, which are managed by directors, appointed under the Act 5 Vict. ch. 29.* Lieut.-Col. Jebb is their present chairman. In July, 1843, an Act was passed, converting the Penitentiary at Millbank into a dépôt for convicts under sentence of transportation, and it was named Millbank prison. Into it, the convicts were received from the county and borough prisons, and individually examined. They were divided into classes, one class containing all those who had been sentenced to transportation for life, and also all those who had been sentenced for any of the crimes formerly punished with death, such as arson, burglary, rape, and other heinous offences. All these were sent to Norfolk Island, the penal settlement of the Australian colonies. Convicts sentenced for shorter periods were divided into two classes:—First, the more intelligent and those most likely to be benefited by discipline, were sent to Pentonville prison,—constructed on the separate system, and specially intended as a reformatory experiment. Secondly, the remainder were sent to Van Diemen's Land, excepting invalids and married persons, who were committed to a prison-ship connected with the arsenal at Woolwich. All boys under sixteen years of age, sentenced to transportation, were sent to Parkhurst prison, where they remained under training for several years, and were then sent out, generally to Swan river, with conditional pardon.

We shall direct our attention, first, to the reformatory model prison at Pentonville, which was opened in 1843. It was placed under special commissioners, and in it the convicts underwent seclusion in separate cells, were trained to industry, and received moral and religious instruction for eighteen months, previous to being shipped for New South Wales. At first the commissioners of the prison were very earnest in watching the effects of the separate confinement, and frequently visited the prisoners, narrowly inspected their appearance, and questioned them about their feelings. The artful men seemed to evince mental aberration, but it was feigned. The *fourth* report of the commissioners of the prison states that, "The experience of another year, strengthened by the highly gratifying account which we have received as regards the conduct of the prisoners who have been sent abroad, both during the voyage and subsequent to their arrival in Australia, has more strongly than ever impressed us with the value of this corrective and reformatory system of prison discipline." "The conclusion of the *fifth* report," says Mr. Burt, "repeats these previous opinions, and contains the following remarkable passage: 'On reviewing these opinions, and taking advantage of the experience of another year, we feel warranted in expressing our firm conviction, that the moral results of the discipline have been most encouraging, and attended with a success which we believe is without parallel in the history of prison discipline.'" (The italics are Mr. Burt's.)

What, then, led to the success of the system thus highly extolled? And why, instead of being generally adopted, has it been modified, and latterly almost abandoned? It is a strong confirmation of the views which we are about to maintain, that the success was owing to *selection*. "At first," says Mr. Burt, "*care was exercised to secure a hopeful class of prisoners for the experiment;*" and he adds, "there are strong reasons for believing that, from the combined operation of punishment and instruction, a very large proportion of the early Pentonville prisoners were reformed. Towards the close of 1849, however, an important change took place in the assignment of prisoners to Pentonville. *The lightness of their crimes and hopefulness of reformation were no longer made the grounds of their selection;* all classes of convicts were admitted without distinction; in some cases prisoners were selected for this prison on account of the gravity of their crimes, the length of their sentences, and some because they were found hopelessly incorrigible at other convict establishments. After this change, the prison became characterized by worse than an absence of reformation. For this change, as to the criminal character of the prisoners, took place concurrently with the changes in the system. Men guilty of most atrocious crimes, habituated to all the villany practiced at the hulks and worst prisons in England, and in many cases as ungovernable as they were depraved, were selected for Pentonville at the same time that the discipline was relaxed, the term reduced, and the amount of moral instruction diminished."—p. 36. Mr. Burt says also, "*Formerly*, there had been small parties of bad men, and the majority greatly improved; *now*, the propor-

tions of the bad and the good were reversed; it was a small party of well-disposed men, and the rest unchanged or imperfectly reclaimed."—p. 24.

The circumstances which led to this change was the rebellion of the colonies against receiving more convicts, which forced the Home Government to crowd Pentonville with prisoners of every diversity of character, to shorten the period of their separate confinement, and to transfer them at the end of twelve months to Portland Island.

The following facts, then, seem to be established: first, the rejection, without trial, of a method which Sir George Mackenzie and forty other respectable persons recommended on experience, as calculated to enable the Home Government to select the best convicts to be sent to Australia; secondly, the trial of the Pentonville reformatory prison, as a means of preparing the convicts for the colonies,—its success when judicious selection was made, and its failure when this practice was abandoned; and finally, the failure of all the other methods of treatment, resulting at last in such a determined rejection of convicts by the colonies as compelled the Government to pass the Act quoted in our title, retaining them at home, and punishing them by penal servitude. If the colonists of Australia and the Cape of Good Hope could not endure the licentiousness of the convicts sent to them, how shall we support it? And if all our model and reformatory prisons have failed to fit convicts for being received into colonial society, will the future forms of "penal servitude" be such eminent improvements on these as to restore them *here* to freedom, thoroughly reformed? The gravity of these questions needs no eloquence to enhance it; and at this moment no greater responsibility lies on any minister of the Crown than that which attaches to the Home Secretary, in erecting new and remodelling old prisons, and in drawing up a new code of prison discipline. At the risk of encountering many prejudices, we shall proceed to state our own views of the subject, founded on thirty years' observation, on personal visits to the chief prisons in Great Britain and the United States of North America, and extensive communications with the governors of jails and with magistrates in these countries.

We lay down, then, as fundamental facts in this question, that in dealing with criminals we are dealing with *mind*, and that in this world the mind acts by means of, and depends for its condition upon, the cerebral organism; and that it can not be guided or controlled except by influences acting in conformity to the laws of that organism. It is true, no doubt, that in a state of health, from our not being conscious of the existence of our brains, their functions, which assume the form of desires, emotions, and intellectual perceptions, are ascribed by us to something which we call mind. But the moment the brain is injured, or seriously affected by external or internal disturbing causes, the most irrefragable evidence is presented that these mental phenomena are dependent, in this world, on its condition. M. Richerand had a patient whose brain was exposed in consequence of disease of the skull. One day, in washing off the purulent matter, he chanced to press with more than usual force; and instantly the patient, who, the moment before, had answered his questions with perfect correctness, stopped short in the middle of a sentence, and became altogether insensible. As the pressure gave her no pain, it was repeated thrice, and always with the same result. She uniformly recovered her faculties the moment the pressure was taken off.* Many similar instances are recorded by medical authors; but the facts are so trite, and the cases so well known to physiological readers, that we forbear to enter further into details. Nevertheless, generally speaking, nearly all the thinking, and all the action, of the present generation, continues to proceed on the hypothesis of an independent spiritual mind. The influence of the organism may be acknowledged by some in words, but by very few is it acted on as a fixed principle in the constitution of human nature. Mr. Burt, who appends B.A. to his name, may be cited as a specimen of the average state of knowledge of English gentlemen, educated at the Universities, on this subject. He writes:—"If the physical energies were undermined in separation, the system would be objectionable upon other grounds; there is, however, no proof that injury to the health is a result of the discipline. *But even if physical health were enfeebled, what connection is there between robustness of muscle and sanity of will?* The most heroic fortitude is constantly exhibited by the delicate woman, by the exhausted captive, and by the invalid; and how often, on the other hand, does the man of brute courage and giant strength, bear the brand of moral cowardice!"—p. 81. We shall discuss these phenomena at a later stage of our inquiry, and at present refer to the passage only as an example of the estimate formed by Mr. Burt, the Assistant Chaplain of a Model Prison, of the relation between the condition of the organism and the vigor of the mental powers.

This general disservice, in most men's minds, of the mental phenomena from the living organism may probably be explained by the extreme difficulty with which new modes of thinking enter practically into the understanding. At first the doctrine of the rotation of the earth excited intense and almost universal ridicule, and, for several generations after its truth was demonstrated, even educated men continued to feel, think, speak, and act, on the old hypothesis of its standing still; and we doubt much if the slenderly educated portion of our people do not still believe that it is at rest, and that the sun, moon, and stars move round it. We have seen the first announcement of the functions of the brain treated in a similar spirit; and the generation is not yet born that will appreciate the full practical import of the simple proposition, that the mental powers are dependent, in this world, for their general strength or feebleness, their activity or

* Pentonville prison is the only one of these which adopts the separate system exclusively. Millbank has it partially in operation, and Parkhurst applies it to each prisoner in the first period only of his stay there.

* "Nouveaux Elémens de Physiologie." 7th edition, II. 195-6.

inactivity, and their various degrees of relative strength and weakness in each individual, on the state of that organ. Being convinced, however, by observation and extensive experience, that this is the fact, we shall state certain results of ignoring it.

But before entering in detail into the evils which, in the present state of our law, flow from that source, we beg to observe that the whole judicial embarrassments arising, in criminal prosecutions, from questions of insanity, might at once be cleared away, simply by abandoning the vicious principle of *punishment*, or vengeance and pain inflicted to deter others, and resting solely on the object of *protection* to society against renewed outrages by each offender himself. Mr. Justice Hurlbut says:—"A jury can determine whether a homicide has been perpetrated—whether done by accident or design—whether in self defence or not—and is not that enough? If done by design, and not in self defence, ought the law to inquire further? It must inquire further, if the prisoner is to be *punished* for the act—that is, if he is to have *vengeance* inflicted on him. It would be cruel, indeed, to inflict vengeance on an insane man; but it is not cruel to restrain him and to cure him, which is precisely what justice and humanity require in all cases. * * * * The verdict (of insanity) does not imply that he has not slain a fellow creature—does not mean that he is a safe man to go at large; on the contrary, by reason of his mania, he is the most dangerous of men. But what the jury mean by a verdict of acquittal, is, that he is not a proper subject for *punishment*—i. e., *vengeance* ought not to be inflicted upon him, because he is stricken of heaven and is not morally responsible for his acts."—p. 67

If the principle here recommended were adopted, the inquiry into the point of his sanity or insanity would commence after the verdict had consigned him to the public custody, and the sole object of it would be to determine the manner in which he should be treated. The persons to decide on his mental state would naturally be physicians skilled in cerebral-physiology. If they, after a solemn inquiry, found him sane, he should be remitted to the class for reformation; if insane, to a lunatic asylum for cure; and he should not be liberated until the same authorities had certified that society would no longer be in danger from his actions.

The difficulty, not to say impossibility, of defining insanity, arises from the nature of the affection itself. Most physiologists now regard the brain not as a single organ, but as a congeries of distinct mental organs, some manifesting animal propensities, some moral emotions, and others intellectual faculties. Each may become diseased by itself, or in conjunction with a group, or with the whole of the other organs: and the disease may be structural, functional, idiopathic, or sympathetic. Assuming, then, the number of organs to be thirty-five, or even twenty, or ten, the problem is to draw up a definition of insanity which shall accurately embrace all diseases of single organs, also of groups, and also of the whole brain, with all the endless modifications arising from the disease affecting one or more animal, one or more moral, or one or more intellectual organs, and also arising from one, or from two or more combined, of the before-mentioned classes of disease. There is no cause for wonder, therefore, that lawyers, judges, and physicians, have failed to agree on a definition of unsound mind. In our opinion, the thing is impossible; and the only way in which the question of sanity or insanity in each particular case can be decided, is to call in physicians and cerebral physiologists, whose professional duty it has been to observe and treat the insane,—to produce the alleged insane person before them, and also evidence of his mental manifestations, and to constitute them a jury with power to return a verdict which shall decide the question. They must estimate the condition of mind of the person before them; for no other way is open. They should have the aid of a lawyer as assessor, to help them to give precision and form to their investigations and decision.

But we are still so far from arriving at this view of the question of insanity that it becomes necessary to consider it in its existing form. In the first place, then, in consequence of the law ignoring the influence of the organism on mental action, it in many instances does not distinguish between crime and insanity at any stage of its action. We know that when the organs of hearing are inflamed, the mere abnormal excitement of the organic apparatus will make our hearing unusually acute, and even cause us to fancy we hear noises which have no real existence; while a sudden injury to the eye, by the stimulus it imparts to the nervous structure, simulates the impression of light, even in the dark. Similar phenomena occur in the case of the intellectual faculties. There are times when strains of music rush on our minds irresistibly, or when favorite ideas clothed in exquisite passages of prose or poetry, or when some ingenious contrivances in mechanism which we have devised, will absolutely possess us during our waking hours and haunt us in our sleep. These phenomena are owing to the excitement of certain cerebral organs from internal causes, and our inability to stop the current of them arises from our will having no command over the organic action that produces it. But the organs of our emotional faculties also are subject to the same law. There are instances of excitement, from internal causes, of one or more of the emotions which impel an individual to do some act for their gratification—to kill, for instance, or to burn, or to steal—as involuntarily, as we hear sounds, see flashes of light, or perceive music, without the operation of external causes. When the excitement of the emotional organs becomes excessive, it disturbs the action of the intellect; in some cases filling it with delusions,—in others, impelling it to act, without perverting it. The law refuses to recognize these facts and their consequences. It absolutely ignores insanity arising from overwhelming excitement of the emotional, unless the dis-

ease involves also the intellectual organs. And not only so, but when the intellect also is affected by delusions, arising from either this source, or idiopathically, it requires a strictly logical connection between the subject of the delusion and the act done in consequence of it, to constitute insanity: in other words, it demands, first, that the intellect shall be unsound and possessed by delusions before the plea of insanity can be listened to; and, secondly, that before effect can be given to the plea, the intellect shall have acted with perfect logical sequence in following out the delusion into deeds. This is shown by the following legal authority.

In the case of *Regina v. McNaughten*, the House of Lords propounded to the Judges of England certain questions on the law of insanity in relation to crime, and among the answers returned was the following,—to the fourth question:—"The answer to this question must of course depend on the nature of the delusion; but making the same assumption as we did before, that he (the accused) labors under such partial delusion only, and is not in other respects insane, we think he must be considered in the same situation as to responsibility as if the facts with respect to which the delusion exists were real. For example, if, under the influence of his delusion, he supposes another man to be in the act of attempting to take away his life, and he kills that man, as he supposes in self-defence, he would be exempt from punishment. If his delusion was that the deceased had inflicted a serious injury to his character and fortune, and he killed him in revenge for such supposed injury, he would be liable to punishment."* The sole distinction between these cases is, that in the first the accused acted logically, on his delusion; while in the second he acted illogically, because a sound mind, assuming the facts to be real, would have prosecuted the defamer for damages, whereas the accused killed him. The second instance indicates, if possible, a wider extent of mental disease than the first: in it the act done under the delusion is more abnormal than that committed in the first, and shows the man to be more insane. But the error in the opinion of the judges is elucidated still more forcibly by the following case, which actually occurred.

Robert Dean, a weak, but affectionate and religious young man, fell violently in love with a young woman, and proposed marriage to her. She declined his addresses; on which he resolved to kill her. Before finding a suitable opportunity, he met a little girl of whom he had always been fond, but who was in no way connected with the offending object of his love, and he killed her. He then gave himself up at a police station, confessing himself to be the murderer of the child: he was tried, found guilty, and hanged. A cast of his head may be seen in several Phrenological museums, and it shows large organs of Amativeness, Destructiveness, and Veneration, with no want of Benevolence, but a low development of the intellectual organs. The facts indicated that the excitement of the amative organ occasioned by his disappointment in love had extended to other parts of his brain, and produced the insane manifestations described. While under sentence of death, he explained the motives of his conduct in killing the child. He was of a very religious disposition, and thought that if he killed the young woman, she might go unprepared into eternity, and incur eternal perdition; while the soul of the child, from its innocence, would be safe; and therefore he killed the latter. All these facts were proved at the trial, and also that the young man was known to be weak in mind; nevertheless, as the law did not recognize an ungovernable destructive impulse as insanity, and as no delusion could be proved to exist in Dean's mind in reference to the child, which if logically acted on, could have led to his killing her, he was held to be perfectly responsible, and treated accordingly. Analogous cases occur from time to time before our criminal courts, and no spectacle is more humiliating than the helpless confusion of ideas then exhibited by counsel, medical witnesses, and presiding judges, when all of them have agreed to ignore the physiology of the brain.

INSANE IN CANADA.

We learn from the *American Journal of Insanity*, that there is an urgent necessity for the immediate erection of additional asylums for the reception of the lunatic population of the Provinces.

According to the census report, there are now in Upper Canada one thousand and sixty-nine persons of unsound mind; in Lower Canada there are one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three, making a total for the Province of two thousand eight hundred and two. Of these, one thousand four hundred and ten are males, one thousand three hundred and ninety-two females. The whole population, according to the same report, is one million eight hundred and forty-two thousand one hundred and three; the eastern section containing eight hundred and eighty thousand two hundred and sixty-one; the western, nine hundred and fifty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-two. The proportion of lunatics to the entire population will therefore be one to six hundred and fifty-seven. This is a ratio greater than obtains in most countries. In England, France, United States, Belgium and Prussia, the ratio is one to one thousand. In Scotland and Norway, however, the ratio is greater. In the former it is one to five hundred and seventy-three; in the latter, one to five hundred and fifty-one.

* "Archbold's Pleading and Evidence in Criminal Cases." 12th edition. By W. N. Walsby, Esq. P. 16.

Miscellany.

SELF-KNOWLEDGE

versus HARD TIMES. By D. P. BUTLER. Much of the cry of "hard times" will cease when men choose the occupations for which nature has best qualified them. A very great majority of the "unlucky" and "unfortunate" in society have failed to start right in life; they chose the wrong occupation or profession, or did not choose any—in fact, most of them never had any definite idea for what pursuit they were best qualified by nature. Think of it—a young man, entirely dependent upon his own resources, setting out upon the great voyage of life destitute of both compass and chart; without any definite object in view; without any certain knowledge of himself, upon which he can confidently rely, and reasonably hope for success.

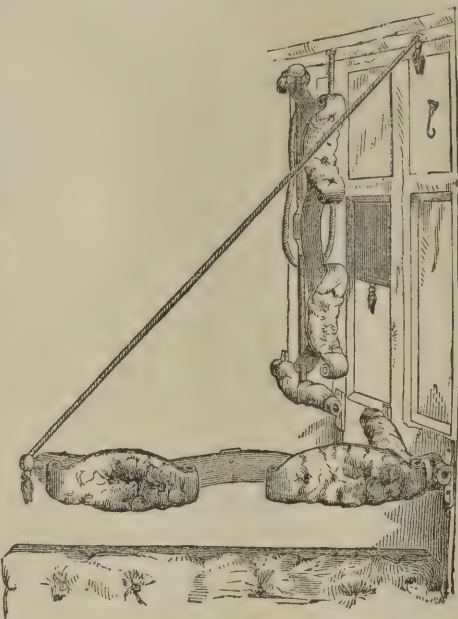
If in this emergency he dares hope, memory and observation set in dread array before him thousands of stubborn and discouraging facts; he sees all around him those who, like himself, *dared hope, but failed.* How different the condition of that young man who has made *self-knowledge* a study from childhood; who has informed himself thoroughly of all the peculiarities of his nature—his weak and his strong points, including his liabilities under the great variety of circumstances of life—who is now prepared to calculate coolly and with certainty upon the degree of success he may reasonably expect in the various occupations and professions. Suppose he is not successful in his first attempts, it is no serious discouragement to him; he has a firm basis, a true chart, an unerring guide; he knows, whatever appears, or whatever his feelings at the time, *he knows*, that by a love of things, from a necessity of nature, that ultimate success is *certain*; that it is, a question only of time and circumstances. At all events, he is happy, hopeful, and confident; *not* harassed by doubts, impatience, and despair; or wasting a life-time in fruitless attempts; constantly changing from one pursuit to another, and *never* happening to blunder into his *natural sphere*.

Young men, if you would be happy, useful, and successful, study yourselves *first, and thoroughly*; have a definite object in view, and never lose sight of it; let your *school* education be such as shall best qualify you to discharge the duties of your *intelligently* chosen sphere; and never suffer yourselves to be deluded with the notion that a knowledge of *Greek* can be a substitute for self-knowledge. This choosing one's pursuit or sphere in harmony with nature's demands, is but choosing intelligently and knowingly, and this gives intellect the helm; and if intellect *guides* in this matter, it will be likely to in a general sense.

There is a *moral* bearing in this matter. Success is favorable to education, religion, and good morals. Dissipation to immorality, irreligion, and crime, are *most* likely to be associated with a want of success and prosperity. In fact, crime in general is *mostly* the result of a want of prosperity in business and disappointed ambition. There is no more effectual way of relieving the alms-houses, jails, houses of correction, and State prisons; and closing grog-shops, and houses of ill-fame, than for every man, woman, and child to understand themselves thoroughly, and choose their sphere in accordance. "Phrenology may be true, but it is of no use." The man or woman who says that, is blind in more senses than one.—*Phrenological Cabinet*, 142 Washington st., Boston.

A GOOD IDEA.—One of our subscribers says,—a friend of mine, a zealous advocate of Phrenological principles, recently struck a new idea, which seems to me worthy of notice. Nearly a year since, he was at your office, in New York, and was examined by Mr. Fowler, took a *chart* and written description, which was a most perfect description of his character. A few days ago, he said to me, I am going to have my chart printed. I simply remarked, it would be a good idea, and thought no more of it, until he brought them in to show me. They were printed on a beautiful sheet of about eighteen inches square, with an elegant border in gilt, which he intends to have framed, to hang in his parlor. He made me a present of one, in doing which said he, "There, that is worth all the portraits in creation. It is equally as ornamental, and contains what is of much more importance—the likeness of the soul. If those visiting you could be induced to leave their written manuscripts, and have them printed as I have described, it would serve a double purpose of the ornamental, and delineation of the features of the mind, which can be preserved equally as long as any portrait—and by posterity be more highly prized."

"Yours, for the great reformation, N. W. D."



HEAD SUPPORTERS,

FOR REST AND SLEEP IN RAILROAD CARS.

The addition to common railroad car seats in the form of a head supporter, which is represented by the above engraving, has just been patented by J. N. Williams, of Dubuque, Iowa.

The cut represents two supporters, one up against the panel at the side of the car (a), the other down over the seat-back (b) in position for use.

Mr. W. places two very nice soft cushions upon springs which rest upon a bar, running parallel to and just above the top of the seat (b), for the purpose of giving an easy support to the head. These cushions may both be changed over to opposite sides of the bar, and serve for the next adjoining seat when the seat is reversed in position. This bar is suspended by a cord from the side of the car (a) extending to its opposite end. The cushions may both be elevated out of the way by raising the bar up vertically by the side of the frame of the car, when it will be caught by a hook and retained in this position until again required for use by the passenger.

The advantages claimed for this improvement are, that they take up less room than other forms; they can be put out of the way when not in use; they can be on springs, and thus easier for the head; they can be kept clean more easily, the first cost is less, and they are more durable. Further information may be obtained by applying to the inventor, or to Clark & Jesup, No. 70 Beaver st., this city.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS REJECTED AT THE PATENT OFFICE.

THERE are few inventors who are aware that more than one half the applications for patents at the Patent Office are rejected either for want of novelty or utility, but more generally for the former reason. Whoever invents a new and useful improvement in any machine, or makes a useful discovery in any art, should become acquainted with the history and progress of that branch of industry which he seeks to improve; and in case he cannot inform himself in this respect, it is his duty to consult those who are informed. It is true he may not always get good advice, even from those who are able to give it; but he can do no better than risk his chance after he has consulted those who should be prepared to direct him aright. The amount of labor expended in useless toil in many departments of industry, for want of an observance of these rules, is often deplorable. It would be still more to be regretted, was it not equally true that many have been successful; and already a vast amount of labor is daily being performed by labor-saving machinery, which was formerly worked out by the sweat of the brow. The advantages from this machinery are so immense, that the failures and the exceptions, although they fall hard upon a most worthy, as well as enthusiastic class of citizens, may be regarded as comparatively trifling;

all great achievements have their martyrs,—and inventors are not unfrequently among the victims.

The following, from the *Montgomery Watchman*, is a graphic picture of the repository for rejected applications:—

"Everybody knows that there are accumulated in the Patent Office several thousand miniature models of all sorts of patented machines. But everybody does not know that in the vaults underneath there are nearly double the number of models of *rejected* inventions. It is a huge mansoleum of departed ingenuity. Here lie the mortal remains of such machines as perished in their early infancy. There are little locks and pulley-blocks, silk reels and water wheels, power looms and mill flumes, wind-mills and Jones' pills, sewing machines and mowing machines, fanning machines and tanning machines, shingle splitters and stock knitters, rocking chairs and winding stairs, cultivators, dumb waiters, and refrigerators, mouse traps and razor strops, life-preserving boats and India-rubber overcoats, iron doors and grain sowers, latches and lucifer-matches, gas burners, bedstead turners, spark arresters and liquor testers, blacksmiths' vices, moulds for water ices, cradles, ladders, lamps, clamps, nails, pails, scales, rails, and all sorts of apparatus for cotton winding, book binding, stove casting, rock blasting, cloth stitching, car hitching, flax breaking, grain raking, paper making and portrait taking, &c., &c., &c. There are over fifteen thousand of them in all. Odd enough they look—such a maze of dusty little wheels, and gearing, and machinery, and all silent, motionless, and forgotten. There is something of the toy shop about it, and something of the grave yard. But each one was brought here by some exulting inventor, who foresaw for it a 'manifest destiny,' and for himself a glorious future. What sleepless nights have been passed over some of them? What a story of disappointment must be connected with every one of them! How many wasted days and unfulfilled hopes lie buried in these vaults, under the simple inscription, 'Rejected.' Bulwer saw in a dream a library composed of the great books that never had been written; but that was nothing compared with this grand repository of machines that never were invented.

"What's the use of keeping them? Is it intended, when Uncle Sam gets rich, to bring them all up stairs, build cases and shelves for them, and arrange them systematically. Then when a man comes to the office with a reputation of some old invention, they will say to him, 'Sir, your model is not patentable. It is not new. You will find one on exactly the same principle in case B, on the sixth shelf, deposited by Peter Stokes in 1843.' The disappointed applicant goes to case B, reconnoitres shelf No. 6, beholds the Stokesian failure—and departs, feeling with Solomon that there is indeed nothing new under the sun.

"Your inventor is a man of high hopes and unbounded expectations, and it is not easy for him to give up his dreams. It is hard for him to believe that the work he has been for months or years elaborating, has been done before, and done better by somebody else. When the Examiners tell him so, he does not believe them. When they argue with him, he sets them down as prejudiced—bribed may be. The Commissioner himself cannot convince him.

Or if convinced against his will,

He's of the same opinion still!

"Nothing but ocular demonstration will satisfy him of the fact, and it is to supply that demonstration that those models are treasured up against his coming. No man, until he has tried it, can tell what 'ill-omened shapes' lurk privily in wait for him, in those vaults."

Inventions which have been rejected for want of novelty, often contain patentable features; some of the forms of the machine may conflict with inventions, rejections, or expired patents already at the office, and yet the new applicant be legally entitled to a protection which would perhaps be sufficient for his purpose. We are prepared at our Patent Office Agency to make re-applications upon amended papers, and, in some cases, without any charge unless letters patent are obtained. Our Patent Agency Department is noticed in another column.

POPE'S SKULL.—William Howitt says the skull of POPE is now in the private collection of a phrenologist. The manner in which it was obtained is said to have been this:—On some occasion of alteration in the church, or burial of some one in the same spot, the coffin of Pope was disinterred, and opened to see the state of the remains. By a bribe to the sexton of the time, possession of the skull was obtained for the night, and another skull was returned instead of it. Fifty pounds were paid to manage and carry through this transaction. Be this as it may, the skull of Pope figures in a private museum.

The lamented SPURTHILL, who died in Boston, and was buried in Mount Auburn, gave his skull, for the benefit of science. It is now in the keeping of a physician, one of the officers of the Phrenological Society.

Inquiry will be made by future generations, for the skulls of Washington, Franklin, Webster, Astor, Girard, and those of other master minds. We have a very large collection of the skulls of murderers, who have been executed, and of soldiers killed on battle-fields, also of Indians, Africans, Egyptians, Chinese, and Cannibals, but we have only a few from the higher class of minds, such as Reformers, Statesmen, Scholars, &c. Of these we have hundreds of casts, and busts from living heads, but not their skulls.

What a treasure it would be, if some plan could be devised, by which these leading "types" could be preserved as specimens, for scientific purposes.

PHRENOLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE.—During the past month Mr. O. S. FOWLER has been giving lectures on Phrenology to the citizens of Montreal and vicinity, where the subject is at present exciting considerable attention. The Montreal Phrenological Society, at whose solicitation he visited that city, is in a prosperous condition, and enrolls among its members many of the first citizens. He is now in New England.

L. N. FOWLER is giving the annual course of lectures in New York, with his usual success. During the day he is engaged at the Phrenological Cabinet, 308 Broadway, in giving professional delineations of character, with written descriptions, to citizens and strangers who have a desire to know themselves.

H. B. GIBBONS has favored the citizens of Otsego county, N. Y., with a visit. Mr. G. is a pleasing and popular lecturer, and well calculated to interest the candid inquirer after truth.

MR. SIZER, one of the firm of FOWLERS, WELLS & Co., in Philadelphia, has just completed a course of lectures in Washington Hall in that city, at the close of which Prof. Harvey, of the Female Medical College of that city, was called to the Chair, when the following preamble and resolution, offered by Mr. John F. Graff, were adopted by acclamation:

Whereas, The Course of Lectures by Mr. Nelson Sizer, of our city, now closed, has been to us a source of entertainment and instruction; and whereas, in view of the magnitude and importance of his subject, we deem it but an act of justice toward the Lecturer, to give a formal expression of opinion; therefore,

Resolved, That the course of lectures on Phrenology, concluded this evening, by Mr. Sizer, having been warmly received by a large and appreciative attendance; and as Phrenology is justly entitled to be called the "Queen of Sciences" and "Handmaid of Christianity"—and so because it is the science of the soul—we would hereby call upon the lovers of truth, here and elsewhere, vigorously to aid in its general dissemination.

2dly. Resolved, That next to the Bible—that great compendium of divine truth—there is no one subject in the wide universe of God, which may be so profitably entertained as that which relates to the proper training and development of a sound mind in a healthy body.

3dly. Resolved, That inasmuch as Mr. Sizer, by his able manner of treating his subject, has given us the most satisfactory evidence of his ability as a lecturer and practical exponent of his favorite science, we do hereby extend to him a cordial welcome in the great field of reform, and invite him to repeat, at an early day, the course he has this evening concluded.

4thly. Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the Chairman and published in the LEDGER in this city, and a copy forwarded to the AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

PHRENOLOGY IN BOSTON.—The *Boston Evening Journal* of a recent date pays us the following compliment.

At the end of the closing lecture at 142 Washington street, Thursday evening, the members of the Phrenological class unanimously passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we agree with the Hon. Thomas J. Rusk, that "when a man properly understands himself mentally and physically—and not till then—his road to happiness is smooth, and society has the strongest guaranty for his good conduct and usefulness;" with Hon. Horace Mann, that "the principles of Phrenology lie at the bottom of all sound mental philosophy, all genuine theology, and all sciences depending upon the science of the mind;" with Professor Siliman, that "the pursuit of Phrenology is in the highest degree reasonable, philosophical, moral and religious;" and with proper estimate of ourselves, of our defects of character, and the best modes of supplying them, is to possess a thorough and accurate knowledge of this science.

Resolved, That we tender to Mr. D. P. Butler our most grateful acknowledgments for his eminently sound, clear, and practical instructions during the course of lectures just now closed; that we recognize in him those qualities and requirements which render him one of the ablest and most efficient teachers and expounders of Phrenology, in its principles and practical application to the wants of the individual, and of society; and we feel the greatest confidence that we do but express the opinion of all who have become acquainted with the professional merits of Mr. Butler, when we announce our earnest conviction that no Phrenologist in the country is better qualified than himself to make correct and reliable examinations.

A. C. FELTON, Chairman.

THE MOON.—It has been discovered by calculation, and demonstrated by a geometrical fact, that the moon's centre of form is eight miles nearer to us than her centre of gravity, through which, of course, her axis of revolution must pass; or, in other words, this side of the moon is sixteen miles higher than the other. We announce this discovery on the authority of the most eminent mathematicians and astronomers in the world. It will soon be formally declared in a scientific quarter.

THE OFFSPRING OF BLOOD RELATIONS.—The following Circular appears in the March No. of the *Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, with a request by the editors that it be copied into the other Medical Journals of the country. The subject is a most important one—it has been frequently alluded to in the pages of this Journal—and we cheerfully give place to Dr. Bartlett's circular, which we hope will receive the attention it deserves.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*.

CIRCULAR.—My attention has recently been directed to the defects in the offspring of parents related by consanguinity. So frequent and serious have the ill results of the intermarriage of blood-relations been found, that I deem it philanthropic to prepare a report on the subject, with a view to leading to legislative action on the subject. That my report may be as full and satisfactory as possible, I have to beg of physicians or others the favor of sending me histories of such cases as may have fallen under their observation.

The following questions, I believe, cover every point of interest in each case. To prevent confusion, the names of the parties, or their initials, should be given, though, of course, these will be suppressed in the report:

How many instances of intermarriage among blood-relations have you known?

In how many of these were all the offspring perfect?

What was the state of health of each parent? Had the mother borne children previously? If so, were the first children of her relative inferior to the latter ones?

Did the parents resemble one another? that is, had they the same peculiarity of form, manner, mode of thought, [complexion,] &c.?

Have the parents, in any case, been the offspring of blood-relations?

How many children followed the union? How many of them were idiotic, epileptic, rachitic, or deaf? If none were so, what is the absolute and relative cleverness [intelligence] of each?

In cases where the offspring have grown up, is there any tendency to insanity, epilepsy, or any similar disorder?

Has the mother of imperfect offspring married again? If so, what is the character of the children by this union?

JOHN BARTLETT, M. D.

Louisville, Ky., March 10, 1855.

This whole subject has been very thoroughly discussed and elucidated in a work by Mr. O. S. Fowler, entitled,

HEREDITARY DESCENT: Its Laws and Facts applied to Human Improvement. In which it is shown that all transmission is governed by causation; the races and nations; family likenesses transmitted; physical strength; deformities; longevity; hereditary diseases; insanity; idiocy; moral and intellectual faculties transmissible. With numerous facts and illustrations.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF FIREWOOD:

	Lbs. in a cord.	Prop. value.	Comp. value.
1—Shell-bark Hickory, - - -	4469	\$1 00	\$7 40
2—Common Walnut, - - -	4221	0 97	7 03
3—White Oak, - - -	3821	0 81	6 09
4—White Ash, - - -	3420	0 77	5 70
5—Swamp Whortleberry, - - -	3361	0 75	5 55
6—Shrub Oak, - - -	3387	0 74	5 47
7—Apple Tree, - - -	3115	0 70	5 18
8—Red Oak, - - -	3063	0 69	5 11
9—Black Oak, - - -	3102	0 66	4 59
10—White Birch, - - -	2996	0 65	4 51
11—Black Birch, - - -	2818	0 63	4 47
12—Yellow Oak, - - -	2817	0 60	4 44
13—White Elm, - - -	2692	0 58	4 29
14—Maple, - - -	2668	0 54	4 00
15—Buttonwood, - - -	2449	0 52	3 85
16—Spanish Oak, - - -	2391	0 51	3 77
17—White Birch, - - -	2369	0 53	3 56
18—Pitch Pine, - - -	1904	0 49	3 13
19—White Pine, - - -	1868	0 42	3 11
20—Lombardy Poplar, - - -	1774	0 40	2 96

Each cord of wood when green, is estimated to contain one thousand four hundred and forty-three pounds of water. The farmer, then, who takes a cord of green wood to market has a load not much less for his team than his neighbor who should put on with his team that weight of water. The table shows the weight of a cord of different kinds of wood when dry, or seasoned, and the comparative value of the same, assuming as a standard the shell-bark or white-heart hickory. When possible, fire-wood should be seasoned and kept under cover.

AN IMPOSTOR.—It is a disagreeable task, though a duty, to expose wicked swindlers everywhere, and to guard the public against being deceived by them. There is a licentious scamp prowling about the country by the name of *Gillette*, professing to be a Phrenologist and Physician. He visited New York city last summer, where he exhibited a "hand bill" with the names of distinguished persons attached, forged, no doubt, certifying to his "pretensions."

The name of this JOURNAL was also made to endorse him. When we met him we determined to place him under arrest at once, for swindling, and notified him to that effect; but he made good his escape. The only course now left us is, to warn the public to beware of him. The last we heard of him, he exposed himself in public at Rouse's Point, N. Y., where he was expelled from a hotel for taking improper liberties with a servant girl. The editor of the *Rouse's Point Advertiser* thus notices this "scapecraper":

Our citizens have been favored with a course of lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, Phrenology, &c., by "A. M., M. D." Gillette, who says he hails from New York city. We have not room now time to do the Dr. *justice* this week. This we can say, we don't envy the reputation which he has gained in this place.

Subsequently he was ejected from the hotel, when he left town in double quick time. Look out for him!

DR. FROTHINGHAM.—What's in a name?—has given his estimate of Phrenology. He utters the following "faint praise."

It has done some service, no doubt, in its line of research, and is not destitute of a real foundation in nature. No one refuses to concede to it,—perhaps no one ever did,—that the convolutions of the brain contain a certain plurality of parts in intimate and corresponding connection with different faculties, both intellectual and moral. We are not unwilling to admit, what even ancient art seems to have set its eye on, that certain configurations of the cranium are indicative or otherwise of certain inward dispositions, in a general way; at least, that they are favorable or otherwise to the development of such dispositions, &c., &c.

He then goes on to "dissent" from views entertained by other Phrenologists, and declaims against something or other which he does not understand. We would refer Dr. *Frothingham* to Dr.—muddy—Pond, who seems to be sailing in the same old boat without chart or compass. But no matter, they have neither freight or ballast, and will soon drift ashore.

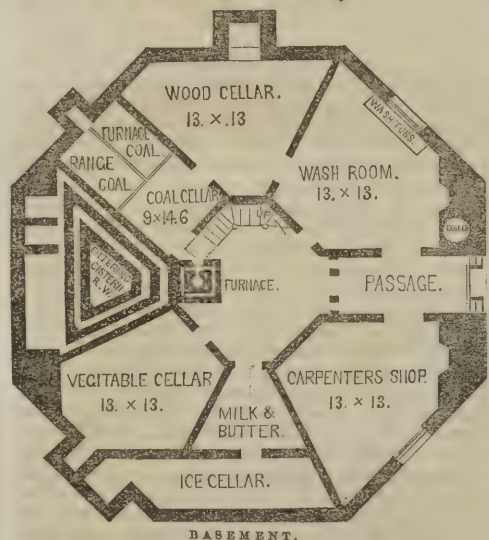
BREAKING HORSES.—A new system of breaking in horses, by means of very few lessons, and so as to preserve all their precious qualities, has come into use; and what is singular is that the author of it is a French lady, named Isabelle. Having a great liking to horses, Mademoiselle Isabelle, some years ago, began studying the different systems employed in breaking in horses, and came to the conclusion that they were all more or less defective. She then sought for a plan of her own, which should render the horse more tractable by developing its intelligence; and she succeeded in finding one so perfect, that the most restive horse is reduced to obedience in a very short time, and without the slightest ill treatment. Her plan—as is almost always the case with things really useful—is very simple. She begins by making the horse carry his head high and perpendicularly, whereby she prevents the weakness caused by the constant bending of the neck, gives free play to the muscles in the neck, and allows full action to be exercised over the mouth. Then she places on the horse a sursingle, surmounted by an iron rod, about fifteen inches long, which is bent about four inches forward at the summit. On each side of the rod are placed four rings, destined to receive the reins, according to the height that may be desired.

The horse soon gets accustomed to this check, and it exercises a great moral effect on him—he places his head in such a manner as not to suffer from the bit in the mouth, and thereby soon gets accustomed to being held in hand by his rider or driver. The sursingle, also, promptly accustoms him to adopt the best movements, and to advance when desired, without offering any resistance. The breaker-in remains at the left of his horse, and is armed with a whip with a spur in it. After forming her system, Mademoiselle Isabelle went into Germany, and practiced it with marked success, on horses belonging to the Prince de Lichtenstein, at Vienna. From Vienna she went to Russia, and there stopped two years. In the course of that time, she rendered completely docile all the most restive horses of the model cavalry regiment at St. Petersburg as well as those of the Emperor Nicholas. Recently, she returned to France, and, having explained her plan, and stated its results to the Minister of War, she was, by the special direction of the Emperor, who was consulted, authorized to practice it on a number of young horses of the regiment of *Guides*, and with an equal number of recruits who had recently joined the regiment. The lessons were given under her direction, at the riding school of the Ecole Imperiale d'Application d'Etat Major. After the fifteenth lesson they manoeuvred with the tranquillity and precision of old troop-horses.



THE OCTAGON MODE OF BUILDING.

A CORRESPONDENT in Iowa desires us to furnish the plan of an Octagon House. We accordingly present herewith a design furnished for *The Horticulturist* several years ago, by Henry A. Page, of Boston. Mr. Downing spoke at the time of the economy of this form of building as very considerable, and of its adaptedness for suburban residences as also great. And since his day, *A Home for All*, by the Fowlers, of New York, is especially devoted to advocating these and its other advantages. But with them there



are involved so many decided *disadvantages*, from angles, badly-fitting rooms, &c., that we should be unwilling to recommend this style of building to the public; and, indeed, the fact that it has not been more extensively followed, with so many circumstances actually in its favor, is sufficient evidence that there must be still more on the other side.

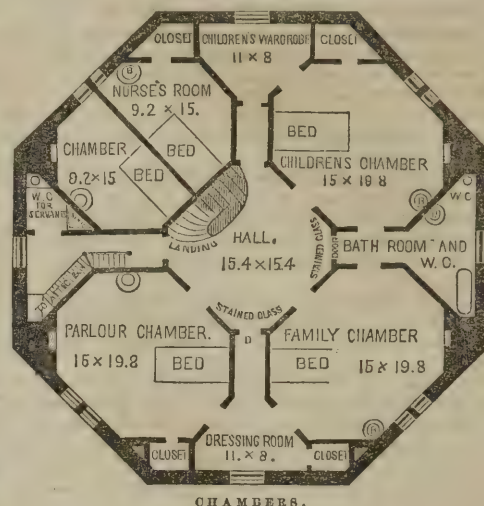
The ground plans given in the different figures, are very

complete; and they may, indeed, suggest to those who are building, many ideas and conveniences in relation to the internal structure of a well-arranged house. Of course, the elevation may be modified to suit different positions and tastes; the one here given, however, in a modified Italian style, is very well adapted to suburban architecture—for one who likes the octagon. The chimneys and ventilating flues are, it will be seen, carried up, and the rain-water carried down, in the corners of the edifice, and does not injure the appearance, or lessen the size of any apartment.

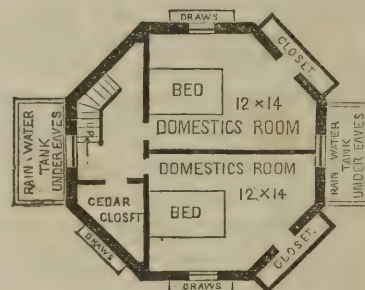
The plan may be modified also in size—that here given being calculated for an octagon of twenty-feet sides, and affording, as will be seen, a very large number of rooms, closets, &c. A piazza might also be constructed extending all around it, and of one or two stories in height; while, if the central hall were lighted from the roof, additional effect would be given to both the lower and upper stories, as well as still more perfect ventilation to all parts of the house. An observatory of less diameter than the gallery shown in the last figure, might be preferred in appearance by some, while it would be less expensive; and yet the large one shown is a desideratum,—affording sufficient room for the exercise or school-room of children, and even of young people of a larger growth, or indeed for any purpose for which a light and airy space is demanded, free from being disturbed by noises made in other parts of the house, as well as from disturbing them with its own.

Ventilation is very completely effected,—in summer, through the doors and windows, which open direct passages for air through the house across the hall; and in winter, the furnace, with little expense, provides every apartment with a full supply of warmth, by registers opening from air-pipes, concealed in the partitions of the central hall.

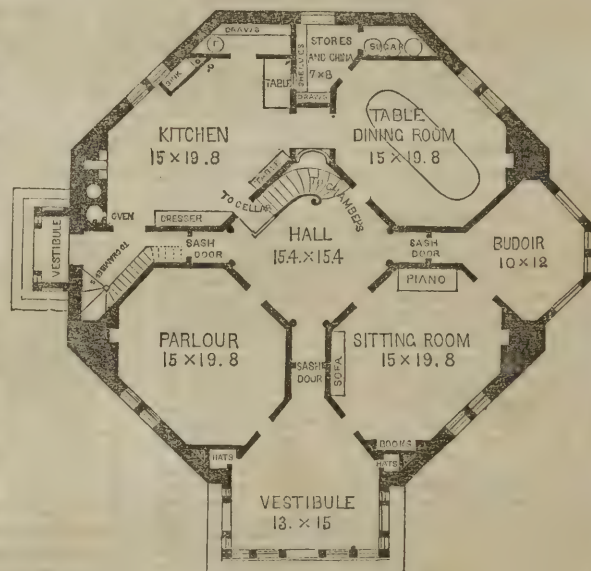
The doors leading to the side and front vestibules, bou-



CHAMBERS.



INTERMEDIATE STORY.



PRINCIPAL FLOOR.



doir, bathing, dressing-rooms, &c. should be made with ground or stained glass sash doors, and thus give light and a pleasing effect to the central hall.

The kitchen, drawn on the principal floor, may be placed in the basement, with the wood and wash-room if preferred.

We repeat, then, our hope that the ideas as to the internal accommodations of a house, suggested by these plans, may be of use to our readers, though we have no idea that they will be converted to the octagonal mode of building, nor indeed the slightest wish that they should.—*Country Gentleman*.

REMARKS.

That the foregoing plans will make a very much better house than any square house could be made to do, we fully believe. Of the superiority of the octagonal form over the square, all who have ever occupied both attest, and a discerning eye will at once perceive. The rooms are so much more contiguous, so much better placed as regards each other, so much better graduated as to size, some larger, others smaller, and especially, *so many closets*—the handiest things about a house—that it literally captivates the women, and promotes every family end. Nor has it one inherent objection.

But to the above plan we object in several points. First, to so many *entries*, because they take room, separate rooms which ought to join, as parlor and sitting-room—dining-room and parlor are very expensive to build—send cold all through the house, and are not *needed*. Thus, of what real necessity is the entry from the “vestibule” to the “hall”? What ought to go up stairs may with propriety go through sitting-room or parlor, or else through the cellar; and this entry sends cold *through the house*, which would otherwise be shut off. And usually, the front bell will be answered by a child, or families in the sitting-room. Or if not, the kitchen-maid ought to look neatly enough to pass through the sitting-room: though the true way is for mother and daughter to have less work to do, but *do it themselves*. Families can be made just as comfortable as now by one-quarter the work done, and mother and daughters *need this for health*. At least, I should prefer a house without these entries to one with. They will add, probably, a fourth or sixth to the cost of the house, and I think only damage its utility.

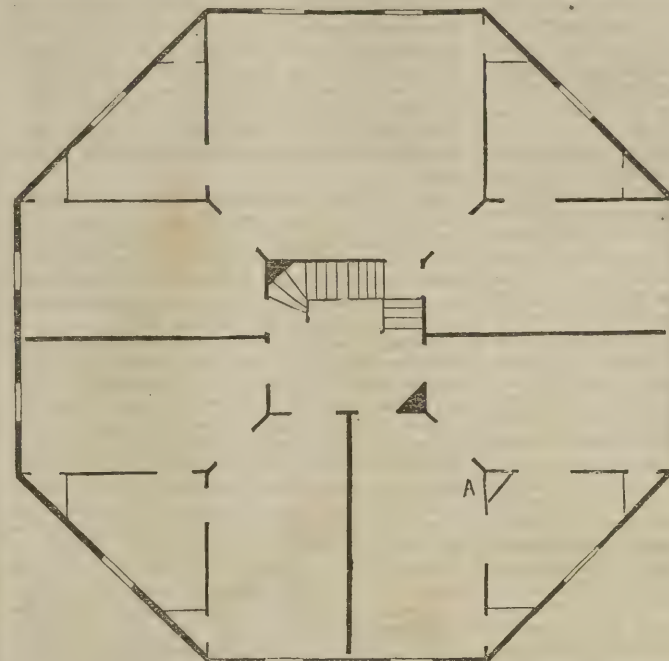
And why separate sitting and dining rooms? Why not enter boudoir from sitting-room only? Just compare these rooms, their smallness, because of the room worse than wasted by entries, and so many partitions to make, and cornice, and walls to keep clean, with this from “Home for

And these entries oblige you to pass through *two* doors in going from room to room, in place of one by our plan—the unhandiness of which is considerable. The same principles govern the upper stories. By our plan the entrance is direct from the hall to each room, and our rooms larger and more numerous; and our lower story is quite as well

cient evidence, “the Fowlers stand ready to give him *quod sufficit*.”

The question of priority is one of small importance in itself; but as it affects the honor and integrity of an individual, we have deemed it worthy of notice. The great fact of the case is, that certain improvements have been suggested, which experience has since proved to be of the greatest value. We believe, that a man who has not a home of his own has not yet begun to have the true enjoyments of life, nor enjoyed the full dignity of citizenship. We shall not regret having been drawn into this controversy, if it shall be the means of calling the attention of any one either to the importance of having a home, or to the duty of improving and beautifying one.

That the Gravel wall and Octagon Houses are much preferable to any others, can be demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt to any one who will set about investigating the question unbiased by opinions formed before examination. We know the difficulty of giving up an old idea even to replace it by a new truth, and have no desire any one should undertake to erect a building on this plan merely because we say it is better than the old one. If they do, they will be sure not to succeed, and will bring discredit on the work, us, and



adapted as his to family use. At least, his has no advantages of which ours is not equally capable. Still, those who prefer art to simplicity, fashion to use, cottages to octagons, will choose his, like a dressed-off, flounced-off, ribboned-off, trailing, nip-and-touch-it city-thing, to a naturally-beloved and sweetly, but simply attired country-girl.

One word more. No one loves to see their “*own* thunder stolen.” In 1847, O. S. Fowler published his “Home for All,” in which the octagon form was first applied to domestic architecture. Two years after appeared the article from Page, and plans alluded to. Let the date of copyright, let thousands of copies sold attest whether “the Fowlers” were “since Page’s day,” or Page since FOWLER’S day.

Once more. Any one who reads Page’s article and Fowler’s “Home for All,” first edition, will see that the former is but a *synopsis* of the latter. Thus, Fowler recommends a playroom for children, and so does Page; and in like manner copies several other novel suggestions from Mr. F.’s work. Mr. F.’s house was even begun before Mr. Page wrote. Mr. F. could not have copied from Mr. Page, for his copyrights, stereotype plates, and some 8,000 copies, were published *before* Page’s articles and plans appeared in the *Horticulturist*. But Page could have copied from F., for

the latter lectured in Boston in 1848, and sold this work by hundreds in Boston for two years *preceding* Page’s plagiarism. For Page to copy thus, with but slight alterations, and give no credit, was neither honorable nor honest. And the “*Country Gentleman*,” who doubtless was innocent in motive in ascribing priority to Page, ought to correct the above error. If he does not, it will be corrected before the public. And if the above is not deemed suffi-

cient evidence, “the Fowlers stand ready to give him *quod sufficit*.” But let any one who contemplates building, first inform himself thoroughly relative to the peculiar merits of the style—learn why it is preferable, and he will then go on understandingly, build him a house which will be more durable and convenient, better looking, warmer in winter, cooler in summer, free from dampness, and withal cheaper than can possibly be constructed with any other material, and on any other plan. When we see the face of our country studded with buildings after our plan, we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that we have been the means of improving, in some measure, the condition of our neighbors, whether or not they choose to award us the credit we deserve.

THE GRAVEL WALL

DEFENDED BY FACTS AND EXPERIMENTS.

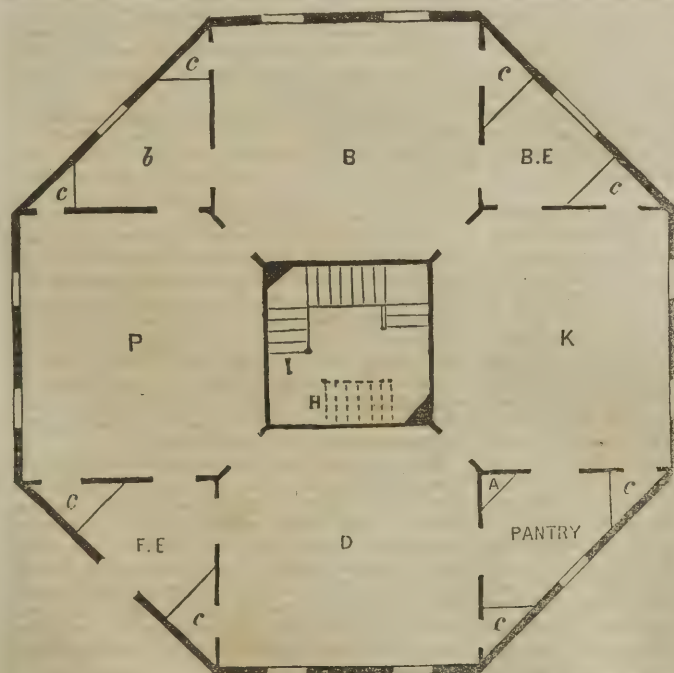
The object of this article is to refute the following statements respecting the gravel wall:—

The editor of the *Prairie Farmer* strongly condemns the style of building which Mr. Fowler, one of the firm of Fowlers and Wells, of this city, has recently published a book to recommend. The *Farmer* says:

“There are many hundreds of the buildings in the region of Rock river, this style being, at one time, quite a rage about there; but so far as we know, none of them have been put up very lately, nor do we think that, with all the pressure of Mr. Fowler’s book, it can long be kept in fashion any where. The truth is, that it is but a poor mode of getting a dwelling. Without the greatest care, and no small amount of skill in the construction, the building will be a poor concern; crumbling in pieces at the corners, cracking through the walls, skinking about the timbers, and proving every way rickety and unsatisfactory. Besides, unless the wall is made double, with an air-chamber between, or is furred out for the lath and plaster, it is excessively cold and damp. To do either, involves an expense equal to that of constructing with brick in most places, and, we apprehend, something more.”—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

Inquiring minds will expect us to answer objections like the above to the gravel wall. This we do cheerfully, that we may show readers how to so build these walls as to obviate these objections.

To not one of these objections is the senior editor’s house subject. On the contrary, it is exactly the converse of all. It is cooler in warm, and warmer in cold weather than any other house I was ever in; and perfectly dry throughout. Of two rooms, side by side, one furrowed, lathed, and plastered inside, and the other not, not the slightest difference



All.” The cost of this floor would not probably be more than half or two-thirds of that, the rooms both larger and contiguous, cozy, no bellows-entry to send cold blasts all through this story and the one above, closets at least as handy, two rooms more, not half the number of doors, yet every one of the doors better secured, and how much cozier the passage from each room to all by this than that form. But judge and build for yourselves.

in dryness, or warmth, or chilliness, is observable. Let this one fact bear witness as to its warmth.

In the upper story are cisterns, having lead pipes, leading below. These have been allowed to retain their water, the same as in summer, and HAVE NOT FROZEN. Would any pipes in a brick house, much less wood, have withstood the extreme cold of our coldest days this winter? yet mornings after these intensely cold nights, on turning our faucets, they give us water just as freely as in summer. Show another house which will do this. And but one wood-stove fire constantly, and another occasionally, and the lower story not fully inclosed; and neither of these fires under the cisterns nor pipes, but two stories off!

And the rooms we keep warm, though very large, some thirty-five yards of carpet, and containing some two hundred cubic yards, or four times as much as a room twelve feet square and nine feet high. A fair-sized room is kept as comfortable, with as little fire, as any twelve feet square and nine feet high room I ever occupied. Yet it has two large windows; and with this great advantage, that its temperature is far more *uniform*, and air far *better* than that of a small room. I pronounce my rooms incomparably superior, in every respect, to those inclosed by wood, and much better even than brick rooms furrowed; and will engage to keep it at a given temperature with half, yes even one-third the fuel required to keep a room of the same size in a wooden house at the same temperature. To these conclusions my *experience* has led me. I pronounce to the world that my gravel wall proves *complete and perfect in every respect*, as a building material. Not a crack or scale at any corner or place. Dry as a bone in the wettest weather; warm and comfortable in cold weather; cool in warm weather; every desirable quality, marred by *not one fault*.

But how comes it, asks a candid inquirer, that these two statements respecting the same kind of wall differ so totally? By virtue of their *mode of structure*, the *shape of the materials*, and the *way they were put up*. Theirs is *packed down tight*, mine is full of little honey-comb openings. Theirs is made of gravel and sand—of *round*, mine mostly of *flat* materials. Theirs is put up compactly—is crowded into as solid and compact a mass as possible, mine is thrown in pell-mell, without any attempt at packing, and the flat form of the material, laying and standing in all possible ways, leaves *myriads of little openings* all throughout the wall, and these air-cells are the very best non-conductors of heat and cold, of dampness and change of temperature, that can be. Benjamin Silliman, the highest scientific authority in this country, says confined air is the very best non-conductor of heat, cold, and moisture known. Then, since my wall is full of them, whereas a brick-wall furrowed has but one, mine might be expected to be the best, and also better than the western gravel walls. And that it is, either the facts above enumerated, and many more like them, fully attest.

The fact is this: Gravel wall builders, extra fearful lest it may not stand, pack the material as closely in the boxes as they can, and thus fill up these air-chambers; thus consuming more material, and wasting labor, yet actually injuring the wall.

Then, what holds your wall together? Only the points where these flat slate-stones *touch* each other. And that this suffices let my house attest. Let those old fogies who doubt these statements come and examine for themselves; come in any weather, and as often as they like, and convict me of error before the world, if they can.

A gravel wall house in Lynn, Mass., fell last Nov. And why should it not? Any dunce ought to know better than to put up this wall in November. Who does not know that mortar, by freezing before it becomes dry, loses its set? My book tells him better than to build in November. Follow *that*, and you will not fail.

GRAVEL WALL—A LETTER.

MESSRS. FOWLERS AND WELLS: During the past year, in consequence of the mention of my name in Mr. O. S. Fowler's "Home for All," I have received letters from numerous persons in the New England States and in Canada, inquiring whether the mode of building walls for houses, so spoken of in that book, was really what it was said to be, and whether the experience I had had in the matter was confirmatory or otherwise of his statements. Many, also, have called upon me personally, with a view of getting information, so as to arrive at *safe* conclusions on this very important matter.

In all cases I have replied to letters with promptness; and

to those who have called in person, I have imparted all the information the limit of the interview would admit, and have done both with great pleasure and satisfaction. But this way of communicating the result of my experience on this subject, occupies more time than I feel I can well spare, especially as there are other ways which would relieve me, in great part, of this tax, and work no inconvenience or disadvantage to inquirers. Therefore, at the request of Mr. O. S. Fowler, and in entire conformity to my own feelings, I have concluded to state, in as brief manner as possible, some of the moving causes to, as well as some of my experience, and offer it for publication in that journal from which I drew my first life in this "new idea." The account will be desultory and disconnected, as I write at intervals of business.

In 1850 I decided to erect a building or two, of some considerable dimensions, and was led, very naturally, to consider what kind of material, all things considered, would be most advantageous; and having been engaged some fifteen years in the purchase and sale of the various kinds of building material, I felt competent to bring a fair share of judgment to the decision of that question.

I thought—lumber is growing scarce and high every year. Wooden buildings, in thickly-settled localities, are objectionable, on account of great risk by fire, and in all places are needing constant expenditures for repairs. Brick and stone are too costly for many people, and consequently many are without a house of that kind of their own. Is there no material as *durable*, as *safe against fire*, needing as *little repair*, and *cheaper* than any of these? These questions, and such as these, were rolling and tumbling about in my head, as though it were really *thick*; and, I think, not altogether or mainly from motives of self-interest. I had other thoughts back of these, which were calculated to bring out inquiries of this kind. For instance, I felt that the *permanent* welfare of any town or village depended upon the *stability* of its population. A man who owns the house in which he lives, will have a lively interest in whatever, in his opinion, conduces to the prosperity of that particular place; while he who lives in the house of another, and owns no real property thereabouts, may order a big wagon at his door in the morning, and in the afternoon become the resident of another town. The former adds strength and permanency to every good in his neighborhood, the latter enters a place like a showman or a pedler, not for *its* good, but for *his*—not to *give*, but to *take away*—and whenever his ends are answered as fully as he thinks they may be, *you find him on wheels again!* Now, if material for a house can be found so cheap that almost any man, with a fair share of industry and economy, may own one, then this *floating* population will become *permanent* and fixed; then trade and the general prosperity will be more even and reliable, and all the various families hitherto "fixed to no spot," be more useful and happy.

While thus indulging thoughts of this *great need*, without knowing how to supply it, one of the numbers of the 12th vol. of your most excellent Journal came to hand, and as I was turning over its pages, I discovered an article with this caption: "A new, very cheap, and durable mode of building." This engaged my attention at once, and I assure you I read it with great eagerness and no small share of satisfaction. Its statements were plain, and, so far as I could judge, practical. To be sure, I was very favorably situated to meet its demands, in the way of material; for I had been in the yearly habit of drawing waste stone from a quarry *out of the way*, at some cost, and the *best of gravel* might be had at the door of almost every man in town for the asking. Still later, in the same volume, page 881, Mr. O. S. F. gives the result of some experiments he had been making, and this went very far to strengthen my faith.

Not fully determined, however, to use *this* material, in the Spring of 1851 I commenced laying a foundation and cellar walls, for my main building, sufficiently thick and well laid in mortar, for any kind of work I might decide to put upon it. On the part of the bottom work I was determined there should be no failure, whatever might await the superstructure. When this was completed, or nearly so, which I think was about the 20th of April, I started for Fishkill for the purpose of examining Mr. Fowler's walls, believing that if I could *see them*, I could settle the matter at once. Several miles before I reached his place, I saw what appeared in the distance to be a huge pile of uncouth masonry, which might have been called, so far as guessing was concerned, the remains of some old fort. On a nearer approach, however, it took on a more utilitarian aspect, and

appeared as though it might have been, really the production of this nineteenth century. At that time it had risen only one story above the basement, in all, perhaps, about twenty-five feet; and the distance around it was two hundred and fifty-six. It was a pile to behold, I assure you. On arriving in the neighborhood of the battle-ground of this new idea, I made some inquiries about the building, and found the neighbors entirely conservative on this subject, with *one exception*. One man, independent, of course, made bold to express the opinion that "*it might possibly stand*." Making due allowance for his enthusiasm, I took the idea, and passed it to the affirmative side of the question. Whether he was allowed to remain at large in that community, or taken to an insane hospital for treatment, I cannot say.

On arriving at the spot, my thoughts, in their endeavor to take in the *newness* of the idea, and the *easiness* of the pile, became truant and unmanageable—disowned their *affinity*—flew off in wild *incoherency*, striking on the wall, in one place, against gravel, lime, and cobbles, and in another, against brick-bats, cinders, and chip-stone, all thrown in with a *perfect looseness*, and yet *holding fast!* Strange stuff, indeed, for material, and yet doing its work! Queer shape for a building! Huge proportions for a family residence—beautiful river—overlooks all creation! Such were some of the thoughts the occasion called forth. *Alone!* I passed within its very walls, eager to find the utility of the enterprise, and kindly disposed to acknowledge it. I gave a tap here, to test its hardness, and a thump there, to see how easily its parts might be disconnected. I looked *very wisely* on this wall to find a disruption, and on those two, to find a separation one from the other, but all in vain. Thus inspired with new confidence, I changed to admiring. As a country boy in a new suit of home-spun, which, more than any that have preceded it, recognizes his approaching manhood, examines, with unmistakable pride, the fashion of a pocket, or the lustre of a button, so I, in my new mental apparel, strove after its undeveloped beauties. How nicely the farmer, thought I, when gathering the small stones from his meadow, may put them down contiguous to the spot on which he intends, at a future day, to put a house or barn, without any extra cost. The city or village mechanic, travelling to or from his work, seeing a load of broken bricks, cinders, or gravel, seeking a place of deposit, may direct it to his lot, and in that way, day by day, gather something towards his house also. In one-half hour from the time I entered the premises with such thoughts as these to help the thing along, I had fully made up my mind to return home "and do likewise."

I made inquiry, after I returned home, for a mason willing to undertake the work, but found some difficulty in procuring one. All expressed a desire to *see it done*, but none to *do it*. The pioneer glory of a new enterprise, weighed in the balance against a man's neck, did not, to their minds, afford satisfactory remuneration. I succeeded, however, in finding a man, and the work was commenced. "So great a cloud of witnesses" do not often watch over an enterprise so inconsiderable in magnitude as that was. The predictions against it were as ninety-nine to one, and yet layer after layer kept rising and standing—rising and standing, until the last one found its resting-place on a building three stories in front and four in rear, thirty-five feet in depth, by fifty in length. Hitherto the trite question, by the lookers-on, was, "Will it stand?" and even the *tone* with which it was put, gave all over to the negative. After this, it resolved itself into, "Well, here it is!"

Four years nearly have passed away since that time, and a man standing upon the same spot may now exclaim with equal truth, "Well, here it is!" Immediately after the stone-work of the first building was completed, I commenced the second, about equal in size on the ground, but not as high by one story, and completed it also the same year. I made some blunders in this latter one—not on its walls, but foundation—and in consequence the walls in the rear have cracked and look badly. The foundation was insufficient, and not laid in mortar, as all should be, to sustain the weight of this kind of wall.

The outside finish of my first building was prepared entirely of good fine gravel (not sand) and lime, with iron-filings thrown in to produce rust spots on the wall, in imitation of granite. The second had similar treatment, with the addition of a little coal-dust, which gave it a bluish cast. On the *north* side there occurs a slight peeling of this finish, which, of course, is to be regretted. I will give several reasons, some one or all of which might have conduced to this

result. In the first place, the north side was not protected by a jet, three or four feet wide, as the others were. In the next place, the north wall dries less rapidly than any other, and the Winter after this was finished in the Fall, being a very severe one, the strength of the mortar might have been so impaired by the frost, as to allow the coat to peel off. Then, again, this being the first attempt hereabouts to build this kind of wall, we did not get it as *even* and *true* on the outside as was desirable; and so, in order to "make the crooked straight," which, of course, we were *bound* to do, we had to resort to *stuffing*, or applying an extra amount of stock in places that were deficient. In *extreme cases* tailors and milliners do the same, 'tis said. When we shall have had the experience in building these walls that we have in brick, then there will be no difficulty in getting them so even and true that a *thin coat* will cover; and when that time comes, there will occur no peeling of the outside finish. I notice on my building, where it comes off the coat is thick.

As to the comparative cost of these walls, I cannot say, of my own knowledge, so much as those interested might desire. My other business engagements were such that I did not keep an account of the cost of the wall separate from other materials. I can say, however, that the *whole cost*, when the buildings were completed, was satisfactory.

At the commencement, it was enough for my purpose to decide, as I did, that I could build considerably cheaper in this way than any other. Upon this decision I acted, and have no cause to regret it, even on my own account, laboring, as I did, under many disadvantages, and much less on account of my neighbors, who, with the advantage of my experience, have gone on more successfully than I did. Every building erected in this village of concrete has been an improvement upon the one before it; not as respects materials, but workmanship. The experience we have had has been fruitful in "ways and means" of facilitating and improving the work, and what is quite important, lessening the cost. On the next building, for instance, the custom of *compacting* the concrete, after it has been thrown into the boxes, will probably be abandoned. It had a precautionary origin, no doubt, but, nevertheless, its practical operation has been to misplace the boxes, by the *pounding* process, to consume, uselessly, a greater amount of time and stock; and to hinder materially the process of drying. By the first, the walls are made more or less *undulating*; by the second, more expensive; and by the last, to have less strength to stand the jarring and pounding incident to the progress of the work. As our artisans go on with this work, gaining new ideas and facts year by year, they will soon take hold of a job with full confidence in their ability to meet any emergency, and to do the work in the best possible way, and in the cheapest possible manner. When that time arrives, the difference in cost between gravel and other walls will have reached its highest point, and, I think, will be largely in favor of the former.

I would not say that such results would follow in *every* locality, but I would say that in places where suitable materials may be conveniently and cheaply obtained, as with us, such would be the consequence. For myself, I do not expect ever to use any other material, and see no reason why it should not be almost universally adopted. If, however, I see good reason for changing my mind, I shall most certainly do it. I may have raised the question, What is suitable material? If I have, I can safely answer I *know* of *one kind* of material that is suitable, and that, such gravel and waste stones as abound in this vicinity. How *widely* material may *differ* from ours, and yet be suitable, I cannot of my *certain* knowledge say, but my impression is that it may be quite *unlike* it, and yet make the best of walls. To the question put a thousand times, "Does it make any difference whether the stones used with the gravel are *flat* or *round*? I would give this reply—in good drying weather, *none in the least*. In a driving, washing rain-storm, the flat ones have the advantage, for this reason—the gravel being partially *washed away*, might allow the round stone to *roll away*, while the flat one might hold on. This, as I now believe, is the only difference, and here it occurs to me to say, always cover up your walls at night, however good the prospect for fair weather. In this way you will be prepared for the common enemy of green walls—rain. I think, also, as a rule, *one course a day* is the most safe and profitable way of raising your work. This will prove sufficiently rapid to satisfy any reasonable man, and *if he isn't reasonable he ought to build of brick!* If you do more than this; if, for instance, you put round

three courses a day, you must work all the while on *very green*, and, consequently, *tender* walls, and the chance for mishaps will be greatly augmented. To show this, let us suppose a building twenty-one feet high, to be completed by *twenty-one layers*. At the rate of *one layer per day*, the *average* age of the layers when the last one is being put on, will be about *ten days*, while, at the rate of *three layers per day*, the average would only be about *three days*. Now, in view of the fact that these walls grow strong as they grow *dry*, the reader will perceive that the greatest safety lies in adopting the "one layer" system.

The mason who had the direction of the last two houses built in this town, with a view of *perfecting* the outside, used *two courses of boards or boxes* at the same time, instead of one, as heretofore. In this way, one course setting closely upon the other, points of stone or other material are not allowed to project beyond the general surface, as they will do when the other course is pursued. But I did not propose to give the *modus operandi* of this new mode of making walls. It has been done better, in the main, than I can do it. In Mr. Fowler's "Home for All," I think you have the process described very minutely, though I have never read that book in course. Before it appeared I had done my work, and so, of course, did not feel so anxious, knowing that however much I might learn there, my buildings would remain the same. I intend, however, soon to commence an octagon house, twenty-two feet sides, for which I have a cellar now prepared; and before I do this, I shall undoubtedly shuffle over every page of "Home for All." One object I had in view in writing upon "gravel walls," was to inspire people with confidence in their utility. Men, and especially timid and over-cautious ones, are very much inclined to doubt everything that does not bring *age* to its support. A case in point occurred a few days ago. A lady from a distance called on me about a year ago to make some inquiries in behalf of her husband, about gravel wall, and having answered her questions as well as I knew how, and imparted whatever facts occurred to me at the time, she departed with a good share of confidence, as I thought. The circumstance passed out of my mind, but was recalled a few days since by the appearance of a gentleman, who introduced himself as the husband of that lady. The object of his visit was to make further inquiries, in order, if possible, to strengthen his confidence. He said he had made preparations to build, in the spring, an octagon house and barn of concrete, but really, in view of the disasters that had befallen some buildings in his vicinity, got up in this manner, his confidence, he had to confess, was somewhat shaken, and he hardly knew what course to pursue. By way of comfort, I said that in this particular locality *we entertained no question as to whether concrete walls would stand or not, if built of suitable material and in the right manner*; and that when we hear of a failure in an enterprise of this kind, we dispose of it as we do a failure of any other kind, by saying *the man did not know how to avoid it*. I still further said, without pretending to help what you *have heard*, or what you *have seen*, or to cure the lacerations of your mind, on account of any misgivings you may have hitherto entertained on the subject, there is still *one thing* I think I *can* do, if you will allow it, and in order thereto, I wish you to ride with me to the various *standing* monuments of this new idea in building in this neighborhood, and if, in *one-half hour* I don't take *every doubt out of you*, I will give it up, and return you in no *worse* condition. Accordingly, we visited some of the nearest buildings, and after examining them with the closest scrutiny, and making numerous inquiries of the owners, he owned up to a removal of his doubts, and went his way rejoicing! He may have a *relapse*, but if he does, I shall apply the same remedies, with full confidence in a *final cure*.

It does not surprise me that men are so fearful about this "new thing." I really incline to the opinion, that it requires a man of pluck to take a new enterprise like this upon his shoulders, and swim against the current of custom and popular opinion. He must feel, not only that "what has been done, can be done" again, but that things may and should be done which have never been done before. He must have a lively consciousness of his manhood, of his individuality, and his accountability. He must breathe deep and strong, think large thoughts, and give them utterance for the good of his kind, though some old conservative hard-head crack at his presumption. He must allow himself to be inspired by the thought that he is making an effort to raise his mark in the world still higher for humanity.

In any new thing, I would always caution that we "look

before we leap," or otherwise we may find ourselves in a ditch; where, though we claim we are *further ahead*, we have in shame to confess we are *lower down*; that we see to it that we have land-marks, so as to be able at all times to know with certainty which way we are drifting; that we have *good ranges*, so we may know where we are; not like the fisherman, for a lost kedge, which were "a *white horse* on the bank and the moon," but something *permanent* and *sure*.

Touching the hardness and strength of concrete walls, I don't know that I can present any facts, or evidence of any trials, which would be satisfactory to the general reader, and, therefore, beg to make some statements and suggestions which I think may lead the mind to the conclusion that they are harder and stronger than brick.

Preparatory to setting a range in the Spring after my building was completed in the Fall, the mason found it necessary to hew away the wall, and found but little difficulty in doing so while it was green; but the next Fall after, in attempting to do a like thing in the other tenement, he met with much greater opposition. The wall had become so hard by drying through the Summer, that it was with the greatest difficulty it could be hewn away so as to admit the range. He said brick walls *offered no such resistance*. And here I ask, *why are brick walls strong?* Is it because the bricks are *eight inches long*, and *no longer or shorter?* or because they present a *smooth, regular* surface, and not an *uneven and irregular* one? Evidently not for either of these reasons, but simply and plainly because they are held together by the *binding properties of the lime*, without which they would not stand the jar of a coffee-mill. If this be so, then I ask, will not lime hold with as great tenacity the *irregular* cinder, cobble, or chip-stone, as it will the regular brick? Seeing no reason to the contrary, I contend it will, with even *greater*, because they present *more surface to its action*. I have no need to speak of the inherent relative strength of any of these, because any of them are sufficiently strong for building purposes.

To such men as have seen concrete walls, one idea more. Let us suppose two blocks, each four feet by four, and fifteen inches thick, one taken from *my* building, which has stood four years, and the other from a *brick* building which has stood an equal length of time, and both laid upon the ground side by side. Let us suppose two men of equal strength, with hammers of equal weight, standing, each over his block, with a view of breaking it up in the least possible time. Which block, think you, would be broken up first? I don't present this *imaginary* affair as an argument, but would like to know how any one that has ever seen these or similar walls, can *prevent its operating as one?* If the reader, in his own mind, allows that the brick wall would be broken first, and also that the strength of a wall, as a whole, is in proportion to the strength of its parts, then he will find himself clearly on the side of gravel.

I have said these walls are *cheaper and stronger* than brick. I will say, also, they are *cleaner* and so *sweeter*, and more *healthy*. They do not allow so much moisture to pass in, and consequently no green *gum* or *mould* accumulates on the inside, as is the case with bricks. They are both cleaner and warmer in their nature. Clay, of which bricks are made, is very cold; and do not they, when filled with water or dampness, and kept from the warming and drying influences of the sun, operate unfavorably on the warmth of the rooms within? It seems so to me, though this opinion, as well as some others I have advanced, may not be tenable. I am not a mason, or the son of a mason, neither am I much of a mechanic; and if I have any pride at all in the *views* I entertain of gravel walls, it is only because I conceive them to be true, and as such calculated to benefit the community.

Hereafter I hope to have opportunity to present some facts showing the cost of gravel walls, and how it stands relatively to wood, brick, and stone, in this particular locality; and as several buildings are to be erected this coming Summer in this neighborhood, I hope to be able to give flattering accounts of the improvement our mechanics shall make in the workmanship of the walls. The question, mind you, here is, "*how shall we perfect the walls?*" and not as in some places, "*will they stand?*" The latter has been laid aside—long since.

Pawtucket, March 28, 1855.

J. S. THORNTON.

GRAVEL HOUSES.—The Lawrence [Mass.] Home Review says the building of houses, barns, fences, &c., of gravel is "no new thing under the sun," though it has but very lately been introduced in this section. O. S. FOWLER,

the distinguished phrenologist, is entitled to the credit of having first of any one in this region of the United States, ventured upon the experiment of constructing a house in this manner. At present the experiment is commanding considerable attention. Gen. Gale, chaise and carriage builder, is erecting a dwelling house and barn, and Mr. Chapin, agent of the Pacific Mills, is constructing a fence around his lot of the same material.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* commends attention to this style of building, and gives the experience of Mr. Markham, of Michigan, who has tried it. He says Mr. Markham commenced building a dwelling house for himself, some time during last fall. He put up only one story; and used a mixture of twenty bushels of coarse gravel, sand, and small stones, to one of unslacked lime. He then put this coarse mortar into boxes along on the wall, adding about one third as many bushels of large and small stones, which addition made from twenty-five to thirty parts of sand, gravel and stones, to one part of good new stone lime. The walls made in this way, were carried up to the height of eleven feet before winter without peeling or wrinkling in the least, and are as hard to all appearances, as brick, and better than any brick to be obtained in his neighborhood. *The expense of these walls, ten inches in thickness, is not more than one-fifth of that of brick.* Mr. M. expresses himself as quite confident that this mode of building, in most parts of the State of Michigan at least, when thoroughly known, will become universal.

The *Nashua* [N. H.] *Oasis*, in speaking of this new mode of building, remarks: Some of our readers know something of the gravel wall architecture described in Mr. Fowler's "Home for All." The author has built a four story octagon house of very large size [covering six thousand feet of ground,] in one story of which he has four rooms opening into each other, so large that they require in all three hundred yards of carpeting. Besides, there are four side rooms on the same floor. This building, for so stupendous an affair, was built at an incredibly small cost. Its material is lime and gravel mixed with small stone. It is located in New York, where limestone is but a few cents per bushel. A few dollars only, in addition to the labor, built the wall. Here, where lime is a dollar per bushel, the cost is considerably augmented. Still we doubt not that excellent houses can be made in this way, in this vicinity, at a cheap rate.

Two gravel wall houses are in progress in this city. One on Olive Street, by Mr. Jonathan Dustin, a house of good size and two stories, the other on Amherst street, by Dr. Locke. These gentlemen are to be commended for their enterprise as pioneers in what will probably prove an economical and popular mode of building.

Events of the Month.

ROMANIST RIOT—A serious riot occurred at Oxford, in this State, on one Sunday evening during the last month. A Roman Catholic, who had been married by a Protestant clergyman, and who, in consequence, was excommunicated, entered the Roman church during service, whereupon the priest ordered him to be "put out," which was faithfully executed. At the door a fight commenced, in which the priest is said to be implicated. The service in the church was suspended, and the crowd adjourned to the nearest hotel, where a more general fight ensued. Many persons were injured but no lives were lost. The priest was held to bail, with several others, in the sum of one thousand dollars, to keep the peace.

AMERICAN OFFICERS AT SEBASTOPOL.—Major Richard Delafield, of the United States Corps of Engineers, Major Mordecai, of the Ordnance Department, and Captain McClellan, of the Cavalry, have sailed for Liverpool, en route for Sebastopol. They have been ordered by the authorities at Washington to make a tour of observation on the line of hostilities in the Crimea, and especially to inspect the siege-works where the Allies have now concentrated their forces. They are accompanied by a paymaster of the U. S. A., and their expenses will be borne from the national treasury.

THE MORMONS.—John F. Kinney, Chief Justice of Utah, has a high opinion of the saints. At a reunion of the Utah Assembly, he complimented the Mormons in very high terms. He said he had been warned and admonished by his friends not to go to Utah, and told that he could not live and perform his duties there; but he had found, on the contrary, less immorality, less drunkenness, less licentiousness, than anywhere else.

INDIAN LANDS.—Under the treaties made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with various tribes in the last year or so, the United States have obtained lands from the Indians located west of the Missouri and the Missouri State line, as follows:—From the Omahas, about 6,000,000 acres; Otoes and Missourias, 3,000,000 acres; Shawnees, 1,600,000 acres; Delawares, 275,000 acres; Sacs

and Foxes, 435,000 acres; Kickapoo, 768,000 acres; Iowas, 125,000 acres; Kaskaskias, and others, 94,000; and from the Miamas, 325,000.

SEARCH FOR DR. KANE.—We understand that the Philadelphia light-boat is to be fitted up and equipped with the money appropriated by Congress, to be sent in search of Dr. Kane. She will probably be lengthened about twenty feet, if practicable, and fitted up with a propeller. She will be accompanied with a sail vessel of about three hundred tons. Capt. Hartstein, formerly of the steamer Illinois, has been selected to command the expedition, and we understand that he is now engaged in making his arrangements to sail in June. A better officer could hardly have been chosen for such an expedition.

AMERICAN RECRUITS FOR THE BRITISH ARMY.—The United States Marshal of Philadelphia has uncovered a nest of law breakers in that city, which, thus far, yields well. Eighteen persons were arrested for a violation of the neutrality laws in enlisting there in the British service—most of them Germans. Ninety were to have sailed on Sunday, and thirty-six on Wednesday. It is supposed that five hundred have already sailed from Philadelphia to Halifax via New York. The Neutrality law of 1818 is very explicit in condemning this kind of business.

PROSPECTS IN KANSAS.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal says, under date of March 21st:—"The Missouri is now in a fair, navigable condition, and each boat goes up loaded with passengers mostly for Kansas. The election for Representatives comes off on the 30th inst., and from present appearances it will be a sharp and bloody contest. Not a boat now passes up the river, but at every landing this side of the Kansas the first question asked is, 'have you any emigrants on board, and where are they from?' For every man sent out by the Aid Society from the East, two will be sent from the towns along the river. They talk seriously of blockading the river, and not letting boats pass up that have Eastern men on board. In the language of a Kansas slaveholder we have on board, 'we are bound to protect our rights, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must,' and I fear the election will not pass without scenes of bloodshed and murder."

GREAT MILITARY EXPEDITION TO THE PLAINS.—Orders have been issued from the War Department for the early march of four thousand troops to the Western Plains, with a view to the chastisement of the Indians who have, for years past, been engaged in depredations upon the property, and the murder of American citizens. It is understood that one thousand two hundred of the troops are to be stationed at Fort Laramie; eight hundred at Fort Kearney; six hundred at Fort Riley, and one thousand five hundred on the Upper Missouri. With the view to the sustaining of so large a military force, the proper officers have been directed to purchase a year's supply of provisions and everything necessary for the expedition. Everything indicates an active summer campaign, and the Indians will, it is probable, get enough of fighting and pillaging before the year is over. Gen. Harney is to have command of this expedition. He was at Washington on the 21st, waiting for final orders. Col. Sumner will, it is supposed, have an important command assigned to him.

GEORGE CATLIN AMONG THE INDIANS.—George Catlin, the famous Indian portrait painter, traveller, and champion of the red men, has been heard from on the head waters of the Amazon, painting the portraits and taking notes of the manners of the uncouth tribes in those regions, lately made so interesting by the reports of Lieutenants Herndon and Gibbon.

RAFFLES IN CANADA.—We understand (says the Montreal Witness) that raffles and lotteries are becoming alarmingly common in some of our rural districts, where farmers, wishing to dispose of their animals, implements, &c., resort to this mode to get them off at much over their market value. These lotteries, most objectionable in themselves, are rendered still more so by the drinking and disturbance which too frequently attend them.

LIQUOR SEIZURE AT AUGUSTA, ME.—A great operation in the seizure of liquor was recently performed at

Augusta, Me., as we learn from the *Age*. The new city government levied upon its liquor establishment, and seized and removed the contents of the shop as the property of the agent who had been appointed by their predecessors in office. The city of Augusta is now left in a quandary with regard to liquor. The city rum shop is broken up and rifled of its liquid contents by the fathers of the city, and no place has been provided for procuring "medicine" agreeably to statute!

LIQUOR LAW AND BROKEN LEGS.—Dr. Sweet, the "original bone-setter," is reported to have said that the Maine Law in Connecticut would make his receipts three hundred dollars less than last year, on account of the diminution of accidents caused by rum. A large share of his practice was derived from the effects of liquor drinking. Accidents were constantly occurring, such as sprained and broken limbs, bruised heads, swollen faces, and dislocated joints.

DIVORCES IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Legislature of Massachusetts has passed an act, which has been approved by the Governor, and is now a law, providing that either party to any libel for divorce now pending or to be hereafter commenced, may, at any time before the trial thereof is actually commenced, demand in writing a trial by jury. Heretofore divorce cases in that State have been tried by the judges alone.

SCHOOL BOOKS FREE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Legislature of Massachusetts have just passed an important act relative to the supply of school books. The bill makes it the duty of each town and city in the Commonwealth to purchase the school books used by the pupils in the public schools within their limits, subject to the direction of the several School Committees. By this arrangement, a common school education in that State becomes, in every particular, free and without cost to all classes of society. The purchase of the books was the only expense not heretofore sustained by the public. The *Boston Chronicle* says:—"This new law has the support of all the leading men engaged in the cause of education throughout the State, and as warmly favored by the present excellent Superintendent of Schools of this city."

THE ICARIAN COMMUNITY.—The Icarian community of French Socialists in Iowa, have added a large tract to their lands, and hold now over 3,000 acres of the best soil in that State, upon which they have erected twenty-nine houses and a mill.

VISITORS TO WEST POINT.—The President has appointed the following gentlemen as visitors to West Point Board. They are to assemble on the 1st of June next:—Charles Negus, Esq., Iowa; Hon. Isaac Davis, Massachusetts; John C. McGehee, Esq., Florida; Col. H. Shubart, Pennsylvania; Hon. E. W. Chastain, Georgia; Prof. James Jones, Louisiana; A. B. Hanson, Esq., Maryland; Hon. J. M. Henry, Mississippi; Col. Hans Crocker, Wisconsin; Hon. Arno Wiswell, Maine; Rev. Gurdon Colt, Connecticut; Rev. Francis Vinton, D.D., New York; Stephen H. Lee, Esq., North Carolina; Prof. W. W. Mather, Ohio; Hon. George S. Houston, Alabama.

THE ERICSSON.—A New York correspondent of the Boston Journal says:—"The Ericsson experiment is at an end. The invention is conceded to be a failure, and poor Ericsson is a ruined man. He has spent all his fortune in building his calorific ship and in the experiments he has made on the vessel. He has done more, he has spent all his wife's fortune, which was great, and she, too, is beggared. But the worst of all is, that it has led to so much recrimination and alienation that they have separated, never to be united again, perhaps. Had he been successful, his name would have been enrolled with that of Columbus, Newton, Fulton, and other men of illustrious renown. But he has failed; he has lost his all; he has introduced ruin into a once-loving and happy home; and the world coldly looks on, and says, 'I told you so.'"

MARRIAGE OF A POETESS.—Miss Anne C. Lynch the poetess, of this city, was married last month to Professor Vicenzo Botta, of Princeton, N. J. A number of artists of Miss Lynch's acquaintance, testified their admiration and

friendship for her, by the gift of a copy of Delaroché's splendid picture, known as the Hemicycle.

STATISTICS OF OLD AGE.—The census of 1850 shows that the oldest person living in the United States was 140. This person was an Indian woman, residing in North Carolina. In the same State was an Indian aged 125, a negro woman 111, two black females 110 each, one mulatto male 120, and several white males and females aged from 106 to 114. In the parish of Lafayette, Louisiana, was a female black, aged 120. In several of the States there were found persons, white and black, aged from 110 to 115. There were in the United States in 1850, 2,555 persons over 100 years. This shows that about one person in 9,000 will be likely to live to that age. There are now about 20,000 persons in the United States who were living when the Declaration of Independence was signed, in 1776. They must necessarily be about 80 years old now, in order to have lived at that time. The French census of 1851 shows only 102 persons over 100 years old; though their total population was near 36,000,000. Old age is, therefore, attained among us much more frequently than in France.

THE NEW YORK LIQUOR LAW.—Prominent among the events of public interest that have taken place during the past month, is the enactment by the New York Legislature of a law for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors. Embodying the most salutary provisions of the celebrated Maine Law, the bill passed by the Legislature of this State is of a highly stringent character, and needs only to be wisely and impartially enforced, in order to place an effective check on one of the leading sources of social misery. According to the provisions of this law, no intoxicating liquors, of any description whatever, shall be sold in the State, except by persons specially licensed to sell them for mechanical, medicinal, or sacramental purposes. The sale of these articles as a beverage is absolutely prohibited. No person shall be licensed to sell for the purposes above specified who is interested in any tavern or grocery; or who uses intoxicating liquor as a drink. Search-warrants may be issued on the complaint of a credible person, for the discovery of liquors supposed to be kept in any specified place other than a dwelling-house; and if such liquors are justly seized, they shall be destroyed by order of the magistrate. It is made the duty of every civil officer to arrest all persons seen intoxicated in a public place, and keep them in jail till sober; and each act of public intoxication is punishable by a fine of \$10. No company or person can carry more than five gallons of liquor within the State, unless the name and residence of the person who is to receive it, with the words "Intoxicating Liquor," are marked on the outside. Cider may be sold in quantities of not less than ten gallons, but not to be drunk on the premises of the seller. Alcohol may be manufactured and sold to persons authorized to sell under the act; and so also may pure wine from native grapes; and foreign liquors in the original packages in which they were imported. The passing of this law by the Legislature gives great satisfaction to the friends of Temperance in general, and it is understood that no pains will be spared on their part to give full effect to its enactments.

RECENT DEATHS.

CHARLES FREDERICK GAUSS, one of the first astronomers of the time, and by many persons believed to be the greatest mathematician of any age, died at Göttingen on the 23d of February. He was born at Brunswick, in 1777, where he received the rudiments of an education subsequently finished at the University of Göttingen. He filled the Chair of Professor of Astronomy and Mathematics in the University from 1807 to his death. He was a profound student in terrestrial magnetism, and published various treatises on Geodesics, which in common with all his writings, are remarkable for deep scientific truth and masterly style and diction.

DEATH OF MARTIN VAN BUREN, JR., IN FRANCE.—Letters from Paris relate the death of the youngest son but one of the ex-President of the United States. His body was placed in a provisional vault, where it will remain until the return of Mr. Van Buren to the United States in July. The discourse delivered at the vault, by the distinguished

Protestant divine, M. Coquerel, former representative of the people under the Republic, was one of the most eloquent and touching ever heard on a like occasion. A large number of Americans attended the funeral.

MR. RICHARD HERBERT died at Concord, New Hampshire, March 31st, aged ninety-three years and eight months. He was the oldest native born of Concord, a member of the First Congregational church.

FRANCIS M. ELLIS, late editor of the *Ohio Eagle*, died at Columbus, in the thirty-fifth year of his age. He was appointed by General Pierce to the Buenos Ayres Consulate, but his declining health prevented his leaving home, to take charge of the duties of his appointment.

THE Delaware Journal announces the death of Hon. James Booth, in New Castle, of that State. The deceased was appointed Chief Justice on the 12th of March, 1841, and has been in the active discharge of the duties of the office since that time. He was formerly President of the Farmers' Bank at New Castle, and at the time of his death was President of the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad Company, which office he has held for many years.

WALTER R. JONES, Esq., a well-known citizen, for many years identified with the insurance business in this city, died last month very suddenly, of apoplexy. He was about seventy years of age. A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held, at which addresses eulogistic of Mr. Jones were delivered by Daniel Lord, P. Perit and Thos. Tileston, and resolutions of regret were adopted. The clerks of the Atlantic Insurance Company, of which Mr. Jones was for so many years the President, also had a meeting for a similar purpose.

FOREIGN.

THE PEACE CONFERENCES.—The principal topic of interest at the present moment in Europe is, of course, the Congress assembled at Vienna, for the purpose of negotiating, if possible, peace. The hinge point of the negotiation will probably be the third point, relative to the Black Sea. If the Allies abandon their pretensions that the fortifications of Sebastopol must be demolished, there will be an end of hostilities; and if not, Russia will probably not yield, and the war will continue. It is asserted and appears probable, that the first point has been virtually settled, and that Russia has consented to give up the exclusive Protectorate of the Principalities; yet it cannot with certainty be known, as the members of the Congress have solemnly pledged themselves to observe the strictest secrecy respecting everything that may occur during the Conferences, and the Vienna papers have been requested—and in such cases a request is equivalent to a demand—not to give any information relative to the Conferences.

THE NEW EMPEROR.—The speculations of the London press are unfavorable to prospects of peace. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the new Emperor of Russia is more decided than has been supposed. All the speeches he has yet made to the representatives of the different bodies and administrations of the State, may be condensed in these two words, "*Je maintiendrai*;" or in other words, "I am firmly resolved to march in the way traced out by my father." The Czar lately appeared at the Council of State. There, for more than half an hour, he spoke on the present situation of affairs, with an eloquence and precision of language which struck every one present. This discourse terminated thus: "I solemnly declare that I will not give up a single inch of Russian territory to our enemies. I will take good care to prevent their penetrating further on the soil of our country; and never, never—may my hand bring the first!—will I affix my signature to a treaty which shall bring the slightest dishonor on the national honor." These words were spoken with a tone and energy of vehemence which excited among all present the most rapturous applause.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.—The last accounts from the Crimea present a most agreeable contrast to the

painful record of hardships, privations, and inaction which has been given for so many weeks and months. The weather is fine, and the heavy damps which had soaked into the loose soil are almost dried up. The new commandant of Balaklava, Col. Harding, has already changed the aspect of the town, and Lord Raglan with the chief officers of his staff, is again visible at the camp, at the port, and in the lines. The troops have fresh provisions, and even vegetables; huts have been erected, and clothes distributed; large numbers of mules and ponies have arrived for the transport service, and the army has regained an air of cheerfulness and confidence which appeared for some time to have deserted those who were most interested in its welfare. The reinforcements which have arrived have given greater strength than ever to the Allied Army. Preparations for an attack were rapidly making.

FRANCE.—It is generally understood that the Emperor's preparations for departure for the Crimea were completed, and that he would leave in April. Hopes still existed, nevertheless, that his intentions would change.

On Tuesday, the 20th March, the Emperor reviewed the whole of the Imperial Guards, in campaigning equipment, and presented standards to the Cent-Gardes, with the following speech:

"Soldiers! The army is the true nobility of our country. It preserves intact, from age to age, the traditions of glory and of national honor, and your genealogical tree is here—[pointing to the colors.] It marks, at each generation, a new victory. Take, then, these flags, I confide them to your honor, your courage and your patriotism."

Literary Notices.

ALL Works noticed in this department of the JOURNAL, together with any others published in America, may be procured at our Office, at the Publishers' prices. EUROPEAN WORKS will be imported to order by every steamer. Books sent by mail on receipt of the price. All letters and orders should be postpaid, and directed to FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

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PRINCIPLES OF PHYSIOLOGY: With an Essay on the Preservation of Health. By J. C. COMSTOCK and B. N. COMINGS, M. D. New York: Samuel S. and William Wood, 1355. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$2 00.] A large well-printed quarto of 110 pages, giving familiar explanations of the structure and functions of the organs of

man, illustrated by comparative reference to those of the inferior animals. It is embellished with fourteen quarto plates, and over eighty wood cuts. We are glad to see works on physiology multiplied, and to know that there is an increasing interest felt in the subject, among the teachers and parents of this country. We cannot "know ourselves" too well.

1. EXAMINATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF BIBLICAL INTERPRETATION OF Ernesti, Ammon, Stuart, and other Philologists.

2. A TREATISE ON FIGURES OF SPEECH.

3. A TREATISE ON THE RIGHT AND DUTY OF ALL MEN TO READ THE SCRIPTURES. By ALEXANDER CARSON, LL.D. New York: Edward H. Fletcher, 1855. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 50.]

Three useful works for the clergyman and theological student are here published in one handsome volume. The *Christian Observer* says: "The author of the treatises contained in this volume, is well known to the public as a vigorous and popular writer. His views are clear, scriptural, and eminently practical."

FIRST GEOGRAPHY FOR CHILDREN. By Mrs. HARRIET BRECHER STOWE, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Boston: Phillips, Sampson, & Co. 1855. [Price, prepaid by mail, 50 cts.]

This is the first of a series of volumes for young children, planned by Miss Catherine E. Beecher, Mrs. Stowe's sister, who has acted as editor of the work. It is to be followed by "Miss Beecher's First Book of Ancient History." This geography is constructed on an original plan, and claims to possess several important advantages over all others. It avoids too great a mass of *disconnected details*, keeps in mind the importance of awaking and keeping up an *interest*, it *systematizes everything* very carefully, and makes great use of the principle of *association of ideas*. It will, doubtless, become widely popular. Well printed and handsomely illustrated.

ELEMENTS OF GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION. By JAMES B. DODD, A. M. New York: Farmer, Brace & Co., 1855. Pp. 237. Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 00.]

A comprehensive text-book, designed to take its place in a general course of mathematical studies. It aims to present the science under the *most orderly arrangement*, and by a manner of treatment which combines the qualities of *simplicity, exactness and completeness*. The author, who is professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Transylvania University, possesses rare qualifications for such a task as he has here accomplished. Teachers should take the earliest opportunity to examine it for themselves.

THE INEBRIATE'S HUT; or, the First Fruits of the Maine Law. By Mrs. S. A. SOUTHWORTH. Boston: Phillips, Sampson, & Co., 1855. [Price, prepaid by mail, 87 cts.]

Dr. Trall (in *Life Illustrated*) says, "This is one of those works which are calculated to *tell* on the consciences and on the judgments of the people. Chaste, simple, unaffected, yet elegant in style, it brings together a great variety of domestic, social, political scenes, incidents and characters, which not only keep the reader alive to the horrors of intemperance and the wickedness of the liquor traffic, but is constantly pointing the moral of human improvement and advancement. It is not only reformatory, but instructive."

THE NEW YORK QUARTERLY. The April number of this, the best of the Quarterlies, is before us, filled with matter interesting and instructive. Its contents are:—New York Governed; Post Office Improvements; Taste in New York; Washington Irving—his home and his works; Mediæval History of Athens; Lunar Influences; Modern Architecture of New York; The Sandwich Islands—together with notices and reviews of new books. JAS. G. REED, Publisher, Appletons' Buildings, N. Y.

KATE AYLESFORD. A Story of the Refugees. By CHARLES J. PETERSON. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson. 1855. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 50.]

A tale of the "times that tried men's souls," and a faithful picture of the manners of '76. It is, we think, the best of its author's works, and will add to his already widely

extended reputation as a writer. The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* says: "We expected a rich treat in this fiction, as well as a faithful embodiment of the history of the refugees of New Jersey. Nor have we been disappointed. The heroine is sketched most artistically, and fairly stands before the reader a thing of life. One of the great beauties of the story is, the characters are never unnatural, nor the incidents improbable; and yet, from the minute descriptions thrown around them, the most thrilling interest is awakened. The narrative grows more and more absorbing also as it proceeds."

ELEMENTS OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE, based on the Affinity of the German and English. By ELIAS PEISSNER. New York: Farmer, Brace & Co. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1.00.]

A German Grammar on an excellent plan, making the study comparative. It presents to the English student, as it were *his own word*, and shows him the changes which it has to undergo in inflection and position in the German. The work contains reading lessons, conversational exercises, paradigm, and a vocabulary,—everything, in fact, that is necessary in a grammar, condensed into three hundred and twenty pages of good clear large type. The Author is Professor of the German Language and Literature in Union College.

THE STANDARD FOURTH READER, for Public and Private Schools. By EPES SARGENT. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co., 1855. [Price, prepaid by mail, 75 cts.]

This work contains both reading exercises and instructions in the art of reading, and is in some respects far in advance of most of the reading books now in general use. Care has been taken to graduate the exercises to the taste and comprehension of those for whom the work is designed without falling below a great literary standard; and everything of a questionable character, either in a moral or literary aspect, has been scrupulously excluded.

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PATENT OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—It will be seen, by reference to another column, that we have now established in connection with this office a department for transacting the business of inventors with the United States Patent Office. This department will be under the superintendence of John B. Fairbank, Esq., a man well qualified by experience and a knowledge of the mechanic arts for this position. We have offered these facilities to inventors with the hope and confidence of benefiting a most worthy, persevering, and useful class of men and women—and a class in which may often be found those as poor as meritorious.

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Inventors are often deceived and defrauded by men who are more truly patent swindlers than patent attorneys. There may be exceptions to the general rule; most patent attorneys are, doubtless, honest, and conduct their business honorably, but there should be no exceptions to the rule. Those who have entered the inventors' field of labor are as much entitled to fair dealing and fair remuneration for their services as those in any other department of human toil, whether physical or mental, and their rights should be secured to them as carefully and as fully as any other of our natural rights.

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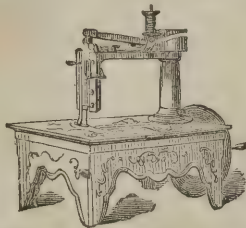
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Her Phrenological developments are remarkable. It is almost impossible to conceive of a brain more unevenly developed than her's; some of the organs are exceedingly small and have a limited influence in character, while others are immensely large and controlling.

All the selfish faculties are comparatively small; is perfectly frank, open-hearted, and devoid of deception; has no ambition, fashion, or display. Hope, Spirituality, sense of guilt, and devotional feeling, are only moderate qualities. She is not able to mimic or imitate others, but simply develops her own tone of mind. Attachment to place and love of children is strong; has a comparatively affectionate disposition, but does not love the society of the gentlemen.

She is independent, quite persevering, and most decidedly kind and generous.

Her intellectual capacity is comparatively good; not because she is smart and bright, but has general strength and soundness of mind.

BIOGRAPHY.

MISS SYLVIA HARDY, the lady now being exhibited at Barnum's American Museum as the "Maine Giantess," is a woman of peculiar and remarkable characteristics. In birth and descent she is thoroughly American. She was born in 1825, in the village of Wilton, Franklin county, State of Maine. Her father, who died at 86, and before she was six years old, was born in the same village. Her mother, who still lives, and is now 57, was born in Falmouth, Maine. Her grandmother was born in the same town. Her grandfather was born in Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

Miss Hardy was, at birth, one of the smallest of infants. Dr. Barker, of Wilton, who attended her mother at the time, used to remark that he had never seen anything, even of the twin kind, so diminutive. Her twin brother died at a very early age. Both together only weighed, we are assured, three and a half pounds. Miss Hardy remained a child of very ordinary size until she was twelve years of age, when she suddenly took to growing with a rapidity that alarmed her friends, and startled all her acquaintances. As she had five sisters, one of whom was older than herself, all of whom were rather below than above the common stature of the sex, her growth was the more surprising.

At thirteen, Miss Hardy was tall. At fourteen, she was a novelty. At fifteen, she was a wonder. She increased in this extraordinary manner until she attained her twenty-first year, when she remained stationary for about four years. During this period of rapid growth, it was impossible to make her clothing fit her with anything like common accuracy. She seemed to alter each day. She probably altered each week. The dress that became her one month, was, therefore, useless the next; and thus, for nine years, it was necessary to make all her apparel with superflu-

ous tucks and folds, in order to accommodate them to her condition.

One effect of this elongating process was, of course, constant ill-health. She was excessively thin, and could not, under the circumstances, become any stouter. She was so weak as to be almost unable to stand. Her bones could not strengthen in substance sufficiently fast for their continued expansion, and so grew painfully brittle. In attempting to walk, therefore, one day, she fell to the ground and fractured a leg seriously. Nature, however, in the celerity of her physical developments soon remedied the evil, and thus the cause subsequently aided in the cure.

Miss Hardy is now thirty years of age. She has grown about seven inches since she was twenty-one, and is nearly eight feet high at the present moment. She weighs three hundred and forty-six pounds, is massively proportioned, robust, matronly in appearance, symmetrical in figure, but inclined to stoop, (as most tall people are,) a habit acquired in her native village, where her gigantic height subjected her to a scrutiny on the part of strangers, most annoying to her bashful nature. Her features are large. The expression of her face, if not handsome, is amiable; her disposition is mild and gentle to a pleasing degree. Her voice is somewhat coarse, but not unmusical. Her movements are easy and graceful; although, having never before left her village home, she is as yet unsophisticated in fashionable ways, and moves and acts with a timidity that a little more acquaintance with public life will readily remove. The Rev. Wm. Badger, of Wilton, Dr. Barker, Dr. Peaselee, Columbus Gray, Esq., Attorney at Law, of the same place, indeed nearly all of the respectable portion of the population of Wilton, and East Wilton, know Miss Hardy well and speak of her moral character in terms of the highest regard. She certainly is one of the most wonderful natural phenomena of the age.

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PHRENOLOGY IN THE PULPIT.

TESTIMONY OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.*

It is very hard for a minister of the gospel, standing before a promiscuous audience, to deal with the facts of their minds, and their inward lives. It is a melancholy fact, that men know less about that which is the very element of their being, than about anything else in the world. I suppose if I were to go among the intelligent men in my congregation, I could get every variety of information on subjects connected with the daily business affairs of life—upon questions of political economy, upon various questions of commerce, facts concerning the structure of ships, steam-engines—I could collect any amount of information on all these, and a thousand other kindred subjects. But when I ask them *what is inside of themselves*, they can tell me of a great manufactory, and explain to me the operation and use of all the machinery in it; but upon the question of the machinery of their own minds, they cannot say a word. In regard to commercial matters, they know all about them; they have examined them, they have compared their ideas on these subjects, and have classified them. They believe themselves to be immortal creatures, that they have throbbing within them a soul that shall live as long as God himself shall live; yet, when I ask them any questions in regard to their inward nature, their only reply is, "I don't know, I don't know." They do not know what their *reason* is; they do not know what is the nature of their *moral powers*; they do not definitely understand the nature or operation of any one faculty of their minds!

* An extract from a recent Sabbath morning sermon, delivered by Mr. BEECHER to a very large congregation, reported verbatim by a Phonographer; now first published.

They understand the nature of the soil of the earth; they know what it is capable of producing; they know the use of the plough, and all the implements of agriculture; they know what to do with a plant that is not thriving, they are skilful to impart to it a fresh life, and make it flourish. But if any plant that ought to grow in the mind is stunted and does not thrive, they cannot tell how to make that grow. They don't know what to do to bring it forth.

It is difficult for a minister of the gospel to set forth the truth intelligibly in respect to its relation to the human mind. I think it is partly because men have not been *curious in respect to themselves*, and partly on account of the many bewildering systems of mental philosophy that are in vogue in our day. For if there were none of these systems except the old schools of metaphysical philosophy, I would defy any man to obtain by means of them any clear idea about the soul, for at best they are of but little more value than so many cobwebs. Men may study them, however, if they have a taste for them; if a man loves logic and discussion, let him take one of the old metaphysical mental philosophies, and he will have means of busying his mind until he grows tired of such business. But if a man wishes to know practically what he is made up of, if a man wishes a knowledge of human nature for definite practical purposes, there is no system which will aid him in acquiring that knowledge like the system of PHRENOLOGY; not interpreted too narrowly or technically, but in its relations to physiology and the structure of the whole body. And I may say here what I have never said before in the pulpit, that the views of the human mind, as they are revealed by PHRENOLOGY, are those views which have underlayed my whole ministry; and if I have had any success in bringing the truths of the gospel to bear practically upon the minds of men, any success in the vigorous application of truths to the wants of the human soul, where they are most needed, I owe it to the clearness which I have gained from this science. And I could not ask for the members of my family, nor of a

church, any better preparation for religious indoctrination, than to put them in possession of such a practical knowledge of the human soul as is given by PHRENOLOGY.

I have avoided the use of the nomenclature of PHRENOLOGY in the pulpit as far as possible, because I did not wish to seem to be a mere teacher of a philosophical system, while I was a minister of the truth as it is in Christ; but I have now been so long with you, that I am justified in making this statement.

I may say, in regard to the objections sometimes urged against PHRENOLOGY, its tendency to materialism and fatalism, that the same objections may be made to any other system of mental philosophy. I do not think that such objections belong to PHRENOLOGY any more than to any system of intellectual science which you can possibly construct. Men's mere logical and speculative reason will always strand them upon the sands of fatalism or materialism; and it is the practical sense, the consciousness of actual liberty, that redeems us from a belief of the one or the other. Such doctrines dwell in the *head*, but never in the *HANDS*.

ELECTRICITY IN PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

—
BY WILLIAM C. ROGERS.

PART SECOND.

ELECTRICITY IN ANIMALS.—All that was stated in *part first* of this article relative to the evolution of electricity in and by plants and vegetables, is true also of all living animals; and the principles therein contained are more extensively and minutely applicable to the latter in the same proportion that these latter are more complex in their structural development, and in the performance of the various functions of their organizations. In the animal, as in the plant, the sources of electricity are friction, chemical action, light, heat, and magnetism; all which forces are even more active in the former than in the latter. In all animate objects, these forces are indebted to that mysterious power we denominate *Life*, for their most important manifestations. The presence and activity of this vital power causes the chemical union and decomposition which are continually occurring in the performance of the secretory and excretory functions of the animal economy; produces motion, generates heat, and renders that economy more susceptible to the dynamic forces of light and magnetism. Life, therefore, is the great prime generator of the evolved electricity of plants and animals.

Research has shown, that muscular contraction is attended with a disengagement of heat and the development of electricity. These phenomena may be "attributed with probability to the chemical changes which take place in the muscular substance when it is in a state of functional activity; or it may be occasioned by the friction of its parts one upon another; or we may consider that, like motion, it is a direct result of the metamorphosis of the force which

was previously operative in the vital actions of development and nutrition"—(*Carpenter*.)

It was, for a long time, supposed that nervous energy and electricity were identical; but the converse of this is proved by the following well-authenticated facts:

The largest nerve in the leg of a horse was so stimulated by irritation at its roots as to throw the muscles of the leg to which it was distributed into violent contractions; and yet no disturbance or evolution of electricity was produced, though the most delicate electrometer was used. The negative of this assertion is further proved by the fact that a tightly-ligated nerve ceases to convey nervous energy, though it still remains a conductor of electricity. Electricity, it is further urged, acts upon all the branches and fibrils of the nerve which becomes its conductor, in this manner producing its effects upon all parts permeated and vivified by this nerve; while nervous energy is restricted to a small portion of the trunk, as is manifested by its results. Again: If a small portion of nerve be removed, and its place supplied by the most sensitive electric conductor, nervous power will pass only to the section, while electricity will traverse as freely as before. It has further been shown, that nerve is a worse electric conductor than muscle, and that both are infinitely worse conductors than copper. Hence we may reasonably infer that these two forces are not identical, but *correlated*; and this correlation Dr. Carpenter regards as the same as that subsisting between electricity, heat and magnetism. "For," says he, "as a current of electricity passed through a small wire generates heat, and heat applied to a certain combination of metals generates electricity—or as an electric current passed round a bar of iron renders it magnetic, while, conversely, the magnetic force will generate electricity—so do we find that a current of electricity passed through a small portion of a motor or sensory nerve, will excite a nervous force in the remainder; whilst there seems reason, from the phenomena of the Electric Fish, to consider that nervous force may, in its turn, generate electricity. Hence we may regard them as closely *correlated*, though not identical; and this idea of *correlation* we seem justified in extending to those other physical agencies which we have shown to be capable of exciting nervous force, namely, heat, light, chemical affinity and mechanical motion. For there is adequate ground for belief that either of the three former may be excited by nervous agency, although its most obvious manifestation is the production of movement; and that thus, as each of these agencies is capable of developing nerve force, and of being in its turn developed by it, their relationship to it is no less intimate than that which they bear to each other, although a more special apparatus is required for its instrumental operation."—(*Carpenter*.)

Different portions of the animal frame are in different electric states. Thus, the skin and most of the internal membranes are in opposite states, and a deviation of the needle amounting to 15° or 20° not seen when the liver and stomach of a rabbit were connected with the platinum ends of the wire of a delicate galvanometer. That this result was independent of chemical action upon the wires is evident from the fact that it ceased entirely upon the death of the animal. That an electric disturbance takes place in the very act of secretion is evident from the following experiments of Mr. Baxter, cited by Carpenter: "He found that when one of the electrodes was placed upon the intestinal surface, and the other inserted into a branch of the mesenteric vein proceeding from it, a deflexion of the needle amounting to 4° or 5° was produced, indicating a positive condition of the blood: no effect, on the other hand, was produced when the second electrode was inserted into the artery of the part. These effects cease soon after the death of the animal,

which is not the case with those which proceed from simple chemical differences between the blood and the secreted product."

But our time and the limits of our compilation forbid the further prosecution of this subject at present. The theories and the various phenomena of electricity manifested in and by organized beings, have been sufficiently explained to render the concluding portions of this article clear and intelligible. The text books employed in this compilation are Beck's Chemistry, Turner's Chemistry, Carpenter's Principles of Human Physiology, and his Principles of General and Comparative Physiology, Müller's Elements of Physiology, translated by Baly and annotated by Bell, and Dr. Davy's Researches, Anatomical and Physiological.

A more profound acquaintance with the subject can be gained by the study of Dr. Bence Jones' work "On Animal Electricity," and Matteucci's "Lectures upon the Physical Phenomena of Living Beings"—both which are extensively quoted as authorities by Dr. Carpenter in his two voluminous works mentioned above, and by Müller in his Physiology.

All the animals which possess the power of accumulating electric force within their bodies, and of discharging it so as to communicate sensible shocks, are included in the class of *fishes*, with the exception of a few molluscs and insects, whose possession of this power is regarded by very many as doubtful. There are seven species of this class, belonging to five genera, which are known to possess electric properties. These are all very dissimilar from each other; and, though each has a limited geographical range, one species or other is found in almost every part of the world. Thus, the three species of *Torpedo*, belonging to the Ray tribe, are found on most of the coasts of the Mediterranean and Atlantic, and sometimes so abundantly as to be a staple article of food. The Gymnotus, or Electric Eel, is confined to the rivers of South America. The Silurus occurs in the Niger, the Senegal and the Nile, while others are found in the Indian Seas, and on the coral banks of the Comoro Islands. These all possess the power of giving, to any living body which touches them, a shock resembling in its effects that produced by the discharge of a Leyden jar. They do not all, however, possess this property in an equal degree. Thus, the Gymnotus will attack and paralyze horses, and even kill smaller animals, and the discharges of a fish twenty feet in length prove sufficient to deprive men of sense and motion. The shock of the *Torpedo* is less severe and protracted in its effects.

The following experiments made and results obtained, by Dr. John Davy, relative to the electric properties of the *Torpedo*, will be read with interest. They are contained in a publication entitled "Researches, Physiological and Anatomical," by John Davy, M.D., F.R.S., &c., &c.: 2 vols. London. 1839. His first experiment was made in the fall of 1831, having been suggested by his brother, Sir Humphrey Davy, a few months before the death of the latter, and was the following:—A fine spiral of copper wire, an inch and a half long, one-tenth of an inch in diameter, containing about one hundred and eighty convolutions, and weighing four and a half grains, was introduced into a glass tube of proper size, and secured by corks. A needle, perfectly free from magnetism, was passed through the centre of these corks into the spiral, but in no place touching it. The ends of the spiral were in connection with two insulated contact wires, to be used by the operator. A small *Torpedo* was placed in a glass basin, barely covered by water, and one wire was brought in contact with the under and the other with the upper surface of the electric organ. The fish was irritated to give shocks for the space of five minutes, when, it seeming quite exhausted, the contacts were discontinued. On removing the needle from the spiral, and bringing it in contact with iron filings, it was found to be a perfect magnet. This ex-

periment was always verified when future experiments were made with equal care. Here the result was the same as that obtained from the common electricity obtained from mechanical contrivances.

In the next experiment, the free ends of the contact wires were brought in contact with the fish, as above, while the opposite ends were attached to a galvanometer. This experiment was also successful, the index needle in many instances performing almost an entire revolution, while in every instance it was visibly affected. This is precisely the result obtained from ordinary electricity. By similar experiments, performed with torpedinal electricity, water was decomposed, iodine in solution precipitated, heat and light generated and disengaged, and various degrees of sensation, from a faint prickling to a severe shock extending above the wrists, elicited. All these results proved conclusively, that the torpedo possesses the power of generating and accumulating electricity in its system, and of discharging it at will.

These experiments were the first which were made upon an extensive scale, in a truly scientific manner, and by a scientific man, and served to call attention to the subject, while they formed the basis of future investigations and present knowledge.

Much of interest relative to these electric fishes might be added, and which may claim our attention at some future time, but our present limits compel us to pass on to the consideration of electricity in the human subject. The following facts are derived from Carpenter's Principles of Physiology, General and Comparative, 3d edit., p. 858, § 633.

"From experiments on the human subject, it would appear that the living body would never be in perfect equilibrium with those around it, were this not constantly maintained by free contact with them: thus, if two persons, both insulated, join hands, sufficient electricity is developed to affect the electrometer. Some electric disturbance is manifested by almost every individual, if it be carefully sought for. In men it is most generally positive, and irritable men of sanguine temperament have more free electricity than those of phlegmatic character; whilst the electricity of women is more frequently negative than that of men. Some individuals exhibit these phenomena much more frequently than others. There are persons, for instance, who scarcely ever pull off articles of dress which have been worn next the skin without sparks and a crackling noise being produced, especially in dry weather; this may, however, be partly due to the friction of these materials on the surface, and with each other, as it has been proved to be greatly influenced by their nature. The most remarkable case of the generation of electricity in the human subject at present on record, is one related in the 'American Journal of Medical Science' for January 1838. The subject of it, a lady, was, for many months, in an electric state so different from that of surrounding bodies, that, whenever she was slightly insulated by a carpet or other feebly-conducting medium, sparks passed between her person and any object which she approached. From the pain which accompanied the passage of the sparks, her condition was a source of much discomfort to her; when most favorably circumstanced, four sparks per minute would pass from her finger to the brass ball of the stove at a distance of 1½ inch. The circumstances which appeared most favorable to the generation of electricity, were an atmosphere of 80°, tranquillity of mind, and social enjoyment; while a low temperament and depressing emotions diminished it in a corresponding degree. The phenomena was first noticed during the occurrence of a vivid *Aurora Borealis*; and though its first appearance was sudden, its departure was gradual. Various experiments were made with the view of ascertaining if the electricity was generated by the friction of articles of dress, but no change in these seemed to modify its intensity."

REMARKABLE DISPLAYS OF ELECTRICITY.

FROM THE AMERICAN ALMANAC.

The electricity of the earth shows itself, if at all, by a brush or star of light on pointed objects resting on the earth, and projecting into the air. The records of these displays have accumulated with years, and are found in the literature and common language of every age and country. The ancients distinguished them by the name of Castor and Pollux. In modern times, and around the shores of the Mediterranean, they are hailed as the light of St. Claire, or St. Elmo. The Portuguese call them *Corpo Santo*; and the English, *Comazants*. These lambent flames, as they appear, have been seen blazing from the summits of the Himalaya and Cordillera mountains. They are frequently seen tipping with fire the masts and spars of ships. We are told that in the voyage of Columbus, as soon as St. Elmo appeared with his wax tapers, the sailors began to sing, thinking that the storm was over. The electricity of the earth while in the act of discharging itself into the air has been seen edging with light the manes of horses, the metal trimmings of their harness, the lashes of whips, the brims of hats, the tops and edges of umbrellas, the sharp points of swords and lances, the extremities of hair and whiskers, the corners of chapeaus, the buttons upon the coat, filaments of straw, the beaks of birds, and the myriad needle-like terminations of vegetable growth, with that incomparable point and finish which they took from Nature's own hands. In 1773 these electrical brushes embellished the crosses upon the steeples in Rouen, as well as other points of eminence. At the siege of Kingsall, in 1601, the sentinel saw electrical tapers burning on the points of lances and swords. Guyan says, that they are often noticed on the bayonets of the soldiers at Fort Gowraya, Bougie, 2,200 feet above the level of the sea. During a thunder storm they have appeared like the work of induction, gleaming upon the points of the fire-arms in the armory of the Tower of London. In Poland, Captain Bourdet was astonished to see, in December, 1806, the electrical glow upon the ears of the horses, on the metallic knobs of their harness, and on the whiskers of the troops. On the 25th of January, 1822, the tops of the trees at Freyberg were touched with light during a snow-storm. In 1824, a load of straw became animated and danced the electrical hop, each straw standing on end, and shining at the top. In 1825, Sir William Hooker and a party of botanists, who were upon Ben Nevis, shed the electrical light from their hair when they lifted their hats. In May, 1831, the hair of the officers at Algiers stood erect, decked out with fire. Walker, the English electrician, on the 8th of September, 1842, saw the same light on the top of his own lightning rod. On the 17th of January, 1817, an extensive snow storm was experienced in Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, and even in Pennsylvania and Georgia. Professor Cleveland says, that upon this occasion three persons, crossing the

bridge over Androscoggin, observed the borders of their hats to be luminous, and the ends of their fingers, though covered with gloves, were radiant with light. Professor Dewey of Williamstown, relates, that upon the same occasion a physician saw the light upon the ears and hair of his horse. A gentleman tried to brush it from his hat, and thus reminding one of the sailors who was sent to the top-mast to bring the fire of St. Elmo down. In both cases the experiment was attended with the same success. The light spread more widely for being disturbed. Other persons witnessed the same brightness on the trees, fences, and logs. It was reported that a hiss was heard when the hand was presented to these objects. Moreover, the lightning was frequent. A young man in Vermont described the phenomenon after this wise. It appeared as a star or spark oftener than a brush. A sound could be heard at the distance of six or eight feet resembling that of water in a tea-kettle just before it boils. The effect was greater on high ground than on low, so that the light was seen on the hat and shoulders. The brush was sometimes two inches in length, and three quarters of an inch in diameter. To spit was to emit from the mouth a luminous stream of fire. At Shelburne, Massachusetts, a similar light was seen upon a well-pole; when the end came down the light disappeared, and was kindled again when it went up. Arago mentions other cases where the spit was luminous, and one at least has come within my personal observation at Cambridge. In 1767, Tupper and Lanfear observed near Mount Etna, that by moving their hands through the snowy air they produced sounds which could be heard at the distance of forty feet. In 1781, Saussure, the great Alpine observer, felt a cobweb sensation among his fingers, and his attendants were able to draw sparks from a gold button on his chapeau. The beaks of birds have appeared luminous during storms, and it has been suggested that the eagle by some preëminence in this respect acquired its cognomen of the minister of the thunderbolt. We may introduce here an experience of Sabine and James C. Ross, during an arctic voyage, as indicating possibly the electrical condition of the earth or air. They entered a luminous track, about four hundred metres long, and while in it they could see the tops of their masts, the sails and cordage of their ships, and when they left it they passed suddenly into outer darkness.

Arago has collected, with amazing industry, passages from the classics which may possibly contain allusion to the electrical light. Thus Cæsar, in the African war, says that the lances of the fifth legion seemed on fire during a night of hail-storms. Livy states, that the javelin of Lucius Atreus cast forth flames for two hours without being consumed. Plutarch records the fact, that when the fleet of Lysander was on the point of attacking the Athenians, Castor and Pollux arose and stood on the two sides of the galley of the Lacedemonian admiral. He refers to similar observations in Sardinia and Sicily. Pliny had seen just such lights on the points of the soldiers' pikes. Seneca alludes to a star which reposed on the iron part of the lance of Gylippus, near Syracuse. And then there was the fire around the head of Ascanius.

NOTED CHARACTERS OF
PHILADELPHIA.

BY NELSON SIZER.

ALL large cities have prominent features, in scenery, in public edifices, and in peculiar men. The former are known to the public at large, while a knowledge of the latter is mainly confined to residents. A few of the peculiar men of New York, however, whom I well remember, were established "institutions," seen and known alike by strangers and citizens. Among these may be named "the lime-kiln man," who for years has slept in an old lime-kiln, and who walked the streets with his clothing whitened and discolored by lime; with his beard equal in length to that of Aaron's, and a dignity of an imperial stamp. Whatever led him into these singular peculiarities, rumor saith not; yet certain it is that he was one of nature's noblemen, and had acquired a very superior classical education; as many of Gotham's savans can testify, who have been acquainted with his talents and erudition.

Then there was the man (I never knew his name) who, with a voice like thunder, announced, from morning to night, "TWELVE SHEETS OF WRITING PAPER FOR FOUR CENTS!" or "twenty-five self-sealing envelopes" for the same sum. Over a voice like his, the combined din and roar of a thousand drays and omnibuses had no power. Above all noises his voice was heard, and when he came down on the words "four cents," the lowest and strongest bass note of Badioli dwindled, in the comparison, to a chicken's whisper.

I remember, also, another of the peculiar characters of New York. A little Scotchman, about four feet ten inches in height, over eighty years of age, as lively as a kitten, and as hilarious as Momus himself. He has an exhaustless fund of anecdote, an overflowing measure of amiable vanity and garrulity, which on one occasion he exhibited in visiting Jenny Lind at the New York Hotel, inducing her to sing for his private edification, and kissing her as he departed. You may rely upon this fact, as he related it at large in the *Evangelist*, over the signature of Grant Thorburn.

Many men have no character at all. They glide along on the surface of society like a chip on the tide. Others have character, but it is so near like that of the great mass of men that it does not distinguish them from the rest of the world. A tree, standing on a par with its brethren of the forest, does not attract attention; but let it tower above all others, or, without great height, acquire an unusual thickness of trunk; or, let it attain all the proportions of a well-developed tree and be dwarfed in size; or, let it be crooked and gnarled, whatever its size, and it arrests special attention, and becomes in its day and generation an object of notoriety. It is precisely so with individuals of the human race.

Philadelphia, like New York, is not wanting in notable characters. The one most widely known, and whose memory will longest remain fresh in the minds of our citizens, we doubt not, is the subject of this sketch. The accompanying likeness, which is perfect, is from a Daguerreo-



SHARON CARTER.

type by Van Loan, of Arch st., and was drawn and engraved by Miss F. A. Gillingham & Co., of Spruce st., Phila. Our citizens, knowing the original, will want no other endorsement of the skill of these artists than the characteristic fidelity of the likeness of

SHARON CARTER—HIS PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

He has a remarkably strong constitution, with a predominance of the vital temperament, which serves to sustain bodily and mental effort, and to promote health. This condition of the constitution, in conjunction with a large share of the motive temperament, gives a great degree of endurance, bodily power, and a strong hold on life. His social organs are unusually strong; he loves women most devotedly, and is very fond of children, friends and home. He is energetic and industrious; very firm in his purposes; judicious, safe and politic in his plans, and straightforward and persistent in their execution. He is high-tempered, but governs it well; can hardly be thrown off his balance by harsh and abusive language, especially if it is for his interest to keep cool. He has a high sense of honor and independence; is never afraid to look his fellow-men in the face; is a stranger to servility, though not wanting in politeness; he generally carries his point, yet is never overbearing. He desires to do as he pleases, and accords to others the same rights, if they do not come in conflict with his own interests and honor.

His large perceptive powers give him excellent

judgment of property, and a decidedly practical cast to his mind. He remembers facts without effort, and must have at command a vast amount of historical information. He is capable of relating anecdotes of his own experience which are three-quarters of a century old, and anything which is witty or ridiculous he appreciates highly, and can tell it "to the life." His reasoning powers are quite clear and critical; he thinks for himself, and is very independent in his judgment. He has a good degree of general kindness, and a fair share of liberality, though his Acquisitiveness is large enough to lead him to take good care of "number one." He understands character well, and this faculty combined with his courage, self-reliance, independence, policy, self-command and persistency, enables him to operate successfully in the management of men, especially as connected with business affairs.

Conscientiousness is his leading moral organ, hence his feelings lead him to do *right* rather than to do *good*; in other words, to be just before he is generous. His Veneration and Spirituality are only fair, hence he is satisfied with an acknowledgment of a Supreme Being, without being specially devout or spiritual-minded. His Hope is large; he looks on the brightest side of life; is never discouraged, and is a total stranger to melancholy. His manners are agreeable, and his conversation entertaining and instructive. He is well qualified to enjoy life and to make his friends happy.

BIOGRAPHY.

He was born at Chester, Delaware Co., Pa., Feb. 15, 1772, and consequently is now in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He has a strong frame, a florid complexion, which is very fair and youthful, and a predominance of the vital temperament. As will be seen by the engraving, he is straight as an arrow, broad-shouldered, deep through the chest, has a full development of the abdomen, the region of those organs which manufacture nourishment for the body; and has, on the whole, just the organization for health, longevity, activity, and power.

He is a picture of perfect health, has rarely or never been sick in his life, and to all appearance may live twenty years longer.

His habits of life, which have contributed so largely to the maintenance of his health and vital force, afford a theme for profitable contemplation, which we will revert to after glancing at his history.

He was instructed in the coopering business, and worked very hard in early life, which served to promote development and physical vigor. In 1799 he was married, and had five children, who are now living. In 1809 he engaged largely in the china business in Philadelphia—in 1815 travelled through Europe—and in 1824 failed in business in consequence of losses on large purchases made during the war.

He has since followed the occupation of Collector, which has required him to be much in the open air, and to walk almost constantly.

He drinks nothing but *water*, retires to rest at nine o'clock in the evening, and rises at half-past four, the year round. He washes himself all over every day, in cold water, and rubs the sur-

face dry with a crash towel. He sleeps with his windows wide open in the coldest of weather, and one morning last winter, he says, his house-keeper carried out of his bed-chamber three pails full of snow which had blown in during the night. He never wears underclothes nor an overcoat. He wears light cloth—goes with his shirt-bosom open, not even leaving buttons on it so that it could be closed. He has not worn a glove or mitten for thirty years; seldom carries an umbrella, and is out in all weather. He never rides, even though he should have three miles to go. Not long since, having, about sunset, paid over a sum of money which he had collected for a gentleman, and having three miles to go to reach home, the man insisted on paying his fare in the stage. He took the amount, paid it to the driver, rode out of sight of his friend, got out of the stage and walked home. "I could not," said he, "be boxed up and jolted about in a stage." His extremities, unlike those of old people generally, are warm, plump, and muscular. His blood circulates freely, and tinges the surface with the hue of youth. His eye sparkles with a playful wit, and he seems to relish the pleasures of life with as keen a zest as a youth of eighteen. With such habits as his, should we be surprised at his health, endurance, and high spirits?

SHARON CARTER, as we have said, is very extensively known in this city; yet, among the thousands who know his *person* familiarly, there are comparatively few who know him as *Sharon Carter*. He has a '76 style of dress that attracts universal attention, and as his pedal extremities are ever encased in buff-topped boots that double over like the cuff of a coat, according to the revolutionary pattern, people know him by *them*, and he has thus acquired the sobriquet of "Boots." Of course *we* do not approve the application of this name to our venerable subject, nor do we commend such a singularity of manners or of dress as shall provoke wits and urchins to apply a nickname. But we are *writing* history, not *creating* it. He has, of course, the *right* to wear small clothes, and such boots as he thinks proper to do, and he cannot seriously complain of the irreverent wit which provokes a name for *himself* suggested by those same boots. He is certainly *distinguished* by them, and nobody else in this great city has so good a right to the appellation. In *these*,

"He stands alone;
There is but *one* in all this world, but one
Such pair of boots."

Little things often make or mar a man's fortune. These boots have been serviceable to friend Carter above and beyond the ordinary use of boots, *viz.*, in a business aspect. He is a *collector*, and has followed this pursuit more than twenty years. It has passed into a proverb that if *he* cannot collect a bill, it is beyond the reach of hope; and he is mainly employed in desperate cases of indebtedness, especially such as have assumed the lingering, chronic form. In these cases, the boots, combined with the quiet, pertinacious patience of their wearer, become omnipotent. Wherever they rove or rest, there the eyes of all are concentrated, and as everybody knows their owner's business, and the kind of subjects he generally has to deal with, the debtor "forks

over" without delay, when sheriffs and executions would be powerless. In a city like Philadelphia, there are a sufficient number of slow paymasters to keep at least *one* man employed as collector for this class alone, and he who can extract moisture from a dry sponge can command a generous per centage. As no man who sees these boots on his track, and knows the character of their owner, ever delays payment an hour longer than it is necessary for him to earn, borrow, or beg the amount, friend Carter drives a prosperous business. These facts justify our assertion, that the boots in question are pre-eminently serviceable to their wearer. His manner of doing business is peculiar, and may, perhaps, be profitably copied by others. He uniformly exacts his per centage of the *creditor*, in advance, if the case is very desperate; for he says, "Now, John, thee has tried *thy* best to collect this debt, and I may not get it, but I shall work just as hard if I fail as if I succeed, and I cannot afford to work for nothing. If I work long and faithfully, I shall, thee knows, earn my pay, and therefore I must have it in advance." Armed with the bill, and more than "doubly armed" with dignified manners, amiable imperturbability, and last, though not least, those same buff-topped boots, he calls on the delinquent and says, "Friend, does thee owe this man that sum?" He, of course, gets an affirmative answer. "Well, can thee pay it now?" If the man knows little or nothing about the collector, he answers indifferently that he must call again. "Very well, when shall I call?" If he is told a week hence, he replies, "This day week I will call for the money." If he don't obtain it at sight when the set day arrives, the peaceful battle for victory then begins in earnest.

"Boots." "Well, friend, I have called, according to thy promise, to get the money for this bill."

Delinquent Debtor. "I have n't the money to spare to-day; you must call again."

B. Thee *promised* it to-day, thee knows, but all are liable to mistakes; but as thee has n't it by thee now, thee *may* receive enough to-day to enable thee to pay it. I will call again in the afternoon."

D. D. (In a pet) "No, you need n't come again to-day—I tell you I can't pay it."

B. "No one knows what *may* happen; thee may receive money in the course of the day. I'll look in towards evening. *Farewell.*"

True to his word, he is on hand towards evening, and if he finds the man busy with customers, and he tells him that he is engaged, and would prefer that he should call again, he replies with the most perfect blandness, "Oh, never mind, I am in no hurry—I can wait until thee is disengaged."

He seats himself as it determined to sit it out; the debtor becomes confused and irritated, and when left alone with his good-humored tormentor, he breaks out in a rage, and says he will not be bored in this manner for a small sum; *thinks* it is mean, and tells our friend he cannot and will not pay him to-day.

B. "Very well, then I will see thee to-morrow." With this consolatory declaration, friend Carter leaves him with a gracious smile. Before

six o'clock the next morning, at a cost, perhaps, of two miles walk, an aged and venerable figure, with drab hat and coat, a snow-white neck-tie, light vest, brown small clothes, and the same old buff-topped boots, may be seen sitting on the door steps of the delinquent debtor's house. When the maid opens the door to clear the steps, he gives her a gracious smile, (for be it remembered, our hero is as gallant as he is amiable, healthy, and good looking) and inquiring kindly after the health of "friend James," the master of the house, with whom he tells her he has some business, finds no difficulty in obtaining from her an invitation to sit in the parlor until said *James* shall make his appearance. Imagine his surprise to find the same unruffled face and that same pair of boots, which have followed him like his shadow to his own *parlor*. Lest his wife and friends should see his pertinacious visitor, whom he has tried in vain to insult into anger, he purchases his peace by paying the bill, even though, by so doing, he is obliged to appropriate the market money of the day.

Sometimes he does not so easily obtain his claim, but, having exhausted all appliances at the shop, is obliged to haunt the house morning, noon, and evening. He is told by the maid that the man is in the house, and soon after by the mistress that he has just gone out, when he tells her he will wait his return. Thus will he sit and wait for three mortal hours, until his caged bird "shells out" the money, or, if he is really short, goes out and borrows the amount and cancels the debt. In all this our peaceable hero never uses an angry or ungentlemanly word, nor can any amount of abuse or delay ruffle his temper, exhaust his patience, or divert him from his course.

Sharon Carter has as perfect a physical organization as can be found, and a well-balanced mental development. He is very warm in his social attachments, courageous and energetic, yet equable in his temper; and is dignified, persevering, and ambitious. He is honest and kind, but not very devout; has an excellent memory, good practical sense, and is a first-rate judge of character. He gives promise, even at eighty-four, of remaining with us yet many years, but when he shall leave us,

"Take him all in all, we ne'er shall look upon his like again."

—*Phrenological Cabinet*, 231 Arch st., Philadelphia.

SWEDENBORGIAN FUNERAL.—Mrs. Mowatt Ritchie, of Richmond, Va., has recently lost an adopted daughter. The funeral services of the young lady, Miss Grey, were conducted in the Episcopal Church, but the outward observances were arranged after a novel method. The coffin was borne into the church by six gentlemen, with white crape tied around their arms, with white ribbon. It was entirely covered with white merino; at the head and foot were wreaths of evergreens and white flowers, and in the centre a bouquet of the same, and a kind of drapery was looped up round the lids with evergreen and white blossoms. The hearse was drawn by white horses, and draped with white, instead of the usual array of black. Mrs. Mowatt Ritchie, as chief mourner, was clad entirely in white, and thus paid the last tokens of love to this otherwise friendless orphan girl, whose short life she had rendered comfortable and happy, and whose last moments were full of beautiful tranquillity.

CRIMINAL LEGISLATION AND PRISON DISCIPLINE.

BY GEORGE COMBE.—CHAPTER IV.

In order to ascertain the natural qualities of each criminal, with a view to treating him, we should examine his physical organism, and inquire into his previous history—An officer to record and report the results of these inquiries, analogous to the "Registrar-General," is wanted—Division of men into three classes, according to their natural mental qualities—Lowest class, medium class, and highest class.

A SECOND effect of persisting in disregarding the influence of the organism is, that though in many cases the coming event of violent injury casts its shadow before, this premonition is unheeded, because, be the indications what they may, if no intellectual delusion can be proved, the law will not interfere to arrest the evil, but will look on until it has been inflicted, and then *punish* it. One of our judges may be seen in solemn majesty, condemning to death an unfortunate patient, whom, as well as his victim, a little physiological knowledge might have saved. We were consulted legally on a case of this kind. A gentleman in independent circumstances became destructively excited, made the poker red hot in the fire, and then issued into the high road seeking some one to kill. The inmates of his house found their own lives endangered when they attempted to arrest him, and came to us to obtain a legal warrant for restraining him. But he had manifested no intellectual delusion. He possessed a powerful intellect, and spoke rationally on all ordinary topics, and no magistrate would risk prosecution by granting a warrant against him. We at length found a physician of eminence who had studied Phrenology and seen similar cases, and had been convinced that they involved real insanity; and he induced another physician to join him in granting a certificate, under which the patient was placed in a lunatic asylum. In three months he recovered, and his intellect had all along been so perfectly clear that he recollected the whole circumstances, shuddered at his propensity, thanked us for the judgment we had displayed in his treatment, and remained in the asylum for three months longer, after he was at liberty to leave it, in order to confirm his cure. He lived for several years afterwards at large, and never had a relapse. If he had been allowed to kill some one, he might then, according to the existing state of the law, have been hanged; a result which would have involved death to his victim and himself, and poignant grief to the families of both; while no earthly good could have been derived from the execution, because the fact of his having been hanged could not have prevented the organism of any other person from becoming similarly affected. This species of excitement frequently leads to self-destruction, and we refer the reader to Mr. Sampson's small but most instructive work mentioned in our title, for an overwhelming array of actual cases of this nature, in which a reasonable knowledge of the physiology of the brain might have enabled the relatives or neighbors, under a rational state of the law, to avert great calamities, instead of ignorantly disregarding the symptoms of their approach, allowing them to occur, and then *avenging* them as crimes. Mr. Spencer Perceval fell a victim to John Bellingham's madness, which had strongly indicated itself in his conduct before he slew his victim.*

We are now prepared to answer Mr. Burt's question—"What connection is there between robustness of muscle and sanity of will?" Precisely the same that there is between vision and the *great toe*; a sprain in the great toe does not derange vision, because the eyes and not the toe are the organs of this sense. In like manner the muscles are the organs of motion, while the brain is the organ of the mind; and the question should have been—What connection is there between *robustness of brain* and sanity of will? We answer, "The closest possible." If Mr. Burt will produce even one living example which we can see and investigate, of a woman with a *feeble brain*, who yet exhibits "heroic fortitude;" or of a captive or invalid whose nervous system is undermined and greatly weakened by disease, who, nevertheless, continues to manifest great firmness; or of a man of "brute courage and giant strength," who, having a healthy brain, largely developed in the organs of the moral sentiments, and of self-esteem and firmness, nevertheless justly bears "the brand of moral cowardice,"—we shall then surrender our whole argument to him at discretion. Meantime we observe that this series of absurd propositions, confidently propounded by a man of ability and education, on a grave and practical subject, strikingly indicates not only his own limited knowledge, but his estimate of the state of the public mind which he addresses.

Let us, however, assume the accused to have been sane, and to have been justly condemned, and to be committed to prison for restraint and reformation: What does reason demand that we should do with him? We should first inquire into the causes which have led him to infringe the law, and secondly, use the means naturally fitted for the removal of them, in order to qualify him for returning to society. Whatever may have been his external circumstances, as we know positively that there have been, and are, hundreds of thousands of similarly situated persons who have not become criminal, we are forced to infer that there must exist in him some peculiarity or defect of mental disposition, which has made him an exception to his class; and the discovery of this peculiarity appears to lie at the foundation of all rational action in his treatment. It is the discovery of the constitutional moral malady under which he suffers. We seek for this information in the condition of his brain. We look to see whether the case is one in which a defective general endowment of mental power is

concomitant with general small size of brain; or whether, no such general weakness existing, the organs of particular tendencies preponderate so much over the other parts of the brain as to give a special proclivity to vice. A criminal in whom, for example, the organs which lead to aggression and violence are small, but in whom those of acquisitiveness and cunning are large, is widely different in his nature from one in whom the proportions of these organs are reversed. The one may commit thefts, and the other violent assaults, attended with danger to life, and both may be sentenced to four, six, or eight years of penal servitude; but their dispositions will be different when they enter the prison, the same discipline will produce different effects on them, and when they are liberated, if this fact has been neglected, they will return into society without having undergone any discipline specially related to their defects.

We could fill pages with specifications of mental endowments, all depending on the size, proportions, and condition of the brain and its parts, on which any given discipline, when applied indiscriminately, would produce the most opposite results; but, as we are stating only principles, this enumeration must be omitted.

Since the cerebrum is a portion of the general organism, and subject to all the laws which regulate its action, the *condition* of the brain, and of the mental powers, will, at all times, depend on the state of the blood; which again depends on digestion and respiration for its efficiency as the fountain of nutrition. As the blood affords nourishment and stimulus to the brain, equally with all other parts of the body, it follows that if the food be deficient in quantity or quality, or ill-digested, or if the air breathed be impure, the tone of the brain will be lowered and the mental functions impaired, precisely as the muscular power will, at the same time, be enfeebled. The capacity of the convict, therefore, for labor, instruction, and improvement, depends fundamentally on the condition of his organism, and this on the state of his nutrition and respiration. But by the law of our nature, both digestion and respiration depend on the due exercise of the bodily and mental organs, on cleanliness, cheerfulness, activity, and hope. When, in order to *punish* a convict, we place him on insufficient diet, and deprive him of exercise, bodily and mental, surround him with depressing circumstances, and place before him gloomy anticipations, we bring into action a series of influences, all naturally calculated to *diminish* his capacity for efficient and productive labor, for acquiring vigor of mind, and consequently for reformation. In vain shall we hope to succeed in any system of treatment which contradicts the fundamental laws of mind and body applicable to the case.

When, therefore, an individual is condemned to punishment for crime, reason demands that his organism should be examined by persons skilled in its structure and functions, and that the effects of the proportions and conditions of its different parts should be recorded, in order to bring clearly into view his physical and mental endowments and defects; and that his classification and treatment should be such as the results dictate. To doom a prisoner possessing a large brain, but small bones, muscles and lungs, to the same extent of bodily labor as another having a small or moderately sized brain, and largely developed bones, muscles, and lungs, would be to inflict torture on the former, if the latter were fairly tasked. To shut up a prisoner with a sluggish lymphatic temperament, small lungs, and small brain, in a cell, and there to feed him well, give him easy work, and cheer him by regular visits from the schoolmaster, chaplain, governor, and doctor, would not prove to him a very trying infliction, unless protracted for an inordinate length of time; while to place another individual having large lungs, a sanguine temperament, and a large brain, (the natural sources of much bodily and mental strength and activity,) in precisely the same circumstances, would be to visit him with a terrible retribution. The one, naturally feeble and listless, would dream away the time, at ease in body and mind; the other, by nature active, energetic, and fiery, would writhe under restraint; and these qualities left without scope and employment, would recoil upon himself, and become sources of torture. Probably the former, from his quiet, unresisting, and uncomplaining disposition, would become a favorite with the governor and chaplain; while the latter, chafed by confinement, and goaded by suffering, would grow irritable and sulky, and when reprimanded for his bad temper might commit a breach of prison discipline, entailing fresh inflictions and augmented moral deterioration. Yet, under a rational system of treatment, the latter culprit might present the higher capabilities of improvement.

In dealing with crime, an officer is wanted analogous to the Registrar-General. This officer publishes annually a report of the "Marriages, births, deaths, and emigrants from the United Kingdom," "Relative rates of mortality in the several quarters of the year," "Deaths from different causes and at different ages," and so forth; with highly instructive deductions from these data, calculated to enable the legislature and individuals intelligently to adapt their sanitary measures to the laws of man's nature. The events of birth, life, and death, belong to what is generally considered the moral department of this world's economy; that is to say, they depend, within certain limits, on the voluntary agency of man. But a higher power has placed the organism through the instrumentality of which they are effected, under regulations which man can neither alter nor evade. Certain definite qualities have been imparted to the human organism, which, being put into action by volition, produce the events in question; successfully and happily, when the action is in harmony with the laws of the organism; unsuccessfully and unhappily, when it sets them at naught. Crime is a moral phenomenon of an analogous nature. It is the result of an abnormal conformation, or an abnormal action, of the organism; a fact

* See Phren. Trans. p. 339. Remarks on the Case of John Bellingham, by Sir Geo. S. Mackenzie.

which could be demonstrated, were the necessary inquiries made. The human organism is the means by which the *moral* government of the world proceeds, exactly as the physical government of the world is conducted through the qualities and powers of action of physical substances. Physical phenomena, which are now understood and reduced to the category of science, were long inexplicable, and the change has been accomplished only by observing and drawing sound deductions from their qualities and modes of action. Whenever the human organism shall be recognized as the instrument by which the moral government of the world is conducted, and its qualities and modes of action observed and reflected on in the same spirit, innumerable *moral* difficulties will be cleared away, and evils be avoided or mitigated, which have long perplexed legislators and practical philanthropists. The legislature of Massachusetts has taken one instructive step in this direction. It named a commission to inquire and report on the subject of idiotism in that State. Dr. Howe, one of the commissioners, was a well-informed physiologist and also thoroughly acquainted with Phrenology. In his investigations he embraced every cause, moral, physiological, and physical, which he could reach, capable, according to the state of his own knowledge, of producing idiotism: and a more instructive document than his return never was penned. Bad air, dark and damp dwelling-houses, imperfect nutrition, drunken and filthy habits in the parents, marriages of near relations, hereditary predisposition, intemperance in sexual gratification, and many similar causes, filled the ghastly columns. The legislature was astounded by the revelations, and immediately granted funds to erect a proper asylum for the unhappy victims of these infractions of the laws of the human organism. If a scrutiny of the same extensive and searching kind were made into the previous history and circumstances of criminals, our own experience as well as the analogy we have mentioned, warrant us in expecting that a similar extent of highly instructive facts and principles for the guidance of the legislator and philanthropist would be disclosed. While these are ignored, they are dealing with moral phenomena in the same darkness which clouded the perceptions of the dairy-maid who, when the dirt of the churn spoiled the milk, and prevented the formation of butter, instead of cleaning the churn, threw in a crooked sumpstone as a charm to counteract the witchcraft to which she ascribed her bad success. The English public has lately been shocked by the number of brutal assaults perpetrated by husbands on their wives, and a statute was passed last session to authorize the imprisonment of such culprits for six months on summary conviction. One man had killed his wife outright, and then cut his own throat. He recovered, and to deter others he was hanged. Nevertheless wife-beating proceeds as before, and now several of the London papers are calling aloud for *flogging* as the only means of deterring these men, who seem callous to every other infliction. One paper, however, (*The Leader*), remarked that it would probably be more conducive to the public safety to send the physician than the hangman, to such culprits. There was much wisdom in the suggestion. The offenders in general appear to reside in the most dirty, ill-aired, and debased portions of the metropolis, and probably they are ill-fed and drunken. Such causes will keep their organism in a constant state of painful irritation, and if the organs of the combative and destructive propensities be large in the individuals, and those of the moral emotions deficient, their barbarity will be the natural result of these causes, to which may probably be added the exasperating conduct of a wife, similarly constituted, and placed in the same circumstances. Flogging such men would do little towards removal of these causes, but the advice of a skilful physician, who had knowledge and sagacity enough to discover them, might, if backed by sufficient authority and supplied with the necessary means, arrest them, or greatly circumscribe their influence. It is not weak sentimentality which dictates this argument, but a conviction that those evils will continue to afflict society, in spite of imprisonment, hanging, and flogging, until their natural causes are removed.

Generally speaking, men may be divided into three classes; the first being those in whom the anterior lobe of the brain, devoted to the intellect, and the coronal region, which is the seat of the moral emotions, is small; while the base of the middle and posterior lobes, manifesting the animal propensities, is large. In persons thus constituted, there is a predominance of animal desire, and a feebleness of moral and intellectual power, which render them incapable of resisting the temptations to crime, presented by the social condition of the class to which they belong. They are, moreover, generally untrained and uneducated; and that they should fill our jails is simply a natural consequence of their mental condition and external circumstances. They form the class recognized by intelligent governors and chaplains of jails as incorrigible, and are really moral patients rather than criminals. An instance of one of them may be cited. In the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, Dublin, in presence of the officers and physician of the establishment George Combe examined the head of a patient who belonged to the middle class of society, and said,—"This is the worst head I ever saw; the combination is worse than Hare's,—combative and destructiveness are fearfully large, and the moral organs altogether deficient. I am surprised that the man was not executed before he became insane." Dr. Crawford, the physician, previously to Mr. Combe's arrival, had written a description of the man's character, which was not opened until the opinion now cited had been pronounced on his head. It contained the following words:—"Ten years since first admission. Total want of moral feeling and principle, great depravity of character, leading to the indulgence of every vice, and to the commission even of crime. Considerable intelligence, ingenuity, and plausibility; a scourge to his

family from childhood; turned out of the army as an incorrigible villain; attempted the life of a soldier; repeatedly flogged, (at different times he had received 2,000 lashes,) has since attempted to poison his father." The most instructive part of the case remains to be stated. Dr. Crawford, writing subsequently to Mr. Combe, says:—"You observe in your own notes, 'I am surprised he was not executed before he became insane.' This would lead to the supposition that he had been afflicted with some form of insanity in addition to a naturally depraved character. Such, however, is by no means the case: he never was different from what he now is: he has never evinced the slightest mental incoherence on any one point, nor any kind of hallucination. It is one of those cases where there is great difficulty in drawing the line between extreme moral depravity and *insanity*, and in deciding at what *point* an individual should cease to be considered as a responsible moral agent, and amenable to the laws. The governors and medical gentlemen of the asylum have often had doubts whether they were justified in keeping E. S. as a *lunatic*, thinking him a more fit subject for a Bridewell. He appears, however, so totally callous with regard to every moral principle and feeling—so thoroughly unconscious of ever having done anything wrong—so completely destitute of all sense of shame or remorse when reproved for his vices or crimes, and has proved himself so utterly incorrigible throughout life—that it is almost certain that any jury before whom he might be brought, would satisfy their doubts by returning him *insane*, which, in such a case, is the most humane line to pursue. He was dismissed several times from the asylum, and sent there the last time for attempting to poison his father, and it seems fit he should be kept there for life as a *moral lunatic*; but there has never been the least symptom of *diseased* action of the brain, which is the general concomitant of what is usually understood as insanity. This I consider, might with propriety be made the foundation for a division of lunatics into two great classes; those who were *insane* from *original constitution*, and never were otherwise, and those who had been sane constitutionally, but had *become insane* at some period of life from diseased action of the brain either permanent or intermittent."—Phrenological Journal, Vol. VI. p. 147. When we compare these remarks with the account of incorrigible offenders given by Mr. Burt, and quoted in a previous page, it is obvious that they belong to the same class with E. S.: and when Mr. Burt assures us that "it is the undistinguished diffusion of incorrigible criminals among the whole body of convicts, that renders the problem of prison discipline, at present, almost insuperably difficult," we ask: Why should the means here proposed of discriminating these individuals be rejected? Nature never changes her course. We now, in the year 1854, appeal to the Home Secretary and Legislature to listen to her voice, and to consider whether they are prepared to undertake the responsibility for all the misery which shall be inflicted on malformed convicts, and all the injury which these unhappy men shall be permitted to inflict on society, until the magnitude of that suffering shall at some future day compel them, or their successors, to do what we now beseech them to attempt, namely, to institute a serious inquiry whether the course of action now recommended is not calculated to mitigate the evils complained of; and if it is, to adopt it.

A second class of men possess brains in which the region of the animal propensities is large, and those of the moral sentiments and intellectual faculties are less, though fairly developed. This class furnishes the most numerous inmates of our jails.

A third class consists of individuals in whom the moral and intellectual regions predominate in size over the region of the animal propensities. When the persons thus constituted are free from cerebral disease, and educated even to the extent of the instruction usually given in our parish schools, they rarely appear at the bar of criminal justice, charged with offences implying malice and defective moral principle. They may occasionally be found implicated in breaches of the game laws, or riots connected with strikes or political excitement; but very seldom indeed are they charged with acts usually regarded as crime. As thousands of this class are exposed to all the social temptations of poverty, bad example, and intoxicating liquors, which hurry the first class and many of the second into crime, and nevertheless resist them all, is it not a fair inference that the *natural proclivity* to crime must be stronger in the first and second than in the third; and if so, why should we not inquire into the probable causes of the differences of their natural tendencies?

But natural dispositions may be trained and directed to good or evil courses of action, and the next inquiry should be—What kind of training and instruction has the prisoner received before infringing the law? If he belong to the first class of defective brains, moral and intellectual instruction will be found to have had extremely little effect upon his conduct, while instruction by precept and example in vice will have been received with avidity and energetically acted on. If he belong to the second class, whose brains are considerably developed in all the three regions, his present condition will most probably be found to have been actually determined by his previous training and instruction. If these were vicious, the ascendancy in activity will have been given to the animal portion of his faculties; whereas, if the training had been moral, the higher and controlling powers would have been raised into permanent supremacy in action.

If the training and instruction have been good, the third class will so rarely be found in our jails, that we may omit them altogether in our future consideration. As no training and instruction will, in our opinion, render the first class safe members of society, such as it now exists, we drop them also, and consign them to restraint for life as moral patients, and this leaves only the middle class to be dealt with.

Biography.

DR. CALDWELL'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

DR. CHARLES CALDWELL was the first man of eminence in the United States who avowed a belief in the science of PHRENOLOGY. He embraced it when bigots called it infidelity, when scholars pronounced it false or frivolous, when humorists ridiculed it, and when the people knew nothing of it but its name. He defended Phrenology when to do so was to incur odium, contempt, and loss. Nothing, therefore, could be more suitable to the pages of a Journal like this, than an account of the recently-published autobiography of Dr. Caldwell. The work, a handsome octavo of 450 pages, is full of interest. True, the veteran reformer, in his declining years, grew a little garrulous, and his pen was prone to wander into digressions, which, though interesting, have little to do with the subject of his volume. True, also, it is, that Dr. Caldwell had the most complete sense of his own merits, and frankly claims all the honor which his most devoted admirer could bestow upon his memory. And still further is it true, that the story of his life is incompletely told in the book before us. Yet, admitting these defects and drawbacks, we can truly say, that the work is both interesting as a narrative, and valuable as a contribution to the history of medical science in the United States.

Charles Caldwell was born on the 14th of May, 1772, in the log-cabin of his father's farm, on the banks of Moore's Creek, a branch of Dan River, in Carwell County, North Carolina. He came of French-Irish stock, the original of the name being Colville. It appears that at a remote period of French history, three brothers of the Colville race fell under the displeasure of the King, and fled for safety to Great Britain. One of the three settled in Ireland, where he founded an opulent family, a younger son of which was Charles, the father of the subject of this article. He began his career as a lieutenant in the British army, and acquired considerable reputation as a gallant soldier, and as a roaring young blade of the true Hibernian stamp. Sir David Caldwell, the elder brother, used to say of him, that "if that spendthrift young dog Charley, does not break his neck in some of his freaks, or fall in a duel, or get killed in some other madcap affray, he will yet become a general, and a brave one too." Neither of these fortunes befell him, however. Time sobered the young soldier, and on the settlement of the Irish troubles, he married, sold his commission, and emigrated—after a brief residence in Delaware—to the wilds of North Carolina, where he bought a considerable tract of land, built a cabin, cleared, planted, and prospered. Dr. Caldwell was the youngest child of the pioneer. He was the favorite of the family, and was early destined to a professional career. His father wished him to become a Presbyterian clergyman, but the young man evinced a repugnance to the clerical vocation. He preferred the law, but to that profession the father was invincibly opposed. The youth then suggested the army, but from that also his father dissuaded him; and, as a last resort, he resolved to embrace the profession of medicine—to his secret, lasting regret.

We pass over his early years. He attended such schools as North Carolina then afforded, and contrived to pick up a decent acquaintance with the English branches of education, and likewise a tolerable knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages. He was a hard student from boyhood to hoary age.

The only very notable incident of his early manhood, which Dr. Caldwell has recorded, was his meeting with General Washington. It will be remembered that, during the presidency of that illustrious man, he made an extensive tour,

or, we might say, a triumphal progress through the Southern States. On the approach of the General, there was an unprecedented excitement in the town of Salisbury, where young Caldwell was then residing. Fifty-five of the young men of the vicinity organized themselves into an extempore troop of light dragoons, for the purpose of meeting the President at the State line, and escorting him through the greater part of North Carolina. Caldwell was elected the standard-bearer of the troop; and he was appointed, also, to command a detachment of thirteen—one for each State—who were to proceed in advance of the rest, and welcome the General with an address; Caldwell to be the spokesman of the party. Seventy miles the detachment rode with beating hearts, the commander confiding at every step the speech with which he intended to salute the father of his country. At length, on the summit of a hill, Washington, mounted on the milk-white charger presented to him by Frederick the Great, came into view, showing against the blue sky like a superb equestrian statue. In an instant the detachment formed into line by the side of the road, and Caldwell rode forward to meet the President, as he slowly proceeded down the hill. On coming up, the young soldier reined in his horse, and performed the military salute, to which the General courteously responded. But alas for the speech! Not a word could the commander articulate. He was literally awe-struck and tongue-tied, and so continued for some minutes; till the General perceiving his embarrassment, rode slowly forward, inviting the young man to ride beside him. "I became actually giddy," writes the Doctor; "my vision for an instant grew indistinct; and, though unsurpassed as a rider, I felt unsteady in my seat, and almost ready to fall from my horse, under the shock of my failure." In a few minutes he recovered his power, and explained the cause of his singular silence. The President relieved his embarrassment by questioning him about the region through which they passed.

"Pray, sir," said the President, "have you lived long in this part of the country?"

"Ever since my childhood, sir."

"You are then, I presume, pretty well acquainted with it?"

"Perfectly, sir; I am familiar with every hill and stream, and celebrated spot it contains."

"During the late war, if my information be correct, the inhabitants were true to the cause of their country, and brave in its defence?"

"Your information is correct, sir. They were, almost to a man, true-hearted whigs and patriots, and as gallant soldiers as ever drew swords or pointed rifles in behalf of freedom. In Mecklenburg county, where we now are, and in Rowan, which lies before us, a tory did not dare to show his face—if he were known to be a tory. It was in a small town through which we shall pass, that Lord Cornwallis lay encamped, when he swore that he had never before been in such a d—d nest of whigs; for that he could not, in the surrounding country, procure a chicken or a pig for his table, or a gallon of oats for his horse, but by purchasing it with the blood of his soldiers who went in quest of it."

"Pray, what is the name of that town?"

"Charlotte, sir, the county town of Mecklenburg, and the place where independence was declared about a year before its declaration by Congress; and my father was one of the whigs who were concerned in the glorious transaction. We shall arrive at Charlotte to-morrow morning, where you will be enthusiastically received by five hundred at least—perhaps twice that number—of the most respectable inhabitants of the country; a large portion of whom served, in some capacity, in the revolutionary war; several of them, I believe, as officers and privates under your own command. When I passed through the town yesterday morning, a large number of them had already assembled, and the crowd was rapidly increasing. And they are exceedingly provident. Convinced that they cannot all be supplied in

the town with either food or lodging, many of them have brought with them large and well-covered farm-wagons for their bed-chambers, and enough of substantial food already cooked, for a week's subsistence. Others, again, have already erected, and are still erecting, for their temporary residence, in the midst of a beautiful and celebrated grove (where a victory was gained by a company of militia riflemen over a party of Tarleton's dragoons), the very tents under which they slept as soldiers in the service of their country. And they are about as obstinate and noisy a set of gentlemen as I have ever met, or ever wish to meet again—especially when in a hurry. I was obliged, much against my will, to hold a long parley with them yesterday morning, when I wished to be in motion to meet you, lest you might anticipate me in reaching the boundary line of the State."

Thus they conversed as they rode along. For three days young Caldwell was in close attendance upon General Washington. The farewell scene was quite as characteristic as the meeting.

"Having paid to him," says the Doctor, "at the head of my little squadron, the farewell ceremony in military style, and being about to issue the command to move forward, Washington beckoned me to approach him. Having eagerly advanced to within a suitable distance, he bowed in his saddle, and extended to me his hand. This act, accompanied, as I fancied it to be, by an appearance in his countenance of marks of feeling, again completely unmanned and silenced me. As on first meeting him, I was able to greet him only with my sword. I could now bid him a personal farewell in no other way than by the pressure of his hand; and observing my emotion, my eyes once more swimming in tears, he returned the pressure, and addressed to me a few words, thanking me courteously for my devoted attention, and what he was pleased to call my numerous services to him, and hoping to see me during the prosecution of my studies in Philadelphia, to which place I had apprized him of my intention to repair; he again pressed my hand, and was forthwith in motion. For a moment I almost hesitated to assume my station at the head of my troop; but casting a look towards it, as it stood motionless in column, I perceived several of its members, some years older than myself, and noted for their firmness, wiping the moisture from their eyes, as I had first done from mine; and this did much to reconcile me to myself."

This was in August, 1792, when our hero was twenty years of age. In the month of October following he had entered upon his medical studies in Philadelphia; then the capital of the country, and the centre of its science, commerce, and refinement. The student was a handsome, athletic young man, ambitious to excel, and full of confidence in his own resources. The great lights of the medical profession in Philadelphia at that time were Dr. Rush, Dr. Physick, and Dr. Wistar, each of whom Dr. Caldwell sketches with minuteness in his autobiography. Every one acquainted with Philadelphia has heard of the "Wistar Parties," which form so marked a feature of the winter evening entertainments of that agreeable city. They were founded, as their name imports, by Dr. Wistar. We find in the work before us, the following account of their original character:

"When Dr. Wistar first commenced those parties, they were comparatively small, more than ten or twelve gentlemen rarely appearing in them; and they were principally strangers of name and standing, mixed with a few of the Doctor's most intimate and extensively informed associates, who were themselves instructive and accomplished in conversation, and pleased with corresponding powers in others. The association thus constituted, was identical, in design and character, with the *conversazioni* so customary in Europe. In those intellectual and delightful little parties (for they were strongly characterized by both qualities), Dr. Wistar adroitly con-

trived to be himself much more of a listener than of a talker. Yet were his conversational powers of a high order. His practice in his parties was to open a conversation on some interesting topic, by making in person a few remarks or inquiries respecting it, in order to render it a theme of discussion by others of the party whom he knew to be well-informed in relation to it, and prepared to shed light on it. And, other things being equal, the newer and less known it was to himself, the more apt was he to introduce it as a theme, and the better pleased to hear it ably handled; because, from such a source, he derived more fresh and novel information, and added more to his stock of knowledge, than he could do by listening to conversation on a subject already familiar to him. And as the amount of his professional business, and the irregularity with which it was conducted, prevented him from reading and investigating to any great extent, or very valuable effect himself, one of his leading objects in the institution of his *soirées* was, to profit, as far as possible, by the result of the reading and investigations of others. Nor did he hesitate to acknowledge that such was the fact, and often to thank members of his party, when about to take leave of him, for the pleasure and instruction he had received from their conversation."

The Wistar Parties now given in Philadelphia are little more than Conversational Soirées of the ordinary kind.

With Dr. Rush our young friend soon became acquainted; and though afterwards they became estranged, Dr. Caldwell acknowledges that he was greatly indebted to that distinguished man for awakening in him an interest in the abstruser branches of medical science. Dr. Caldwell, a very dragon of independence, gives an amusing account of his first evening at the house of Dr. Rush. "During the time of the evening meal," says he, "considering myself still under the auspices of Mrs. Rush, I gave her my chief, if not my exclusive attention. But that being finished, she having to superintend her household concerns, transferred me to the doctor, in conversation with whom I passed the remainder of the evening—at least that portion of it which I was willing to abstract from my regular studies. And a conversation so exciting and attractive, in manner as well as matter, I rarely, if ever, had previously enjoyed. For, as heretofore stated, Dr. Rush's conversational powers were of an elevated order. Nor did he either toy with them or spare them on the occasion referred to. He tried them for a purpose which he rarely neglected, to the very 'top of their bent.' For, from the commencement of the conversation, it was evident that he designed to make by it a deep impression on me—to gratify, instruct, and perhaps surprise me—and thus attach me to himself and his doctrines as a medical follower. And, in part, he succeeded. During the whole conversation I was delighted by the ease and elegance of it, and at times, even surprised by coruscations of its brilliancy. The entire scene of the evening, moreover, attached me to the highbred gentleman and his hospitable family. But nothing could have enlisted me to the professor as one of his retainers. To a condition so lowly and foreign from my nature, I could no more have stooped than I could have done to that of a groom or a footman."

The wary doctor adds, "He habitually sought out, and seldom failed to discover the best gifted and most promising young men of his class, on their first arrival in Philadelphia (and if they were also well educated, so much the better), and by attention and kindness attached them to him as a man. This being done, he considered them prepared for the reception of his hypotheses, doctrines, and opinions, through the channel of their feelings. For he well knew that what generous young men strongly wish to be true, they are strongly inclined to believe to be true."

In the present case, Dr. Rush had caught a Tartar. Long before Caldwell had completed his

medical studies, he was in open arms against the favorite dogmas of his instructor, and the two were scarcely on speaking terms.

In 1793, the second year of Dr. Caldwell's residence in Philadelphia, the city was desolated by yellow fever. For nearly three months scarcely a drop of rain had fallen in the city. The weather was insupportably hot; and early in August the fever broke out with appalling suddenness and violence. In a few days the city was panic-struck; and every one who had the means fled into the country, many of the physicians and most of the students being among the first to make their escape. Young Caldwell, with that absolute fearlessness which always distinguished him, remained at the post of danger, and eagerly sought an opportunity of studying the dread disease; offering his gratuitous services as an assistant in the fever hospital. His offer was gladly accepted. He says:

"From the first moment of my entering the hospital, my engagements were as abundant and pressing, as they were melancholy and momentous. In my capacity as a medical assistant, I was alone; for, as yet, no other pupil had tendered his services. The dread of contagion still kept aloof those young men who would otherwise have eagerly availed themselves of the advantages of observation and experience in the treatment of disease which the institution afforded. The nurses were also few and inexperienced, and the provisions and arrangements in all respects limited, crude, and insufficient for the occasion. In fact, the whole establishment being, in its character as a hospital, the product of but two or three days' labor, by men altogether unversed in such business, was a likeness in miniature of the city and the time, a scene of deep confusion and distress, not to say of utter desolation. The hospital edifice was large; several rooms of it were already filled with the sick and dying; patients in a like condition were hourly arriving from the sickly portions of the city; and with a frequency not much inferior, the dead were leaving it on their passage to the grave. No apartments being yet prepared for the use and accommodation of the medical assistants, I was obliged to eat, drink, and sleep (when, indeed, I was permitted to sleep), in the same rooms in which I ministered to the wants of the sick. And not only did I sleep in the same rooms with my patients, but also at times on the same bed. To such an extent, and in so striking a manner was this the case, that when exhausted by fatigue and want of rest, I repeatedly threw myself on the bed of one of my patients, either alongside of him, or at his feet, and slept an hour or two, on awaking, I found him a corpse. At other times, under similar circumstances, I have received from a patient, on some part of my apparel, a portion of the matter of 'black vomit.' And I was inhaling the breath of the sick, and immersed in the matter which exhaled from their systems, every hour of the day and night. For I was perpetually in the midst of them. These facts I mention, to show the risk I incurred of suffering by contagion; and, indeed, the utter improbability, not to say the impossibility, of my having escaped it, had the disease been contagious. But it was not until some years afterwards that I became fully convinced that it was not, for my first belief, received from books (the writings of physicians), private preceptors, and public lecturers, had been the reverse."

On the subsidence of the epidemic, there was, of course, much and warm contention among the doctors as to its origin and mode of treatment. Dr. Rush was assailed on all sides for his famous dose of "ten and ten," i. e., ten grains of calomel and ten of jalap. In his address on the opening of the medical school, he alluded to the subject in a ludicrous manner. "Dr. K.," he said, "called mine a *murderous* dose! Dr. H. called it a *dose for a horse*! And Dr. B—t—n called it a *devil* of a dose! Dr. H.," he continued, "who is nearly as large as Goliath of Gath, and quite as vauntful and malignant, even threatened

to give me a flogging. Dr. H. flog me! Why, gentlemen, if a horse kicks me, I will not kick him back again. But here is my man Ben," (his coachman,) "whose trade is to beat beasts. He is willing to meet Dr. H. in my place, and play brute with him as soon as he pleases. I have that to do which belongs to a *man*."

Another story of Dr. Rush is amusing. During the height of the panic, he was returning from a visit beyond Kensington. On reaching the bridge, he found it obstructed by hundreds of anxious persons, who had assembled to entreat the great doctor for advice. Without descending from his curriole, therefore, he let down the top of it, and requested the crowd to approach as near to him as they could, in his rear and by his sides, leaving open the passage in front. His request being complied with, he addressed to the anxious listeners a few conciliatory remarks, and then subjoined, in a voice that all could hear: "I treat my patients successfully by bloodletting, and copious purging with calomel and jalap, in doses of ten grains of each for adults, and of six or eight for children—and I advise you, my good friends, to use the same remedies."

"What," said a voice from the crowd, "bleed and purge every one?"

"Yes," said the doctor, "bleed and purge all Kensington! Drive on, Ben."

"And immediately the wonder-stricken multitude was far in his rear."

Among the questions most hotly debated at the time, was this: Whether the yellow fever was of domestic origin or imported from abroad. A large majority of the people of Philadelphia vehemently contended for the importation theory, fancying that the contrary opinion would tend to the injury of the city. Dr. Caldwell became early convinced that it was the exhalations of the wharves and marshes alone, which generated the disease, and he maintained this obnoxious opinion in the public prints with his characteristic boldness. He was one of the first to advocate the introduction of the Schuylkill water into the city; and to him, more than to any other single individual, Philadelphia owes that great blessing. He fought for it in the papers for years, in spite of a general and violent opposition.

Before taking his degree, our young student began his career of authorship by translating Blumenbach's Philosophy from the Latin, adding to the work much original matter. His labors during the six months employed upon the translation, were most extraordinary. He studied nearly twenty hours of every twenty-four; how he was enabled to endure such a wonderful continuance of exertion, without fatal results, he thus explains:

"My diet, always thoroughly cooked, and taken three times a day, was, in quantity, about one-third less than usual; and, with the exception of a very small portion of butter, and a moderate one of milk, it was derived entirely from the vegetable kingdom. My drink was exclusively water and strong coffee. Of the latter I drank copiously for a two-fold purpose—to render me wakeful, an effect it was said to produce, and to act as a cordial, keeping my mind in a state of elastic activity. My only exercise, besides that of walking to and from the lectures I attended, was derived from a resort to swordsmanship, a manly accomplishment to which I was greatly attached, and the practice of which, when only moderate and playful, calls into refreshing and salutary action every muscle of the body. But I was strictly cautious never, by excessive exercise, to induce fatigue. The amount of time I devoted to sleep was from three hours to three and a half—and the period from half-past one to five o'clock, A.M. And during that space my sleep was dreamless and profound. To such an extent was this the case, that I believed then, and still believe, that I experienced in the sleeping portion of my system (my brain and nerves) a higher degree of sound and renovating repose, than does the drowsy, time-wasting dozer in seven hours. When I retired to my couch,

moreover, my business was to sleep—not to 'skim the sky,' or 'build castles in the air.' Hence, no sooner was my head on my pillow, than my eyes were closed, and consciousness was gone. And I awoke at my customary hour, with the regularity of time. Such a command of himself every student ought to attain; and he can do so, to no considerable extent, if his attempt to that effect be judicious and persevering. One important element of success in the attempt is, that he who makes it never allow himself to be spoken to after he has retired to bed, and another, that he leave his bed the moment he awakes. My first employment in the morning, was the inspection and correction of my translation of the preceding day. My next, to devote three hours to further translation, and then to pursue and accomplish my other studies and engagements in a pre-arranged routine, which was never departed from, except in obedience to some cause that could not be resisted."

To this statement he adds an important remark: "On my first acquaintance with Gall and Spurzheim, these occurrences were vividly remembered by me. Nor did I fail to perceive that they testified conclusively to the multiplex character of the human brain. They convinced me that when studying one subject, I was exercising one given portion of my brain; and that it, from labor, incurred fatigue; and that when I changed even immediately to the study of another of a different character, I did so by the employment of a different organ, or set of organs, free from fatigue, because none of them had been previously engaged in action."

At the conclusion of the work his health was enfeebled, but not broken; and an opportunity of restoring it opportunely occurred. The whiskey war broke out in the western part of Pennsylvania, and the young student obtained an appointment as surgeon to one of the regiments of the army. A few weeks of active life on horseback completely renovated his system. On the return of the army to Philadelphia, there was a grand banquet given to the officers, and young Caldwell, who was appointed to reply to the toast which complimented the army, acquitted himself so well, that General Hamilton took him by the hand, and said, "Sir, I was told you would reply, in behalf of the army, to the compliment it was to receive; and from what I knew and had heard of you, my expectation was high. And I now repeat what I once before said to you. You are professionally misplaced. You ought to be at the bar. If you were there, the address you have just delivered would be the groundwork of your fortune." This compliment was keenly appreciated by the young man, who, as we have intimated, was not deficient in self-esteem.

Dr. Caldwell devotes many pages to an account of his receiving the doctorate, which we are obliged to pass over almost in silence. It was a turbulent scene. The student had quarrelled with Dr. Rush; and in his inaugural dissertation he openly accused his preceptor of plagiarism. The doctor was furious, and retorted in violent language. Caldwell replied in similar terms. We copy only the conclusion of this exciting scene:

"Almost hysterical with rage, the doctor said to me, immediately after the utterance of my last sentence: 'Sir, do you know either who I am, or who you are yourself, when you presume thus arrogantly to address me?'"

"Know you, sir?" I calmly but contemptuously replied. "Oh! no; that is impossible. But as respects myself, I was this morning Charles Caldwell; but indignant as I now am at your injustice, call me, if you please, *Julius Cæsar, or one of his descendants!*"

"I then resumed my seat; and a momentary silence again ensued. At length the provost directed that the business of the day should go on, he hoped with more calmness and decorum than had hitherto marked it. But the doctor's wrath was not to be appeased. On the contrary, to such a pitch was it augmented, that when the

other professors affixed their names to my diploma, he refused to affix his, except on the condition that I should revoke some of my expressions, and apologize for having used them. 'Towards you, sir,' said I calmly, but with great firmness, 'I shall do neither. But,' addressing myself then to the provost, and bowing to the Board of Trustees and the Medical Faculty as a body, 'if I have uttered a word or committed an act justly excepted to by any other person in the hall, or in the slightest degree in violation of the order and decorum of the occasion, I beg your acceptance, sir, in behalf of the assembly, of the entire revocation and apology which I thus respectfully tender.' Stepping then to the table and lifting my diploma, 'This instrument,' I observed, 'wants but one name more, which I wish it to bear—that of the honorable provost, which I doubt not the reverend gentleman will affix'—which he immediately did. I then added: 'As the Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice has refused me his name, I shall in a short time convince him that I can do without it. I have been anxious, and even ambitious to remain on good terms with him, and have faithfully and strenuously exerted myself to that effect. But for the accomplishment of neither that, nor any other earthly purpose, will I ever surrender my independence of mind.'

A few weeks after, by the interposition of friends, the belligerents were partly reconciled, and the doctor affixed his signature to the degree. They were never again cordial friends, however; though, on one occasion, Dr. Caldwell ably defended Dr. Rush from newspaper abuse, and Dr. Rush returned the compliment by curing Dr. Caldwell of the yellow fever.

For the next twenty years of his life Dr. Caldwell was engaged in the successful and lucrative practice of his profession in the city of Philadelphia. He was at all times a hard student, the great object of his ambition being to become a professor in the Medical School, and particularly to succeed Dr. Rush on his vacating the chair of the Institutes of Medicine. Dr. Caldwell was also a frequent writer in the journals of the day, not only on medical subjects, but on those of general interest. The list of his publications, embracing magazine articles, medical treatises, orations, and addresses, contains the titles of two hundred and twenty-five works. He was generally in the minority, generally in opposition, generally a pioneer; and of all reformers he was the most positive, dogmatic, and uncompromising. We cannot begin to enumerate the controversies in which he was engaged. To show the spirit of the man, we cannot do better than copy one of the doctor's stories of this period, and with that we must pass on:

"Soon after the delivery of my address in opposition to the Brunonian hypothesis of life, I attended one of Dr. Coxe's lectures on an interesting topic in chemistry, of which he was to offer some new illustration. On my arrival at his lecture-room, the class being already seated, I was unable to procure a seat near to the professor, without more trouble and inconvenience than I was willing either to encounter myself or to impose on others. That I might occupy, therefore, the best position attainable from which to witness the experiments that were to be performed, I took my station (for I did not sit down) on one of the back and loftiest seats in the room. In his attempted illustrations the professor, as usual, was not very successful; and no sooner was his lecture concluded, than there arose a loud, but not a general hiss, which continued a few seconds, and was once or twice repeated.

"At first I believed that the mark of disrespect was designed for Dr. Coxe. And so, indeed, did the professor himself, and was momentarily much disconcerted and agitated by it; and the class itself became highly excited. At length a voice exclaimed: 'Caldwell—it is Caldwell that is hissed—not Dr. Coxe.' I then advanced into a more conspicuous part of the room, and with a menacing action of my arms towards the place

from which the sound had reached me, exclaimed in a calm and contemptuous voice: 'I know of but three sorts of vermin that vent their spleen by hissing; an enraged cat, a viper, and a goose, and I knew not till now that either of them infested this room.' On this, from the same quarter came the cry: 'Turn him out! turn him out!' And there was immediately around me a party of my own pupils, chiefly from the States of Georgia and Kentucky, to whom I was communicating instruction by lectures and examinations, and who apprehensive that I might be assaulted, requested me to accompany them out of the room, and they would protect me. My immediate reply, calm and courteous, but as positive as words and manner could make it, was: 'I thank you, gentlemen, for your proffered kindness, but I do not need it. I can protect myself.' Raising then my voice so as to be heard throughout the room, I added: 'From this spot I will not move until those insolent fellows shall have left the room, unless they remain in it (looking at my watch) until twelve o'clock, at which time I must leave it myself to make good an engagement. And should any one of them have the audacity to approach me as an assailant, he shall have abundant cause to remember his impudence and deplore his rashness until the end of his life, which may perhaps be nearer at hand than he is prepared to imagine; for I will precipitate him to the bottom of this pit, and determine by experiment which is the thicker and harder, his brain-pan or that brick floor.'

"Thus terminated in peace the petty affair that had commenced in hostility. No one, my own pupils excepted, approached me. The defeated gang of insulters left the room, and in a few minutes afterward I followed them, accompanied by my manly and faithful adherents."

A man of this stamp was scarcely likely to receive an appointment in an old, conservative institution like the medical school of Philadelphia. He was a new man, and he wanted a new field. In August, 1819, he received notice from the trustees of Transylvania University, in Lexington, Kentucky, of his appointment to a professorship in the medical department of that infant institution. The appointment was instantly accepted, and in two months he had relinquished a lucrative practice in Philadelphia, closed up his affairs, performed the journey—which then required three weeks—and entered upon his new duties. "On my arrival in Lexington," he says, "I found waiting for me thirty-seven pupils, but nothing that could be regarded as means for the instruction of them; no suitable lecture-room, no library, no chemical apparatus of any value, and not the shadow of a cabinet, of any description. And the spirits of the inhabitants of the place, especially after the late occurrence of a devastating fire, were at an ebb corresponding to that of the means of medical teaching. Nor is all that clouded my prospect of success yet told. I had under my direction one of the most miserable faculties of medicine, or rather the materials of which to form such faculty, that the Caucasian portion of the human family can well furnish, or the human mind easily imagine. It consisted of five professors (I myself being one of them), among whom was divided the administration of seven different branches of the profession. And of the five, three were (as related to the duties to be discharged by them) but little else than medical ciphers."

Nothing daunted, however, the indomitable doctor entered upon the work. He went through the session, and infused so much of his own spirit into the people, that large sums were voted and subscribed, to purchase the necessary apparatus and erect suitable buildings. Dr. Caldwell was commissioned to proceed to Europe to make the required purchases. "At twelve o'clock, noon, on a certain day," he writes, "I closed my second course of lectures, and all the other duties of the session which my station had devolved on me; and at three o'clock, P.M., of the same day, I set out on my voyage to Europe, for the procure-

ment of a library and other requisite means of medical instruction. After an absence of near eight months, I returned, having transmitted before me, or brought along with me, all my purchases. I arrived at Lexington on a Thursday afternoon, and at eleven o'clock, A.M., of the Monday following, commenced my third course of lectures to a class, larger by about fifty per cent. than the preceding one had been, and went uninterruptedly through another course, as multiplex and laborious as either of my preceding ones, and in some respects more so, for I introduced into it a large amount of new and extra matter. Nor would it have been possible for me to have done all this, nor could any other man have done it, without a degree of self-control which but a small portion of the human family, educated as I have been, possesses. During the whole period of my absence, I had not spent, in actual idleness or intentional loitering, a single hour."

In London and Paris Dr. Caldwell became acquainted with most of the leading physicians, whose merits he scrutinized with a keen eye, and whose characters he sketches with a masterly hand. We have space only for a single incident, his conquest of the eccentric Dr. Abernethy. The story is highly amusing.

"I bore letters," says the doctor, "to Mr. Abernethy, and being apprized of the gentleman's oddities and abruptness, I determined and prepared myself accordingly, to meet him on his own ground, and either to vanquish him or hold no intercourse with him.

"Advised of his hours for receiving company, I called during one of them, and finding him alone in his reception-room, approached him with due observance, and in my very best style and manner presented to him my letters. Having opened one of them, and merely glanced at the heading of it, he said, with the preliminary interjection: 'Hah! from the United States, I see. I am very busy just now, sir, and—'

"So am I, sir," said I, interrupting him in his excuse, apology, explanation, or whatever else he was about to offer as a reason for not reading, or even looking at my letters. 'So am I, sir, much engaged,' and laying my card on the table, I simply and laconically added: 'I wish you a good morning, sir,' and turning suddenly, walked towards the door.

"Evidently disconcerted by the abruptness of my manner and the suddenness of my movement, he followed me to the door, and as I set my foot on the platform of the steps leading into the street, he spoke to me as if to detain me, and hold somewhat of a parley. But determined on my scheme of conduct toward him, I hastily replied in some monosyllable, and then adding: 'Pray, excuse me, sir,' and again bowing and wishing him a good-morning, I unceremoniously left him.

On the morning of the day following, my visit to him not having been returned, I received from him an invitation to dinner on the third day afterward, the acceptance of which I immediately declined; and, in the afternoon of the same day, I accepted from Mr. Laurence an invitation to dine with him on the same subsequent third day. Of this transaction Mr. Abernethy was informed, and spoke of it as if somewhat disappointed and piqued by it. Meanwhile I had told Mr. Laurence of my unceremonious reception by Mr. Abernethy, and of the manner in which I had acted.

"A day or two after my having dined with Mr. Laurence, the two gentlemen met, when something like the following colloquy occurred: 'Well, Laurence,' said Mr. Abernethy, in his plain homespun way, 'when have you seen your new American acquaintance?'

"What acquaintance do you mean?'

"I mean Dr. Caldwell.'

"I saw him this morning, sir.'

"Is he not a queer quick-on-the-trigger kind of fellow?'

"I have seen nothing uncommon about him whatever, sir.'

"You have not! Faith, but I have.'

"Having then correctly narrated what had taken place at the time of my call on him, and of my having afterward promptly declined his invitation to dinner on a given day, he added: 'Did he not dine with you on the same day on which he had refused to dine with me? And had not my invitation been received by him previously to his reception of yours?'

"I believe he did dine with me, on an invitation received in the afternoon of the day in the morning of which he had declined your invitation.'

"And do you see nothing queer or uncommon in that? What can the doctor's reason be for treating me so?'

"Did you not, Mr. Abernethy, decline reading his letters, and tell him, when he called on you, that you were very much engaged?'

"Yes, I believe I did; but that need not have driven him, with the bound of a football, out of my house. I liked his appearance and manners; there was meaning in them; and though I was somewhat busy, I would have been better pleased with a little chat with him, without reading his letters. You know I don't like long stories of any kind.'

"Being told by yourself that you were busy, he did not wish to impede or interrupt you in your engagements; and I think he acted correctly in retiring.'

"Well, but why did he refuse my invitation to dinner?'

"Have you returned his call, Mr. Abernethy?'

"Returned his call! No, faith, I forgot. Is that the cause of his refusing to dine with me?'

"Is it not a sufficient cause, sir? Would you not yourself refuse on account of a similar one?'

"Egad! I suppose I would. Well, well, I'll soon set all that right.' And the colloquy ended.

"On the forenoon of the following day, as I was proceeding along the Strand towards one of my booksellers, I heard my name called somewhat loudly from the opposite side of the street, and looking in the direction whence the call came, I perceived Mr. Abernethy advancing towards me, already half-way across the street, and eagerly extending to me his open hand.

"I immediately stepped from the paved foot-way into the less cleanly part of the street to meet him, when he again called to me: 'Pray, don't muddy your feet, sir; it is my business to cross the street to you, and you see I am doing it.' Grasping my hand cordially, he continued: 'I am on my way to call on you, which I hope you'll excuse me for not having done sooner; but truly, sir, I forgot it.'

"I regret, sir,' was my reply, 'that I am not at home to receive you. And I am out on an engagement, without a breach of which I cannot turn back with you to my hotel.'

"Oh! sir, I would not put you to that trouble were you even at leisure. But will you receive this meeting and my intention to call on you this morning as a visit, and favor me this afternoon at six o'clock with your company, to eat a mutton-chop?'

"I will do both, sir, with pleasure,' and we parted, he on his professional tour, and I to make good my engagement.

"On my arrival at the dwelling of Mr. Abernethy at the dinner hour, my reception was as different from that I had experienced at the same place a short time previously, as fancy herself can well conceive. On that occasion I had been all but requested to leave the house and not be troublesome, but now I was met and welcomed with great cordiality, and even courtesy (for the gentleman could be courteous as well as plain and half-rude in his manner), and very flatteringly introduced to three or four gentlemen of distinction who had been invited to meet me. The mutton-chops, moreover, which I had been summoned to eat, had been, by some culinary magic, metamorphosed into an elegant and sumptuous repast."

Dr. Caldwell continued to reside for eighteen

years at Lexington. The school flourished till the number of medical students rose to three hundred. In 1837, for reasons which the doctor does not fully explain, he resigned his professorship in Transylvania, and removed to Louisville, and rendered the most important assistance in founding the medical school of that city, himself being one of the leading professors. To his seventy-seventh year, he continued in the energetic discharge of his duties, and even then retired with extreme reluctance. His last years were spent in studious tranquillity; and he died at Louisville, on the ninth of July, 1853, in the eighty-second year of his age. The lady whose graceful pen concludes the work before us, adds a few interesting facts:

"He suffered but slightly from the infirmities usually attendant on extreme old age. His eyesight was retained in a remarkable degree, serving him for reading and writing many hours of every day. His hearing, though somewhat impaired, was not so imperfect as to render it unpleasant to converse with him. And his mind remained uncommonly clear in its perceptions, and active in its functions, even to the last. His person, always dignified and stately, continued perfectly upright; nor did he ever habitually use a cane. True, he always carried a cane (usually the gift of some friend of long ago), but he carried it over his shoulder, under his arm, in his hand, in short, did anything with it but support his steps.

"Dr. Caldwell's manners were eminently distinguished for the highbred courtesy and polished elegance which marked the gentleman of the last century. He might indeed be considered one of the finest specimens of the *ancien régime*.

"The routine of his life was marked by the strictest order and regularity. He actually rose about five o'clock (in a household of persons, all of them much younger than himself, he was always the first up in the morning), took for his breakfast a single cup of coffee, and a small portion of toast, or some other simple bread. He then devoted his time to some form of mental labor, reading or composition, till two o'clock, when he dined, taking for dessert only his favorite cup of coffee, which, indeed, with its accompanying modicum of toast, made his supper also. Immediately after dinner, he usually slept an hour on his sofa, or in his study-chair. And so completely did his body obey the mandates of his will, that he fell asleep the moment he laid down, and awoke exactly at the expiration of the hour. He rarely, when well, retired before twelve or one o'clock.

"His longevity, as well as the good health and activity of body and mind which accompanied it, were, no doubt, in the first instance, to be attributed to a naturally sound and vigorous constitution; but, it is also undoubtedly true, that he was greatly indebted for their preservation to his lifelong temperance, regularity, and self-restraint.

"The long-protracted, useful life, and the almost painless death consequent on this wise system of self-administration, are, perhaps, not unworthy of note and remembrance."

Such was Charles Caldwell, one of the strong men of the great west, a pioneer in American science, a reformer of medical practice, a man of indomitable will, of indefatigable energy, of absolute sincerity, and of unconquerable independence. His faults arose from the very excess of these qualities; but in a time like the present, when plain-spoken and originally-thinking men are at least as rare as ever, the readers of Dr. Caldwell's autobiography will not like him the less because he had too much of that sterling stuff of which most men have too little.

SOMETHING OF A BELL.—Next to the bell of Moscow, the great bell of Vienna is perhaps the largest in the world. The Vienna bell is computed to weigh 25,400 pounds, and a small family could live conveniently under the immense structure. Eight men are required to ring it, as the clapper alone weighs 1,400 pounds.

INSTINCT OF ANIMALS—ITS CONNECTION WITH Reason.—It is said that the woodcock in New Jersey is building its nest, this year, in open and moist places; and old huntsmen predict in consequence that the summer will be a dry one. There was a time when science, or what was called such, laughed at signs of this description as no better than "old women's tales;" but though many of them are still unreliable, a larger observation of nature has taught that animals have an instinct, which not unfrequently becomes prophetic, as in this example. At last year's meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a curious paper was read on this subject, by Mr. N. B. Thomas, of Cincinnati, who had, for several years, studied the habits of animals in reference to the indications which they might afford respecting the weather. He showed that birds, if the season was to be a windy or wet one, built their nests in sheltered places; but, if it was to be dry, in localities more exposed; that certain kinds of snails always came out, and crept up the limbs of trees several days before rain; and that locusts, wasps, and other insects, were invariably to be found under leaves, and in the hollow trunks of trees, hours before a storm set in.

The sagacity thus displayed, if we can call it such, seems to put the higher reason of man to shame. In vain do our most expert *savans* endeavor to predict the character of an approaching season, or even to foretell, a few days in advance, the condition of the weather. The woodcock that unerringly fixes its nest in the spot best suited for the coming summer, or the snail whose tubercles begin to grow ten days before the rain they are preparing to receive, appear, at first sight, to surpass the more developed men. But the inferiority of these lower orders of animals is in the quantity of their endowments, rather than in the quality: they have a single faculty developed to an extraordinary degree, while man has, as it were, faculties almost infinite. In thus adaptizing each organization to its special position, the wisdom of the Creator is forcibly exhibited.

GOOD ADVICE—A WARNING.—The following brief but suggestive and touching letter will speak for itself. No comments of ours can add to its force:

—, Mass., Feb. 14, 1855.

MR. FOWLER.—DEAR SIR: I wish to express my thanks for the valuable advice which I received from you three years ago. Had I followed that advice, I doubt not I should have been as well and happy now as I was then. Unhappily for me, I did not. Three years in a counting-room has had precisely the effect which you then told me it would have. You said I should succeed, but with the loss of health. I do not expect that I can live more than a few weeks longer. Consumption has done its work; and at the age of twenty-two I shall have to give up all that there is dear in life.

Pardon me for intruding upon your valuable time, but I feel that I ought to say to all who go to you for an examination, *As you value health and happiness, follow the advice you receive to the very letter.* With great regard, I remain, respectfully yours,

THE LOFTY AND LOWLY.—The *Washington Union* indulges in the following sensible remarks:

"Who is he, no matter how exalted his position, who has not relatives in the humblest? The writer has himself seen members of the immediate families of two Presidents of these United States toiling for their support in the severest employments; and it is probable that no man has occupied the White House who has not been aware that many of his kindred, unless relieved by himself, were reckoned among the poor, if not the honest of the land. The only brother of Henry Clay was a cabinet-maker; Webster, the giant statesman and the ornament of his country, had a brother-in-law who never learned to read until after completing the period of three score and ten; and a majority of the first statesmen of the present time are the energetic and ambitious sons of poor and honest parents. Everett—who will never blush to hear it—was discovered, in his younger days, in the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties—the difficulties of poverty, though they presented to him but slight impediments on the road to renown."

S. N. W.—The New England School of Design for Women is located at 230 Washington street, Boston. Fee for instruction is \$5 for eleven weeks. Communications to be addressed as above to M. BRIMMER, Secretary.

TO OUR READERS.

END OF THE VOLUME!—This present number closes the Twenty-First Volume of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. VOLUME TWENTY-TWO begins with the next number.

Subscriptions which commenced in July, 1854, have been completed, and now terminate. Those which commenced in January terminate with the December number.

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NEW YORK, JUNE, 1855.

WHAT TO EAT, AND WHY.

—NO. 1.

—
BY A PHYSICIAN.

MAN has been, according to the very safest account, studying and practicing the art of Gastronomy, and that with no ordinary degree of interest and assiduity, for nearly the last six thousand years. From kindly Mother Eve, with her basket of apples, to M. Soyer and "goose-liver pies"—what mutations and revolutions!—what rise and fall of dishes, tastes, and "trimmings," as well as of eatables and eaters! Strange, then, that there should be few things even now of which mankind generally know less, than of the special uses of the special kinds of food they eat, or the means of adapting their diet to climate, season, age, temperature, occupation, and state of bodily health, in such a way as to secure the largest practicable amount of rational happiness, success, and longevity! And yet this strange thing is true.

Says an English Reviewer, "The weakness of the human intellect is more strikingly shown in this branch of learning than in any other, because from the earliest times it has attracted the attention of all investigators and appliers of science; and the further we go back, the more positive is the profession of knowledge on points of which ignorance is now confessed." Paracelsus and his school were very confident that digestion was a process of fermentation; but although we now know many things of which they were necessarily in ignorance, our practical systems of dietetics have not kept pace with our physiological discoveries; and most strikingly is this true when we consider the dietetic habits of the masses of mankind.

For what do we eat? Why do we eat what we do? Why should particular persons employ, or avoid particular kinds of food? What are the special uses in the body of special kinds of food? To produce or maintain a required condition of bodily health and power, what aliments, in a particular case, will prove most effectual? These are some of the questions that constantly enter into the great dietetic problem of human life, and which too often pass unanswered. Indeed, looking at the indifference and ignorance of whole communities in regard to this subject, one is ready to conclude, out of charity for popular errors, that there are many who are not yet quite clear as to whether they eat for their own benefit, or for that of the butcher and green grocer, or whether the very prevalent custom of taking aliment arises from fashion, or statute law, or the want of anything better to be busied about!

Why do we not always subsist on some single article of food—say upon potatoes, or wheat-flour, or flesh? How is it that many of the lower animals do subsist on substantially one species of aliment? Possibly we may approach to an answer to some of these questions in the course of the present examination.

Yet the writer of these articles does not promise to do more than a very meagre part of what ought to be done, in the way of elucidating this difficult subject. He only hopes to bring together some scattering rays of light; and by comparing the body with the food it is formed of, to show some of the more obvious uses of the latter, and some of the principles that should guide individuals in adapting their selection of nutriment to the real and several wants of their systems, as idlers, workers, or thinkers, as hale or diseased, young or old, and so on through all the conditions of living.

"As the founder," says Dr. Leemann, author of a recent work on Physiological Chemistry, "after he has assayed the ore, knows how to mix his fluxes in a proportion corresponding to its

contents, and suitable to smelting it, so should it be the aim of the physiologist to calculate for a given organism under given circumstances the proportions in which the individual alimentary principles must be combined, so as to insure a favorable result."

It is important in the highest possible degree that we should be able to do what is here indicated. For want of a knowledge of the special parts which particular foods go to nourish, disordered health, inefficiency from deterioration of some physical or mental power, and actual disease and premature death, are constantly occurring, and on every hand. Could we know how to obviate such results, (and that we may know to a much greater extent than is now generally the case, there can be no questioning,) how valuable would such knowledge prove.

It must be acknowledged in the outset that we live at too early a day for the full realization of that "consummation devoutly to be wished,"—a rational and complete science of food and diet. It was only so lately as the publication (in 1838) of Dr. Beaumont's experiments on digestion, made on the stomach and gastric juice of St. Martin, that a rational system of dietetics began to be practicable. Liebig's chemical discoveries gave a great impulse to the growth of the new science. But while Liebig has unquestionably added much that is new and highly important to our stock of real knowledge in this direction, the discoveries of subsequent chemists prove that on many points he was too sanguine, and that, in the details rather than in the fundamental principles of his theory, he was led into error. The distinction of all food into *nitrogenous* and *non-nitrogenous*, which he was the first to draw, and the diverse uses of these two classes of material in the animal economy, must remain unshaken; and the modifications thus far made in this doctrine, still concede its fundamental correctness and importance. But many of the dietetic theories and rules based on this view by its author, and by Prout, Pereira, and others, have been found untenable, and must therefore be abandoned. Instances will appear as we proceed.

Within the past five years very much has been learned by trans-Atlantic experimenters—very much indeed, that is not yet popularized—in respect to digestion and food; and much more has apparently been *unlearned* at the same time. The standard books of the past few years must soon submit to revision. Unfortunately, on some points we seem to be left for the time more than ever in doubt. But while chemical and physiological research, although they have helped us to many valuable facts and principles, are yet too imperfectly advanced to furnish us a complete system of dietetics, we are still not wholly without resource. Our knowledge of the substances making up the human body, that is, of the *chemistry of the tissues*, is in a good degree complete and definite. We know much, too, of the chemical changes going on in the body; and we admit the inflexibility with which chemical law, *under like conditions*, always works to like results.

In accordance with the foregoing considerations, we lay down this principle, by which we shall be guided in our explorations: *The Body itself is the RULE of its Food.* That is; as is the chemical nature of the body at large, such must be the chemical nature of the entire mass of aliments taken; and as is the nature of each particular structure to which we would secure nutriment and efficiency, such must be the nature of the particular aliment employed to that end. Or, to express the same thought in other words: A person should eat such material as he is, or such material as he would be, so far as that is allowable in view of known truths of physiology. This is a principle, we apprehend, which cannot be gainsaid; but which, when properly understood, will be found to accord with all the known facts of physiological science.

To illustrate this rule from the vegetable kingdom: where the soil of a field produces the straw rather than the grain of wheat, and the

farmer, as is very natural, prefers the yield should be mainly in the latter, he sows his ground with phosphate of lime (bone earth) and guano, or suitable compost, so as to furnish to the young plants the materials of the grain; and as the reward of his forecast, "nature" now bends her energies particularly in that direction, and full, heavy kernels, with lighter straw, other things being usually favorable, are the gratifying result. The soil feeds the plant, as it can, for what the plant is, but a lack of material may necessitate a lack of development. Science steps in, however, and with a practically creative power, feeds the plant for what it *should be*, and that it becomes! Now, carry this principle over into the human economy, and the idea I have wished to convey will be clear. This principle says to the active laborer, "feed yourself for muscle, and, other things being favorable, you shall have muscle;" to the sedentary laborer, "feed yourself for respiration and excretion, and these shall help to keep you in health; but much muscle you do not want, and cannot with safety to health, ingest;" to the thinker, (a thought we hardly dare utter, it is so liable to perversion, and the consequences of perversion may be so deplorable,) "feed yourself for brain, and you shall have brain,—for the 'light infantry' tactics of wit, gossip and sarcasm, and your brain shall be clear and sparkling,—for the dragoon service of combating massive falsities, and the conquest of profound truths, and your brain, other things being favorable, shall be the engine of a grand and irresistible power!"

In an endeavor to arrive at the special uses of foods, it is evident our first step must be to understand as nearly as possible the nature of the substances that compose the blood and tissues of the human body. The following table, taken from the latest edition of Carpenter's "Human Physiology," p. 173, is doubtless a very near approach to the true proportions of the different ingredients which go to make up the average blood of (so-called) healthy human adults. In 1,000 parts there are found of

Water	.	.	.	.	.	795.45	parts.
Solids	.	.	.	.	.	204.55	"
Of the solids there are of							
Fibrin	.	.	.	.	.	2.025	"
Corpuscles	{	Hæmatin	.	.	.	8.375	"
		Globulin	.	.	.	141.110	"
Albumen	.	.	.	.	.	39.420	"
Fatty matters	.	.	.	.	.	2.015	"
Extractive matters	.	.	.	.	.	3.270	"
Mineral matters*	.	.	.	.	.	8.335	"
Of the mineral matters there are of							
Chlorine	.	.	.	.	.	2.665	"
Sulphuric acid	.	.	.	.	.	.090	"
Phosphoric acid	.	.	.	.	.	.663	"
Potassium	.	.	.	.	.	1.825	"
Sodium	.	.	.	.	.	2.197	"
Oxygen	.	.	.	.	.	.535	"
Phosphate of lime	.	.	.	.	.	.212	"
Phosphate of magnesia	.	.	.	.	.	.148	"

Water, Albumen, Fat, and Phosphate of Lime, are the types of all the substances composing the blood. A brief notice of each of the more important substances in the above list will, however, be given here; the reader being referred, for more complete information, to the higher text books of Physiology.

Fibrin is fibre-material. Not that of the compound muscular fibre, which is now proved to be albumen; but that which forms the tendons, ligaments, and other white and yellow fibrous structures of the body. It is this which gives the clot in blood when removed from the vessels. It is supposed to be formed from albumen in the blood. It is composed of Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen and Oxygen, with perhaps Sulphur and Phosphorus.

* Exclusive of iron, which is included in the estimate of Hæmatin.

The blood *Corpuscles* are minute flattened sacs or vesicles (cells) found in great numbers, but visible only under the microscope. They are of two kinds, *colorless* and *red*. These both contain Fat and Globulin, and the latter also Hamatin, which is the coloring matter of blood. Both Globulin and Hamatin are similar to Fibrin in composition, and like it are doubtless formed from Albumen.

Albumen is egg material. In its purest natural state it forms the *white* of eggs. It is found also in the yolk of the egg, in blood, in the substance of muscle and nerve, and in the juices and solid portions of many vegetables, nuts, etc. It is known to contain Carbon, Hydrogen, *Nitrogen*, Oxygen, and small quantities of Sulphur and Phosphorus. In many respects it is the most important organic compound. Into a modified form of it, called *albuminose*, all substances of this class are reduced in digestion; and from this one material they are all newly formed again to minister to the wants of the different tissues. Casein (curd) takes the place of albumen in milk, and Gluten (sometimes mis-called *gum*) in wheat.

The *Fats* of the human blood are two varieties of common fat, Margarin and Olein; together with the peculiar *Brain fat*, called also phosphorized fat, from its containing much phosphorus; and others of less importance. The true fats consist of Carbon, Hydrogen and Oxygen—Nitrogen not being present.

The *Extractive Matters* of blood are not well understood. It is now pretty certain that among them is sugar, together with matters that seem to come from the natural wasting of Fibrin and Albumen within the body.

The *Chlorine* and *Sodium* of the blood are almost wholly found in combination, forming chloride of sodium, i. e., *common salt*. The amount of this well-known substance in the blood is thus more than four parts in one thousand, or about one-half of the entire amount of mineral matters in that fluid. The *phosphates of lime and magnesia*, although they have the important office of nourishing the bones, and although it is safe to say that without their presence not even muscle, nerve or membrane could be nourished, are much less in quantity.

The *Oxygen* present in the blood serves two very opposite uses. By combining with some of the materials of this fluid, it fits them to become nutritive; while, on the other hand, its combination with the tissues and the solids of the blood is the mode in which, as a general rule, decomposition, decay and removal from the system, take place. The other inorganic ingredients of the blood need not receive further mention here.

A brief notice of the tissues of the human body, and the different classes of foods, will be necessary, before we shall be able to enter upon the practical and more inviting portion of our subject.

HUMAN SKELETON FOUND.—While digging for a common sewer in Princeton street, yesterday, Mr. G. E. Pierce's men exhumed the entire skeleton of a man, undoubtedly that of an Indian. It was lying east and west, with the face to the rising sun, as the Indians buried their dead; about eight feet below the present surface, and two and a half feet below the surface of the original loam, which was covered the rest of the distance by the city in grading the street. The Skull is large in the regions of Destructiveness, Secretiveness, Combativeness, Cautiousness, Firmness, Veneration, Philoprogenitiveness, &c., and small in those of Hope, Conscientiousness, and Spirituality. The animal and propelling faculties were all large; and we observed that the skull was thinnest over Destructiveness showing the activity of this organ, though the skull was generally remarkably thick. The reflective faculties were very small, while the perceptive were very large. The jaw bone was of the very largest size, as, of course, were the other bones. There is no doubt that this is the skeleton of an Indian, and it has probably lain there for hundreds of years.—*East Boston Ledger*.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The Know Nothing candidate for Governor in Connecticut, W. T. Minor, has been elected by the Legislature, and delivered his message. He recommends to the attention of the Legislature the three alterations of the Constitution proposed by the Legislature of 1854. The income of the school fund last year was \$129-108 75; which, divided among 100,128 children, gave \$1 25 to each child. The number of children between the ages of four and sixteen years in the State, increased last year 1,138. The Governor thinks the school system is capable of some improvements. The new prohibitory liquor law receives the unqualified approval of the Governor. There is a balance in the treasury of \$36,401 56. The deaf and dumb, the blind and idiotic, the insane and sick poor, are all commended to the liberality of the State. The Reform School is represented to be in a very flourishing state. The Kansas and Nebraska outrage is emphatically condemned by the Governor. A quarter part of the address is devoted to the question of foreign immigration, and the duty of the country and of the State in regard to this great and growing evil and danger. He goes for disbanding all military companies formed exclusively of foreigners, for altering our naturalization laws, and extending the time necessary for a foreign immigrant to obtain the right of voting at our elections, though he recommends no definite policy on this subject.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR LAW.—The Liquor Law passed at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, provides that no unlicensed persons shall sell or keep for sale intoxicating liquors of any kind, under penalty of a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for the first offence, and imprisonment not exceeding one month; and for a second offence a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding three months. Licensed persons are prohibited from selling liquor in cases containing a less quantity than one quart. Licenses are only to be granted to citizens of temperate habits and of good repute for honesty, and must not in any case be granted to keepers of hotels, restaurants, or other places of refreshment and entertainment. All licensed dealers must give bonds in the sum of one thousand dollars for the faithful performance of their duties. All importers, however, who shall vend liquor in their original packages, all duly commissioned auctioneers selling at public vendue, and all manufacturers selling in quantities not less than five gallons, are to be excepted from the above penalties, and druggists are to be allowed to sell liquors as medicines. The law seems, upon the whole, to be designed, not so much to prevent the sale and use of liquor, as to cut off the practice of tipping.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN ILLINOIS.—The Maine Law in Illinois is to be voted on by the people the first Monday in June. A capital fund has been raised in Chicago by the liquor dealers, and a campaign paper issued to oppose this wise and salutary measure.

IN OHIO.—The enforcement of the prohibitory law is very general in the different counties of Ohio. Fines and imprisonment are the order of the day for violations, and a multitude of drinking shops have already been closed.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The new liquor law passed by the last Legislature of Massachusetts, went into operation May 1st. By its provisions the selling of all intoxicating liquors, except for medical and sacramental purposes, is prohibited, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, and the transportation of liquors through the State is subject to very stringent regulations.

IN BOSTON.—Mayor Smith of Boston has issued a proclamation in regard to the law, stating there are no discretionary powers to be exercised in regard to the stringent provisions of the law by the Mayor, Aldermen or Police Department. If the law is oppressive and injurious to the best interests of the community, and conflicts with heretofore conceded rights, or fails to accomplish those beneficial results predicted by the ardent friends of the measure, the people have the exclusive privilege, through their representatives, of repealing or modifying its character. Let the fact, however, be kept in recollection, that, whether for good or evil, to the Legislature alone exclusively belongs all the

praise or the blame, as experience may determine, of this great experiment. In answer to an official interrogatory, the Solicitor, the Hon. George S. Hillard, emphatically declares that the city authorities are bound to enforce the law. He says explicitly that it is the special duty of the police force of the city, under this as under similar penal statutes, to set the wheels of justice in motion; therefore, unless otherwise decreed by a competent tribunal perfect or imperfect, "an act concerning the manufacture and sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors" must and will be impartially and fearlessly enforced in the City of Boston; and those who may be engaged in the traffic when the law goes into operation, on the 20th of May, are strongly urged to abandon the business, and under no circumstances, at their peril, attempt the violation of a single section of its requirements.

VOICE OF THE FACULTY.—The physicians of Bangor had a meeting to agree upon the proper course to be taken in regard to the granting of certificates for the purchase of liquor—no sales being allowed in the city without a physician's certificate. They had a full discussion, and voted to coöperate cheerfully with the government in sustaining the laws concerning the sale of liquors. The following rule was unanimously agreed on:

"Resolved, That regarding both the welfare of the community and our own reputation, and desiring to protect ourselves from the entreaties and imposition of the inebriate, we will only give prescriptions of such liquors to patients and families under our charge, when in our judgment they are needful; and that we will in every instance specify the quantity to be delivered; and for our services will require the same remuneration we are accustomed to receive for ordinary prescriptions."

THE BOOTH CASE.—A writ of error has been obtained in the celebrated Booth case, at Milwaukee, returnable to the Supreme Court of the United States, for the purpose of determining the question of the limit of the jurisdiction between the Courts of the State and those of the United States.

THE TOBACCO REFORM.—In 1830, John Tappan, Esq., of Boston, proposed to the members of Amherst College that if they would form a society, whose members should pledge themselves against the use of ardent spirits, opium and tobacco, he would present them \$500 to be used as they saw fit. The society was formed, although the donation was refused by them lest it should be deemed a bribe. The pledge has been presented to nearly every class since the organization, by Dr. Hitchcock, who has acted either as Secretary or President since the formation of the society. A large number of the members of the College received the certificate of membership last week.

LUNATICS AND IDIOTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—In the autumn of 1854, there were in the State of Massachusetts 2,632 lunatics and 1,087 idiots, making a total of 3,719 of these persons who need the care and protection of their friends, or of the public, for their support, restoration, or custody. Of the lunatics, 1,522 were paupers; 1,110 were supported by their own money, or that of their friends; 2,007 were natives, 625 were foreigners; 485 were curable, 2,015 incurable, and 179 not stated; 1,284 were at their homes, or in poor-houses; 1,141 were in hospitals, and 207 were in receptacles for the insane, in houses of correction, jails, and State almshouses. Of the idiots, 670 are supported by friends, and 417 by public treasury; 1,043 are natives, and 44 are foreigners.

THE LAW'S DELAY.—A curious case happened lately in the Supreme Court, in Boston. Judge Shaw was on the bench, and at the commencement of the docket, number one was the first called, but it appeared that it was not ready for trial. Upon this, the judge arose, and stated that he himself, as counsel, had entered that suit long before he became a judge. When it is considered that he has been on the bench upward of twenty years, the case in question may well be considered a parallel to Dickens' Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce.

BOSTON TAXES.—There are 277 females who pay a tax of \$6,000 and upwards in this city. Miss H. K. Hunt, M. D., who protested, on the ground that it was taxation without representation, pays \$308 10.

SOUP IN PHILADELPHIA.—The "Northern Soup Society," of Philadelphia, the principal one in the city, has published a report, which states that the house was open 96 days, during which time there were gratuitously distributed 116,144 quarts of soup to 1,542 families, composed of 7,302

persons, of whom 2,508 were adults and 4,794 children. The whole cost of the soup was \$2,541 70, being 2.15 per quart. There were 614 quarts sold, the whole amount made being 116,759 quarts. The greatest quantity given out in one day was 2,207 quarts, and the daily average for the season 1,216 quarts. The cost of bread, including baking, was \$1,427 98, being 1½ cents for bread to every quart of soup delivered during the time the bread was given out.

MARRIAGE OF LUCY STONE.—This celebrated public speaker was married on May Day, in her native place, West Brookfield, Mass., to Henry B. Blackwell, a leader in the Western Anti-Slavery movement. The marriage ceremony was performed by Mr. T. W. Higginson, of Worcester, the parties to the nuptials formally protesting against the laws of the Commonwealth concerning marriage. Mr. Higginson communicates the protest to the *Worcester Spy*, as follows:

"I never perform the marriage ceremony without a renewed sense of the iniquity of our present system of laws in respect to marriage—a system by which 'man and wife are one, and that one is the husband.' It was with my hearty concurrence, therefore, that the following protest was read and signed, as a part of the nuptial ceremony, and I send it to you that others may be induced to do likewise.

T. W. H."

PROTEST.

While we acknowledge our mutual affection, by publicly assuming the sacred relationship of husband and wife, yet in justice to ourselves and a great principle, we deem it a duty to declare that this act on our part implies no sanction of, nor promise of voluntary obedience to, such of the present laws of marriage as refuse to recognize the wife as an independent rational being, while they confer upon the husband an injurious and unnatural superiority, investing him with legal powers which no honorable man would exercise, and which no man should possess.

We protest, especially, against the laws which give to the husband—

- I. The custody of his wife's person.
- II. The exclusive control and guardianship of their children.
- III. The sole ownership of her personal, and use of her real estate, unless previously settled upon her, or placed in the hands of trustees, as in the case of minors, lunatics and idiots.
- IV. The absolute right to the product of her industry.
- V. Also against laws which give to the widower so much larger and more permanent an interest in the property of his deceased wife, than they give to the widow in that of her deceased husband.
- VI. Finally, against the whole system by which "the legal existence of the wife is suspended during marriage," so that in most States she neither has a legal part in the choice of her residence, nor can she make a will, nor sue or be sued in her own name, nor inherit property.

We believe that personal independence and equal human rights can never be forfeited, except for crime; that marriage should be an equal and permanent partnership, and so recognized by law; that until it is so recognized, married partners should provide against the radical injustice of present laws, by every means in their power.

We believe that where domestic difficulties arise, no appeal should be made to legal tribunals under existing laws, but that all difficulties should be submitted to the equitable adjustment of arbitrators mutually chosen.

Thus reverencing law, we enter our earnest protest against rules and customs which are unworthy of the name, since they violate justice, the essence of all law.

(Signed) HENRY B. BLACKWELL,
LUCY STONE.

VALUABLE DOCUMENTS FOUND AMONG SOME RUBBISH.—We are informed that, in removing a quantity of rubbish from the garret of the house lately occupied by Mrs. Van Rensselaer, deceased, there was found the original charter of the city of Albany, granted by Queen Anne, through the then Governor of the State, Col. James Dongan. This certainly is a very valuable relic, and should be placed in the custody of the city, from whose charge and keeping it would appear it has passed in some as yet unaccountable manner.

POLYGAMY IN UTAH.—A correspondent writing from Salt Lake, Feb. 25, gives a shocking account of the polygamy of the Mormons. He says that they seldom continue to support their wives:—"Brigham Young declared, last conference, that he did not know how many wives he

had. 'Tell the Gentiles,' said he, 'I do not know half of them when I see them.' The majority of these poor women are compelled to work for their daily bread, and many are in such a destitute condition that they are forced to seek the charity of strangers. It is an actual fact that one of the wives of the Chief of the Apostles gains her livelihood by washing for the boarders of a public-house in town. Indeed, it is nothing uncommon for these lords of creation to send their wives out in the canons for wood, and any day you can see women chopping logs and driving cattle to the mountains. Subjected to a slavery worse than can be realized in the South, turned into prostitutes and concubines against their will, denied even woman's chief prerogative—the use of her tongue, there are now hundreds of females who only want the opportunity to abandon forever a life that so illy befits the proud spirit of American womanhood."

ARRIVALS IN KANSAS.—Boats up the Missouri, according to the *Kansas Tribune*, are crowded with passengers. The roads, too, in all directions, are thronged with men, women, and children; on foot, and on horseback; in carriages and wagons. These are in pursuit of homes in the beautiful Kansas country. The young yeomanry of the West, poor, but hardy and industrious, are settling on the prairies and levelling the forests. The enterprising and ingenious mechanics of the East and North are filling up the towns.

PROF. AGASSIZ.—Prof. Agassiz has just received the appointment of Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, and has declined it. His present salary at Harvard College is \$1,500. The Edinburgh salary is \$10,000, and this immense disparity Prof. Agassiz has overlooked, in his desire to mould and develop scientific learning in this country.

SEEDS FOR DISTRIBUTION.—There have been presented by large seed establishments in London to the agricultural division of the United States Patent Office, twenty-six packages of twenty-six leading varieties of the turnip, for experiment in all the States and Territories of the Union, with a view of receiving a report of the success of the same. The plan adopted for its distribution, we learn from the *Washington Union*, "is to divide the seed into one hundred parcels, embracing each of the twenty-six varieties, and to place each parcel in the hands of intelligent and practical farmers in various parts of the country, with printed instructions as to the mode of culture, and the manner of making out reports."

A BOTANICAL GARDEN.—The most promising attempt yet made in the United States toward the establishment of a botanical garden, is now in progress in Brooklyn. Messrs. Hunt, Langley, and Kent have made a donation, in fee, of sufficient land for the purpose, the value of which is stated at \$25,000, and various citizens of Brooklyn and New York have subscribed munificent sums toward the great object. Thus, William Hunt is set down at \$50,000, William C. Langley, \$14,000, Henry A. Kent, \$10,000, and others for smaller sums.

THE NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The Arctic Expedition ordered out by the Government to the relief of Dr. Kane, in the Polar regions, will sail on the first day of June next. The sledge-boats have been delivered by the inventor, Capt. J. W. Bennett, in person, at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, in presence of the Commandant and Naval Constructor. These boats are made of willows, and are covered with vulcanized rubber, rendering them not only light, but safe.

RIOT AT CHICAGO.—The City Councils of Chicago some weeks ago, raised the price of license to sell liquors to \$300 per year, and stipulated that all licences should cease on the first of July, when the prohibitory law goes into effect, provided it is ratified by the people at the June election. A number of persons thereupon refused to take out licenses, and persisted in selling. Against these suits were brought, and the trials were set down for Saturday. The excitement, in the meantime, rapidly increased, and on the day of trial a large and excited crowd, chiefly Irish and Germans, gathered in and about the court house, blocking up every avenue thereto to such an extent that the Mayor was compelled to summon the police and order the passage to be cleared. One man only refused to obey the officers, and the attempt to eject him led to the mob, the calling out of the military, and the wounding of several

persons, after some desperate fighting. The police were repeatedly fired upon, and one of them, named Hunt, fell with three balls in his body. His arm was subsequently amputated. Nathan Weston, another officer, was dangerously, if not fatally wounded. Two others were also injured. The man who shot Hunt was pursued by a citizen, fired upon, and taken to jail in a dying state. Fifty-six arrests were made. The police were on duty during Saturday night and on Sunday, and every person found on the streets with fire-arms was arrested. Boys were not permitted to be out after dark, and the most effectual measures were adopted to stop the rioters and bring them to punishment. A number of them were severely wounded, and on Sunday peace was entirely restored.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—By a law recently passed in Michigan, a married woman may receive, buy, sell, devise, mortgage, &c., her real and personal property without the consent of her husband; and also sue and be sued without joining the husband in the suit in either case.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SARATOGA WATER-CURE.—Dr. N. Bedortha celebrated the third Anniversary of the opening of his Water-Cure Establishment in this place yesterday, May 18th. Nearly one hundred persons had seats at the dining table (spread at the good old-fashioned hour of 12½ P. M.) a majority of whom were patients or guests at the Establishment. After the dinner had been properly discussed, Dr. North, one of Dr. Bedortha's assistants gave a short history of the progress of the establishment from its first opening, May 17th, 1852, from which we learned that the first year the number of patients and guests at the Cure numbered a little over three hundred, the second year over seven hundred, and the third year just closed, they had numbered about eleven hundred, making about twenty-two hundred in the three years. Such has been the crowd of business upon the Doctor, that he has been compelled twice to enlarge his establishment, and finds himself obliged to hire accommodations for his own family in an adjoining building. Drs. Bedortha and Hamilton gave short addresses on the Water-treatment, Education of Women, &c. Several toasts were given, and short speeches were made by some of the patients and invited guests. Prof. Wood of Albany, who has formerly enjoyed the benefits of the Cure, was on hand, and with assistants gave some choice pieces of music and singing appropriate to the occasion. The affair was a very pleasant one, and highly creditable to Dr. Bedortha and his accomplished assistants.

Yours, &c.,

A GUEST.

[Why not have Anniversary meetings in each and all the Water-Cure establishments throughout the country? These annual gatherings would do much towards awakening new interests, and extending a knowledge of the benefits arising from this blessed system.]

CAPTURE OF LEWIS BAKER.—The clipper bark Grapeshot, Captain Hepburn, arrived at this port on Tuesday, May 15th, having on board the fugitive Lewis Baker, now under indictment for the murder of William Poole. The Grapeshot sailed from this port on the 25th of March last for the Canary Islands, with the intention of overhauling the brig Isabella Jewett, which sailed hence for those Islands about 10 days previously, with Baker on board. The bark arrived out in the extraordinary passage of seventeen days, and ascertaining that the brig had not arrived, cruised off Palmas until the 17th of April, when the brig hove in sight, and was soon after boarded. Baker had passed by a false name. He was instantly seized by three men, thrown on his back and ironed, and carried forthwith on board the Grapeshot, which at once hoisted sail for home. Baker's first inquiry when he got on board of the Grapeshot, was, "Is Poole dead? I heard he was; tell me. You would not have come after me if he was not." The officer told him he was. He said he was sorry for his wife and child, and wished many a time when lying on his bunk in the passage, that it had been himself as he was alone, and had no one to provide for; that it was easy to get into a muss, but hard to get out; found a great deal of fault with the testimony given on the investigation. His intention was not to stay long at the Islands, but, the first opportunity, he intended to leave for Constantinople, and take part in the war. For the first day or two he was very sad, but finally became more composed, talking freely with all.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—It may be interesting to notice, as an item of library statistics, the fact that,

during the months of January, February, March, and April, there have been about *forty thousand* visitors to the reading-room of the Mercantile Library Association of this city, where are gathered, probably, a larger and better collection of periodicals and newspapers, American and foreign, than can be found in any similar institution of our country. There have been, on an average, 386 daily to visit this commodious room, not only to consult the daily and other papers and the magazines, but also for purposes of reference, study, and miscellaneous or recreative reading; there having been some two thousand works called for in this room during that period. There have been also delivered from the Library Department about twenty-five thousand volumes during the same period, being an average of 240 daily. Beside this circulation, there may also be added a large number from the down-town office, where there have been over twelve thousand orders left by members of the Association during the past four months, being an average of 120 daily. The number of volumes in the Library is rapidly increasing, and the increase of members has never before been so great. Mr. S. Hastings Grant, Librarian of this Association, has just sailed for Europe, where he intends to spend some months in visiting the great public libraries and educational institutions of England, France, and Germany.

THE SEASON AND THE CROPS.—The accounts from various parts of the United States generally state that they never knew grain to look better than at present, and that the prospect for an abundant yield was never more encouraging, for all kind of crops. It is to be hoped that these expectations may be realized throughout the entire country, and that the scarcity of last year's crop may be succeeded by a large and early one this year. The grass is also growing finely, and we may soon hope for a fall in the price of butter.

FOREIGN.

THE CRIMEAN WAR.—The latest accounts from the seat of war, as we are going to press, announce the continuance of misfortune and discouragement on the part of the Allies. It was admitted, even by Lord Raglan, that the bombardment of Sebastopol had failed to produce the effects that were anticipated. Thus far, there has been no ground for an assault. The bombardment, at the last dates, was nearly suspended. Strong reinforcements of the Russian army hovered near the city, and were ready at any moment to throw themselves along the whole line of the encampment of the Allies. It was generally believed that the siege would soon be abandoned, at least for the present. During the bombardment on the 13th of April, a furious sortie was made from the Russian Flag Staff Battery upon the French Lines. A long and desperate struggle took place. The Russians succeeded twice in entering the parallel in advance of the battery, and were twice repulsed with great loss. After the second attempt they were compelled to retreat. As the enemy were under the protection of their own batteries, the French made no attempt at pursuit. In this collision Gen. perez received a severe wound, and having been struck also by a chance bullet after the close of the fight, has since died. The loss of the French was some fifty or sixty killed and wounded—that of the Russians was still more considerable. During the first week of the bombardment, the English trenches alone fired away between 15,000 and 17,000 32 and 68-pound shot and shell; 7,500 13-inch shells; and 4,500 10-inch shells; making in all about 2,200 tons of shot and 500 tons of powder. The English trenches mounted on the 15th, 104 guns and mortars; the French 230; so that during the first week's bombardment about 6,000 tons of shot and shell, and 1,500 tons of powder were expended. The army before Sebastopol is in good condition; the troops are reported as healthy, well fed, housed and clothed. Though reinforcements were constantly arriving, up to the latest dates the Allies were neither numerous enough nor sufficiently well provided to undertake a long campaign in the interior of the Crimea. The French reserve of 80,000 men at Marsiall, near Constantinople, would, it was expected, be transmitted to Balaclava so soon as transports could be found. There is some talk in Paris about the recall of Gen. Canrobert to take the place of Marshal Vaillant as Minister of War. Gen. Pellissier, it is stated, is in that case succeeded Canrobert in the Crimea.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR.

A daring attempt to assassinate Louis Napoleon was made

on the evening of Saturday, April 28th, as he was taking his usual ride on horseback in the Champs Elysees. The weather was fine and the grand avenue was crowded with people anxious to salute the Emperor as he passed. As he was advancing at a moderate pace, a well-dressed, dark-complexioned man appeared from the pathway on the right of the Emperor, approaching to within five or six paces of his person, putting his hand to his hat as if to salute the Emperor, he drew a pistol from beneath his gray paletot and fired. The horse of the Emperor sprang to one side, thus probably saving the rider's life. A second shot was fired before the assassin was secured; but though the ball was said to have grazed the Emperor's forehead, the aim was less deliberate, and no damage was inflicted. The culprit was immediately secured by the police, but not without the use of violence. His name is Pianori. He is a native of Italy, and was a soldier in Garibaldi's army. Since the taking of Italy by the French he has resided chiefly in England. It was the general opinion that he was a hired assassin. He denies the charge, however, and declares that the act was committed on account of personal enmity to the Emperor. According to his statement, he was a shoe-maker at Rome, at the time of its bombardment by the French, and suffered grievously by that event. A considerable sum of money was found in his rooms, which were well furnished, and their rent paid a month in advance. The pistols found upon him were of a costly description. He remains in close custody at the Prefecture. He is recovering from the effects of the wound received at the time of his arrest, but is in a state of excitement bordering on delirium. He is confined in a strait-waistcoat, and a jailer sleeps at the foot of his bed. He is to be tried before the Court of Assizes of the Seine about the middle of May. Congratulations upon his escape have poured in upon the Emperor on every hand, and his appearance at the Opera with the Empress on the night of the attempt was the occasion for an immense outburst of loyalty and enthusiasm. The Emperor has declined to receive formal audiences of congratulation, though an exception has been made in regard to the British residents in Paris. A crowded meeting of British residents was held on Wednesday, the 22d, in the Ball-room of the British Embassy, under the presidency of the Earl of Denbigh, and there an address, moved by the Earl of Donoughmore, and seconded the Earl of Mayo, was unanimously adopted. The Corporation of London have also adopted a similar address.

TELEGRAPH TO THE CRIMEA.—A great event, which was exciting the wonder of everybody in London and Paris, was the final completion of the line of telegraph from England to the Crimea. On the 26th ult. the electric telegraph was put in operation from the War-Office in Whitehall to the head-quarters of Lord Raglan before Sebastopol, and the Government in the course of the afternoon received communications which were despatched from the Crimea at 4 o'clock that morning. The submarine cable from Cape Kalerga in Bulgaria to the Monastery of St. George in the Crimea, lies at a length of 391 miles across the bottom of the Black Sea. It was laid down on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of April. Henceforth reports of all important events will be made simultaneously to Lord Raglan in the camp and to the War-Office in London.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.—The ninth conference of the Plenipotentiaries was held on the 8th of April, but lasted only an hour. It was even then rumored that Drouyn de l'Huys and Lord John Russell were about to quit Vienna. Prince Gorschakoff's instructions arrived at Vienna on Sunday, the 15th, and the tenth conference was held on Tuesday the 17th. After four hours' conference the Russian Plenipotentiaries left, and the Representatives of the Allies remained in session an hour longer. Russia declined to accept the conditions of the Allies, on the Third Point, but made counter propositions. At the tenth conference, on Tuesday the 17th April, Prince Gorschakoff announced that Russia would not assent to reduce her power in the Black Sea, nor to have the sea opened to all fleets. Russia would however, propose that the Black Sea be a closed sea to all fleets, excepting those of Russia and Turkey—those two powers to maintain armaments of equal strength on its waters. These proposals were viewed by the Plenipotentiaries as "worthy of consideration." Lord John Russell and Drouyn de l'Huys immediately left for home. Since then there have been supplementary meetings of the Four Powers, without any result being come to. The Plenipotentiaries assembled on Tuesday afternoon, the 23d, and signed a protocol of the twelfth or last Conference. Another meeting of the representatives of the Four Powers was held on Thurs-

day, the 25th, at the request of Prince Gorschakoff, when some further inadmissible propositions were made by the Russian Plenipotentiaries, and rejected on the part of France, England and Turkey. Lord John Russell had left Vienna, but previous to leaving he had a private interview with Count Buol.

AUSTRIA REFUSES TO SUPPORT THE ALLIES.—All hopes of Austria taking the field against Russia appear to be at an end for the present. Among the conflicting rumors, that which appeared to bear the most consistency was, that Austria refuses to demand from Russia any concessions further than these three:

Firstly—The Russian fleet in the Black Sea to remain *in statu quo*. It is said at present to consist of three ships-of-the-line and four steam frigates.

Secondly—The Western Powers to have Consuls at Sebastopol, who are to be under the immediate protection of their Ministers residing at St. Petersburg.

Thirdly—The Allies to have the right to construct war ports on some part of the Turkish coast.

Berlin Correspondence says it hardly admits of a doubt that an approximation has recently taken place between the Austrian and Prussian Courts, which bodes no good to the Western Powers.

NAPOLEON'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.—The great event in England was the visit of Louis Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie, to England, and the distinguished honors paid to them. At 9 o'clock on Monday, 16th, the Emperor, Empress and suite embarked at Calais on board the screw steamer *Pelican*, and about noon steamed slowly under a salute from ships of war and batteries, into Dover harbor. Prince Albert was on hand to receive his guests, and was accompanied by his usual attendants, and by the French Minister Count Walewski, with Madame la Comtesse. The Emperor was accompanied by Marshal Vaillant, Minister of War, the Duke de Bassano, Count de Montebello and other gentlemen; the Empress by several ladies of her household. Napoleon wore the uniform of a General of Division; the Empress a straw hat, gray cloak and plaid dress. Leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, the Empress, (the Emperor by her side,) walked to the Warden Hotel, where they had lunch, besides an address from the Corporation of Dover. Thence they proceeded to the Bricklayers' Arms station, at London, where the Queen's carriages and an escort of troops were in waiting. Embarking in the royal vehicles, the Imperial party proceeded at a slow pace through the streets of London, along the Kent and Westminster roads across Westminster Bridge, through Parliament street, Whitehall, Charing-Cross, Pall-Mall, St. James', Piccadilly, Hyde Park, and by Victoria-gate and Eastbourne-terrace to the Paddington station, where cars were ready for Windsor. At every point along the distance of five miles the streets were packed with spectators, and every window pane was crowded with gazers. In passing the house in King street in which he formerly resided, the Emperor was observed to point it out to his wife. Immense cheering marked the whole course of the progress through London. On arrival at Windsor Castle, at 7 o'clock in the evening, the visitors were received in the Grand Hall by the Queen and her family, with the usual Court officials, and the Lords Palmerston and Clarendon. A "State dinner" followed.

On Tuesday the Emperor walked in the grounds and visited Queen Victoria's model farm and dairy. At 3 o'clock he received addresses from the Corporation of Windsor, the merchants and bankers of London and others, and from 4 o'clock till 6 put three regiments of English troops through their evolutions. Then the Queen gave another grand dinner, and, later in the night, an evening party.

Wednesday, the 18th, the Queen conferred on the Emperor the investiture of the Garter. A grand chapter of the order was held at Windsor, and the formalities which accompany the presentation of the piece of ribbon were duly gone through. The Queen buckled the garter around the Emperor's leg and placed the ribbon across his shoulder. A grand dinner, evening party and concert, concluded the evening.

On Thursday the Emperor and Empress, escorted by a detachment of the Queen's Life Guards, went to London to receive the address of the municipality. The cortege of close carriages proceeded at rather a rapid pace along the principal streets, in which it was estimated that not fewer than one million of spectators were assembled. Hundreds of flags were "hung on the outer walls," and a noticeable proportion bore the words, "l'Empire, c'est la paix!" On Friday their Majesties visited the Crystal Palace, and on Saturday they returned to Paris.

The demonstration in honor of the Emperor of the French was exceedingly simple; but a spontaneous holiday seems to have sprung up wherever he went. The Emperor's guard of honor from France was one of the proudest of British fleets; the Prince Consort met him and his Empress at Dover, while thousands upon thousands of jubilant spectators upon the shores and cliffs of the town shouted an enthusiastic welcome; and the entire line of Railway to London was crowded with people, who gave him a reception, as ally of Great Britain, more hearty and magnificent than ever greeted a foreign potentate in England before. Each day's pageantry while the Emperor remained in the land of his former exile, was more brilliant than that which preceded it. The grand reception on Monday was nothing compared to the review on Tuesday, and both of them were thrown into comparative shade by the pomp and circumstance of his investiture with the Order of the Garter on Wednesday. The ceremony at Guildhall on Thursday was, however, still more complete; and the speech of Napoleon on that occasion, was worthy of the place, time, and the reputation he has acquired for tact, and felicity of adaptation to any circumstances in which he may be placed. The London papers say that the streets of that metropolis were never so densely thronged with eager, enraptured crowds as on that day, and that not a voice of dissent interrupted the applause by which the nephew of Napoleon the Great was everywhere received. On Friday, the Emperor and Empress paid a visit, in company with Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, to the Crystal Palace, and the scene, says the *London Times*, "was equally striking as any of those which had previously occurred. Thousands of spectators lined the route from one palace to the other, in hopes of catching a glimpse of the Imperial guests, whose popularity appears to increase as their visit draws to a close."

MEXICO.—The revolution still continues, and it seems that the Government is doing nothing to suppress it, but, on the contrary, it appears from the present aspect of things that a reverse has befallen them in the South; Gen. Zires has returned to Mexico with all the troops he had left, amounting to about five or six hundred men, out of one thousand two hundred which he had when attacked and beaten by Alvarez's forces at the pass of the Mescal River. The greater part of his men deserted; the soldiers of the Government do not like their occupation, and desert by scores on the first opportunity, and, being subject to military law if retaken, retire far into the mountainous regions, sometimes join the opposite party, or independent and casual marauding bands, either to pillage, and annoy the Government troops, or become perfect outcasts, living in idleness and indiscriminate plunder.

LIBERIA.—The President's Address to the Senate and House of Representatives of Liberia details the result of his recent visit to Europe. The President went abroad for rest and recreation chiefly, but, from his account, the six weeks which he spent in England and France must have been weeks of constant, engrossing labor. His first care seems to have been to disabuse the public mind of sundry prejudices against Liberia, in consequence of its connection with colonization; or, rather, in consequence of the expressed opinions of certain Southern friends of Colonization. He so far succeeded in this as to have the pleasure of hearing Joseph Sturge, the Quaker, express in a large public meeting, that whatever might have been the motives of Southern advocates of Colonization, Liberia seemed to be the child of Heaven, and, under the fostering care of Divine Providence, destined to do more for the elevation of the race, and towards the introduction of Civilization and Christianity into Africa, than any other enterprise, civil or religious, hitherto conceived. Another object of attention was the plan of procuring a suitable port for naval purposes, such as repairs and construction, at Sierra Leone, for the benefit of Western Africa. The proposition met with favor, and hopes are entertained that the Government of Great Britain may give attention to the matter.

From London, President Roberts went to Paris, to adjust some difficulties about the treaty, and also to secure the promised uniforms for the Liberia militia. He obtained the assurance that 1,000 new uniforms should be manufactured for the Liberians, and forwarded as a present from the Emperor. He also obtained encouragement that a small vessel-of-war should be added as a further testimonial of the French Emperor's favor towards the African Republic.

Literary Notices.

ALL Works noticed in this department of the JOURNAL, together with any others published in America, may be procured at our Office, at the Publishers' prices. EUROPEAN WORKS will be imported to order by every steamer. Books sent by mail on receipt of the price. All letters and orders should be post-paid, and directed to FOWLENS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

RESULTS OF PROHIBITION IN CONNECTICUT; being special returns received from every county as to the effects of the Maine Liquor Law, containing contributions from the Governor and upward of fifty clergymen, judges, editors, and private citizens. Edited by HENRY S. CLUBB, Secretary of the Maine Liquor Law Statistical Society. With portraits of REV. LYMAN BEECHER, REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, and REV. JOHN PIERPONT, and a map, showing the extent of prohibition in the United States. Published by FOWLENS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, N. Y. [Price, postage prepaid, 30 cents. In muslin, gilt, 56 cents.]

This pamphlet is a specimen of the work preparing for publication, entitled the *Maine Liquor Law; its origin, history and results*. It contains complete information as to the effects of the Maine Law in Connecticut, in relation to crime, public health, reclamations from intemperance, the Sabbath, trade, public opinion, public order, &c., and is enlivened by incidents of varied character and interest. Every statement is authenticated with the name of the writer, and each county, city and village is distinctly arranged, while every subject is separately treated, and so ordered as to be easy for reference.

The following is a specimen of the returns from Litchfield County:

Litchfield City.

From REV. DANIEL E. BROWN, Episcopalian.

PERIOD OF ENFORCEMENT.—Since August 1st, 1854. **CRIME.**—Crime has diminished at least fifty per cent. **PUBLIC HEALTH.**—The general health of the community has improved.

RECLAMED FROM INTemperance.—The cases of reclamation from intemperance are numerous, but, from their reformation being compulsory, it is to be feared that, should the prohibition be taken off, many of them would relapse again by returning to their cups.

TRADE.—There has been a marked increase of demands for the necessities of life, with increased means to purchase them.

DOMESTIC COMFORT.—There is consequently increased comfort and happiness in families.

THE SABBATH.—A very marked reformation in the observance of the Sabbath has been the consequence of the Maine Liquor Law.

PUBLIC OPINION.—There is a very strong and general feeling in favor of the Maine Liquor Law among our citizens.

PREPARATION FOR THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—When the act had passed, and the community found that it would go into operation, most of the drinking men laid by them in store, as they were able, a future supply, and this to some extent has enabled drinking men to obtain it. But, as that supply became exhausted, the ingenuity of men has been put to the rack to invent means by which to obtain it, and there is no end to the stratagems made use of.

PUBLIC PEACE.—But still the law works well; the peace and order of the community are now undisturbed.

NO DRUNKENNESS IN THE STREETS.—I have not seen a man drunk in the streets (which was formerly of daily occurrence) for three months past.

"HIS MISCHIEF SHALL RETURN UPON HIS OWN HEAD."—A policy made use of by the opponents of the law at first was to cram it in every shape, and to enforce its measures in as stringent a manner as possible, and, by its arbitrary enforcement, to render it so odious to the community as to raise a feeling against it which would insure its being put down. But in this they signally failed, and after trying the question in two special town meetings called for the purpose, they found themselves in so small a minority that they are now very quiet, and the law is left to take its legitimate and undisturbed course.

December 21, 1854.

A chapter is devoted to each county, and the returns from the cities and towns therein, of which the above is an example, constitute the principal feature of the book. There are also returns from Yale College, State Reform School, the prisons and workhouses, all of which bear strong and convincing testimony to the benefits resulting from the Maine Law in Connecticut.

GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD. LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & Co. will publish in a few days a "Gazetteer of the World; or, Geographical Dictionary." [Price, in cloth, \$5 50; in Extra Sheep, \$6 00.]

The following are a few of the distinctive features of this highly-important work, as stated by the publishers:

1st. It not only supplies the deficiencies of existing Gazetteers, but furnishes a *Geographical Dictionary* as comprehensive in its design, perfect in its arrangement, and complete and accurate in its execution, as the best *Dictionary of the English language*.

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than any other Gazetteer of the World, and the notice of more important places more full and satisfactory.

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We might have hurried our Gazetteer through the press, to forestall other works commenced long after ours was in progress, but we could not be tempted to waive a single feature of excellence requiring time for its perfection. It will contain over 2,000 super-royal octavo pages, bound in the most substantial manner.

It will be for sale by FOWLER AND WELLS as soon as published.

THE AMERICAN DEBATER. Embracing Rules for Debate and Parliamentary Practice; Examples of Debates in Full and in Outline; Nearly six hundred Questions for Debate; Forms of Constitution for Debating Societies, Clubs, &c.; and numerous valuable rules and suggestions for the acquisition of skill in debate and extemporaneous speaking, the conduct of deliberative assemblies, &c. By J. N. McELLIOTT, LL.D., &c., 320 pages, with steel portrait of Daniel Webster delivering a speech. [Price \$1, postage prepaid, 15 cents.] For sale by FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

A book which the young men of America will appreciate. In this country, to be an able debater is one of the most important qualifications for an influential citizen. Every young man who aims at public life should not only be able to speak well in public, but should understand parliamentary rules. These he will find in this useful volume, together with a plain exposition of the principles and practice of public debate, forms of a constitution for literary clubs and debating societies.—*Life Illustrated*.

A valuable feature of the book is found in an extensive collection of questions suitable for the use of debating societies, with references to the principal sources of information in the works of standard authors.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

HOUSEHOLD SONGS, and other Poems. By Mrs.

H. E. G. AREY. New York: J. C. Derby. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 00.]

A modest and unpretending volume, with at least the merit of a chaste and polished diction, and an unobjectionable moral tone. The themes dwelt upon are mostly of a domestic character, suggested by the daily experiences of life. A very pleasant collection of poems for the family circle. Their quiet tones will wake echoes in many a heart.

THE PATENT HAT. Manufactured by PHILO.

New York: published for the author by Carlton & Phillips. [Price, prepaid by mail, 80 cents.]

"The Patent Hat" is designed for the use of mankind in general, and the clergy in particular—so the author says,—and is adapted to promote the development of certain deficient organs, and thereby to increase the thinking power of the wearer. It is "warranted," in the language of trade, "to do good service to all who wear it according to directions."

ANNA CLAYTON; or, The Mother's Trial. A Tale of Real Life. Boston: James French & Co. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 25.]

We have glanced at this work sufficiently to be impressed with the purity and beauty of its style, and its dignified and moral tone. It is another blow levelled at the Jesuits and their abettors. The story is said to be a narrative of events which have actually occurred, and to be intensely interesting. The *Barre Gazette* says: "Throughout the work there is a vitality and strength, a freedom from all flippancy and trifling, a purity of sentiment, and a sober earnestness of purpose, which give it a power over the sympathies, and an intrinsic and permanent worth, far beyond any moral tale with which we are acquainted."

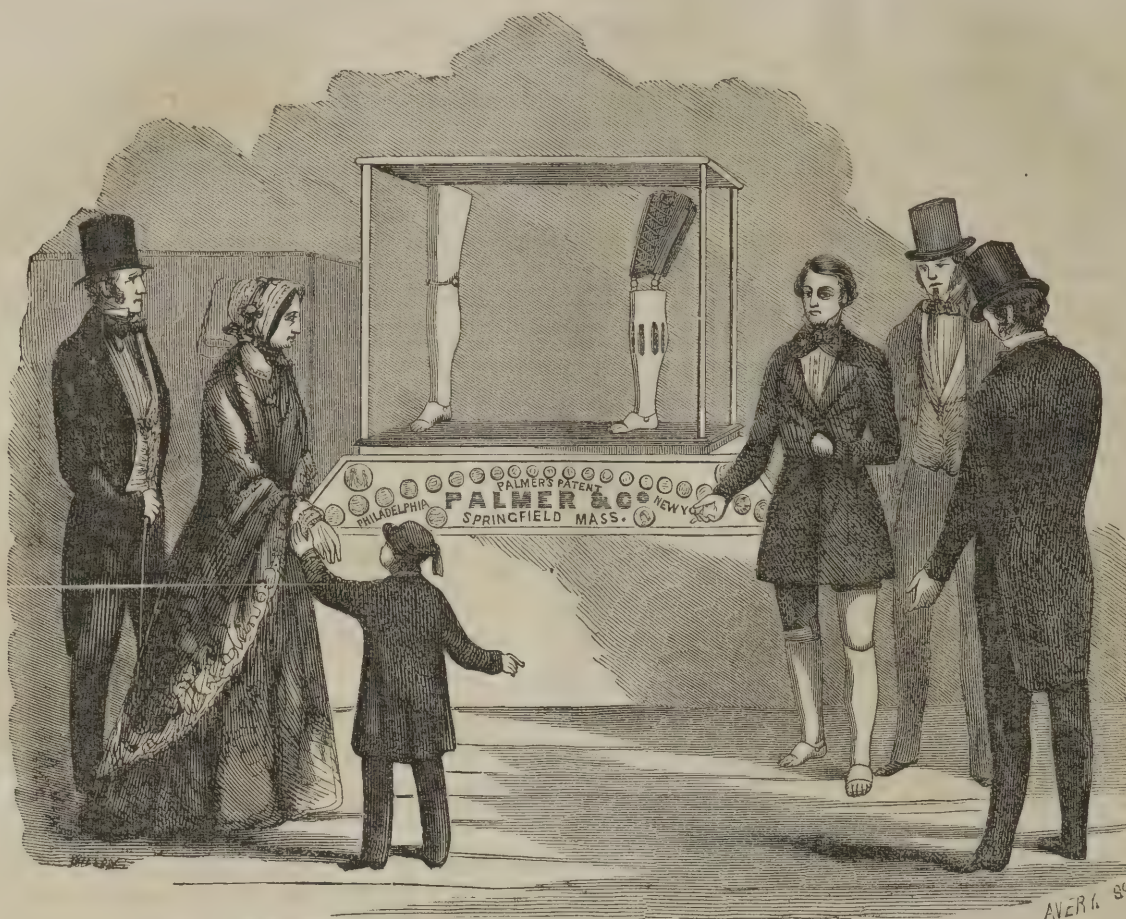
BLACK DIAMONDS; or, Humor, Satire, and Sentiment. Treated scientifically, by PROFESSOR JULIUS CÆSAR HANNIBAL, in a series of Burlesque Lectures, darkly colored. Originally published in the New York *Picayune*. New York: T. L. Magagnos. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 25.]

Here is a book full of fun, a dollar's worth of laughter. Mr. W. H. Levison, as some of our readers may know, is the fountain of that Ethiopian humor which has overflowed the country of late years. There is genuine humor in these lectures; and they have that in them which not all comic publications possess—the power of provoking roars of laughter.—*Life Illustrated*.

ARITHMETIC. A. L. Barnes & Co. have published Davies' "Primary Arithmetic and Table Book."

It is, as the title implies, designed for beginners, for whom we think it well adapted.

I. H.—Read Fowler's work on Self-Culture. We think it will give you the information desired. Price by mail, 87 cents.



PALMER'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEG.

PALMER'S PATENT LEG.

THE annexed cut represents one of the beneficiaries of Mr. Palmer's inventive genius, Mr. J. M. SANFORD, of West Medford, Mass., as he appeared with *two* of the limbs, (one of which was applied above the knee *with joint*), which he has worn three years. In speaking of this case, the *N. Y. Daily Times* has the following:

A gentleman walked into our office a few weeks ago, and candidly confessed, to our surprise, that he had an artificial leg on, and requested us to say which it was. After he had taken a few turns up and down the room, we guessed the left one; he quietly stripped up the pantaloons, and showed us that the right one was not made of flesh; but we confessed a double surprise on discovering that, though he seemed like a well-formed man, the *whole* of the *lower third* of his body was a curious construction of wood and leather. One leg to near the knee, and the other, to a point above it, were the work of art. We have met him since in Broadway, marching off so independently, without a crutch or substantial cane, that not one in a hundred would suspect that he had suffered any thing worse in his locomotive organs than perhaps the presentiment of a coming east wind in rheumatic knee-joints.

Lest we may be thought extravagant in our praises of this invention, we append the following from the records of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association:

"PALMER & Co., Springfield, Mass. *One Case of Legs.*" This article, of which are exhibited two very fine specimens, one for loss of limb above the knee, and the other below only, has been already fully reported upon by former committees, who had every opportunity to examine and test its merits. And the committee would have simply referred to those reports, but for the fact that Messrs. Palmer & Co. have accomplished what has heretofore been deemed an impossibility, viz.: enabling a person who has lost both legs, as in the case of Mr. Sanford, with one adjusted at the thigh, and the other below the knee, to walk with two substitutes. The young man who exhibits their models shows, in his own personal ability to walk very fairly, *without a cane*, upon a pair of Messrs. Palmer & Co.'s Legs. So far as we know, this Leg is without an important rival in this and foreign countries.

For the Leg, as now improved, we recommend a GOLD MEDAL.

HENRY G. CLARK, M.D.,
WINSLOW LEWIS, M.D.,
GEORGE BARTHETT, M.D.,
HENRY J. BIGELOW, M.D., } Judges.

These limbs, (specimens of which can be seen at 373 Broadway, N. Y.,) are constructed of willow, covered with parchment, painted a flesh color, and beautifully enamelled; are remarkably light, and are not burdensome in their attachments. Perfect ventilation is secured to the stump.

The knee-joint, being a successful imitation of the ball and socket joint, avoids the deformity that the ordinary tenon and mortice joint exposes upon bending the limb. The ankle and toe joints are also imitated, and cords operated by springs, cams, and eccentrics, and the stump of the leg, enable the one who uses this contrivance to feel a degree of certainty in its movements, that is very surprising.

When surgery is a perfected science, and amputation—its opprobrium—has ceased to be a common operation, these willow and parchment counterfeits of good Christian legs will be of less account; but till then, there is no fear that Messrs. Palmer & Co. will not be appreciated as benefactors by many unfortunate cripples, and all their friends.

A NEW BUILDING MATERIAL.—The experiment of building walls for dwelling-houses of gravel and lime, mixing the material on the lot, and putting it directly into the wall of the building, has been tried to some extent in this city. But the falling of a house which was considerably advanced towards completion last fall, will probably deter others from trying the same plan. There is, however, in this city, a small two-story octagon house, which was erected last summer, that seems to have stood the winter well, and has the appearance of strength and durability.—*Laurence Sentinel.*

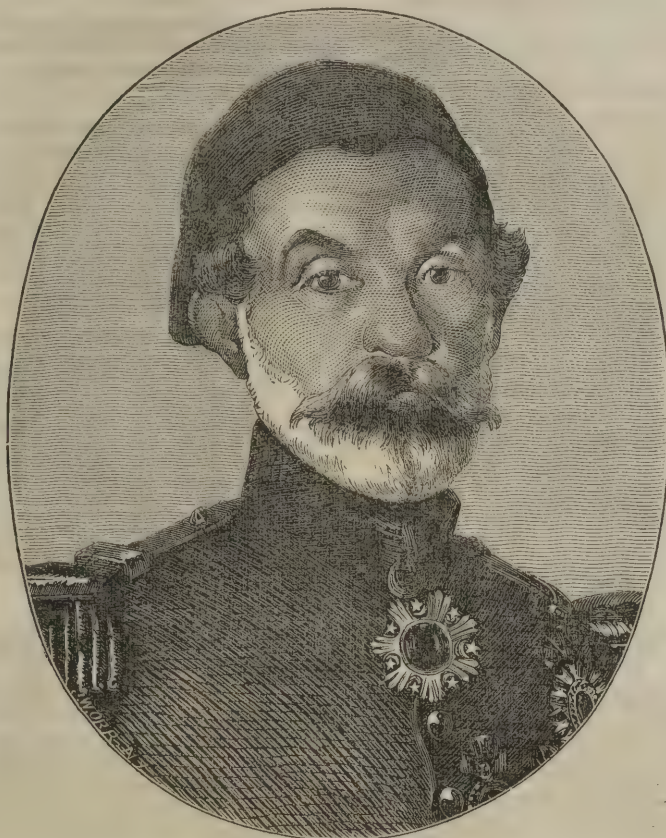
The reason of the fall of the concrete house is to be found in the fact, that the walls were put up too late in the season, and were weakened by frost before they were dry.—*Boston Real-Estate Register.*

CONTENTS OF THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL FOR JUNE.—GENERAL ARTICLES—Facts for the People; Strangulated Hernia; More Infidelity; Theory and Practice of Nature; Physiology of the Blood; The Discussion; The Philosophy of Diet. EXPERIENCE—Reports of Cases; A Confession; The Doctor that was not a Humbug; Small-Pox. LITERARY NOTICES. BUSINESS—Improved Breast Pump; Highland Home Water-Cure; Meriden Water-Cure; Pittsburg Water-Cure; To Our Readers; Half a Year for "Twenty-five Cents." JUNE TOPICS—Another National Convention; Allopathy vs. the People; A New Cholera Idea; Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa; Something About Bugs. TO CORRESPONDENTS. MISCELLANY—Wheat Flour; Vegetarian Meeting; Cincinnati Water-Cure at Carthage, Ohio. MATRIMONY. VARIETIES.

THE IMPROVED HAND MILL, for cracking wheat, grinding corn, etc., etc., is advertised in the present number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. We have had the pleasure of sending out quite a number of this new and useful invention, and the satisfaction of good reports from those who have used it. We have no doubt it will supersede all others, when once before the public. We have an abiding faith in the good time coming, when we may truly find "EVERY MAN HIS OWN MILLER."

TO STUDENTS OF PHRENOLOGY.—Some of our readers may be glad to learn that O. S. Fowler will form a class at his residence the first Tuesday of September, the express object of which will be to give that *thorough* knowledge of Phrenology and Physiology requisite for teaching and practicing these sciences. He will give particulars in the July number.

FOR THREE DOLLARS we will send to one address, one year, a copy of THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL, and LIFE ILLUSTRATED.



OMER PACHA.

OMAR PACHA.

THIS celebrated soldier, the commander-in-chief of the Turkish armies, is of the Croatian race. He was born in the year 1801, at Vlaski, a village situated near the shores of the Adriatic Sea, and, after receiving a complete military education in Transylvania, entered the service of Austria, in which he served eight years as lieutenant. The cause of his leaving the Austrian army is not known, but there is reason to believe that he incurred in some way the displeasure of his superiors. He fled to Turkey, where his first employment was that of a domestic servant in the house of a leading pacha. The remarkable beauty and ready wit of the young man soon engaged the affections of the pacha, and, at length, attracted the notice of the Sultan himself, who was then full of projects of reform, and particularly desirous of Europeanizing his army. The Sultan gave him a commission, and the Frank, renouncing the Greek religion, professed adherence to the Mohammedan faith. His progress was rapid. In a few years he had risen through all the gradations of military rank, from lieutenant to generalissimo. Nor has he shown himself unworthy of his honors. Under his command, the Turks have most gallantly defeated their ancient enemy, the Russians, in several severe engagements, and are at this moment rendering essential assistance to the allied armies in the Crimea. Though professedly a Mussulman, Omar Pacha contents himself with a single wife. He takes a warm interest in the welfare of his troops, who regard him with a confidence and enthusiasm unbounded. He is frugal in his habits, indefatigable in business, of an upright and benevolent character, somewhat prodigal in his expenditures, and impatient under contradiction. He is now fifty-four years of age, but preserves all his pristine vigor of frame and mind. His real name is Latkes.

NOTE.—For the above cuts we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. E. LIVERMORE, publisher of "Europe and the Allies," a work which gives a better idea of the cause and aspect of the present war in the East than any other published. It is full of historical information, and should be read by every one who desires to be fully posted up relative to the subject on which it treats.



LORD RAGLAN.

LORD RAGLAN.

AT WHOLESALE.—We have shipped an assortment of our books, for wholesale and retail, to the following persons—who will supply them at New York prices:

- To Fendel Lutherin, Winchester, O. T.
 " George Haskell, M. D., Rockford, Ill.
 " Isaiah Johnson, Alliance, O.
 " A. W. Taylor, Enon Station, Pa.
 " McCollister & Vanwinkle, Leavenworth, Ind.
 " Geo. M. Shannon, Parkersburgh, Ind.
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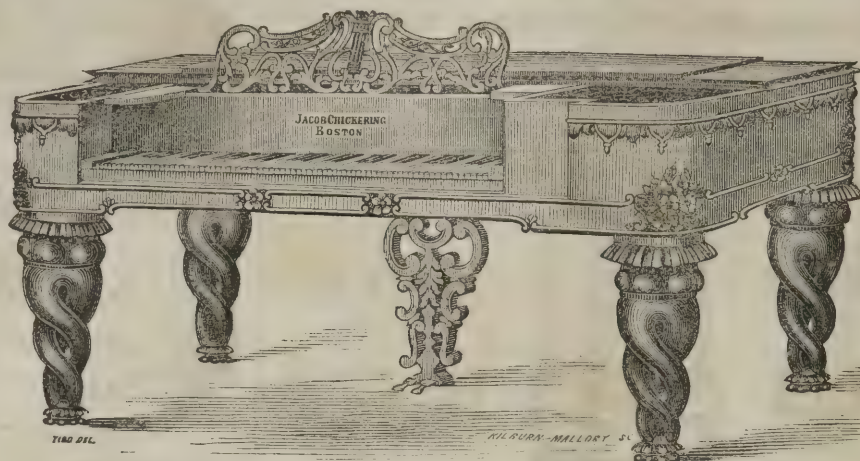
TRAVELLING AGENTS everywhere would find it pleasant, profitable, and a very useful pursuit, to engage in the sale of our valuable Publications.

A NEW BOOK, BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.—J. C. Derby announces a new work, entitled the STAR PAPERS, by this celebrated divine. The name of the author will be sufficient to insure it a large sale. See contents in another column.

SALT YOUR CHIMNEYS.—In a building chimney, put a quantity of salt into the mortar with which the intercourses of the brick are to be laid. The effect will be that there will never be any accumulation of soot in that chimney. The philosophy is thus stated: The salt, in the portion of mortar which is exposed, absorbs moisture from the atmosphere every damp day. The soot thus becoming damp, falls down to the fire-place. This appears to be an English discovery. It is used with success in Canada.

THE commander of the British forces in the Crimea is a scion of the Somerset race, for many centuries a proud name among the higher nobility of England. He is the youngest son of the fifth Duke of Beaufort, the head of the Somerset family, and was born in September, 1788. He is now, therefore, sixty-seven years of age—too old a man to be a vigorous and enterprising warrior. He entered the army as a cornet in his sixteenth year, was a captain at twenty, and first smelt powder at the battle of Talavera, the first great battle of the Peninsular war, in his twenty-first year. He fought with honor at all the famous Peninsular battles. In his twenty-second year, the Duke of Wellington appointed him his military secretary, a high proof of the confidence of that general. On the return of peace, the young soldier, soon after his arrival in England, married a niece of the Duke of Wellington. A few months after his marriage came news of Napoleon's escape from Elba, and the young bridegroom once more followed his great chief to war. At the battle of Waterloo he lost his right arm. Peace restored, he returned to his native country, with a mutilated person and a glorious name. For the next forty years he lived in England, serving in parliament and in the army, rising by degrees to the rank of lieutenant-general. On the breaking out of the Russian war he was appointed to lead the ill-starred expedition to the Crimea, in which capacity his deeds are known to all the world. A few years ago he was raised to the peerage, with the title of Baron Raglan, his original name having been Fitzroy James Henry Somerset. He was commonly called Lord Fitzroy Somerset, the sons of dukes being styled lords by courtesy. Lord Raglan is a very amiable, gentlemanlike man, but he has not shown himself to be possessed of great military talents. An abler man could certainly have prevented many of the disasters which the British troops have suffered in the Crimea. It should be borne in mind, however, that the position held by Lord Raglan was one of almost unexampled difficulty. He was expected to do with fifty thousand men what could be done by three times the number only with the utmost exertion. The impartial historian will do him justice, when the passions of the moment have subsided.

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Recommendations from LOWELL MASON, WM. B. BRADBURY, GEO. F. ROOT, J. Q. WETHERBEE, S. A. BANCROFT, L. H. SOUTHARD, E. BRUCE, WM. R. BARCOCK, F. G. HILL, N. CLAPP, and many other distinguished musicians and organists in the country, the opinions of whom give them a DECIDED PREFERENCE to all other Melodeons manufactured; and, also, circulars, containing a full description of the MODEL MELODEONS, will be sent to any Post Office, by addressing the undersigned.

Persons residing at a distance, and unable to visit the city, may rest assured of receiving as perfect an instrument, if ordered by letter, as though selected by themselves in person.

Every Melodeon is packed in a neat and strong box, and *fully warranted*.

Messrs. Berry & Gordon, 297 Broadway, are our sole agents for New York, and will supply dealers and others at our lowest prices. Mr. E. E. Gould is our agent in Philadelphia, and Messrs. Curtis and Truax, in Cincinnati.

MASON & HAMLIN,

Cambridge Street (corner of Charles), Boston, Mass.

Feb.

MELODEONS AND ORGAN-MELODEONS.

JAMES C. FOLSOM, (formerly Ross & Folsom), 236 WASHINGTON STREET, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still continues to manufacture the MELODEON (Cathart's Patent), of superior tone and finish from 4 to 6 octaves. Also, the ORGAN MELODEON, with a Sub Bass for Churches, Vestries, and Halls. Committees and others are invited to examine. Dealers supplied on favorable terms. Melodeons and Organs tuned and repaired.

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Refers to Prof. JAS. J. MAPES, R. L. PELL, Esq., N. Y., S. J. SCOFIELD, Esq., Morrisstown, N. J.

trif

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SHEET MUSIC. In addition to the above, the undersigned publishes upwards of 15,000 pieces of Sheet Music, full catalogues of which, comprising 428 pages, together with list of Books, will be sent, free, on application.

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Specimens and Prospectuses sent to those disposed to act as agents. Address the publisher, June 11 LUTHER TUCKER, ALBANY, N. Y.

NOTICE TO AGENTS.

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Published, the MODERN WAR MAP, comprising a complete Map of Europe and the Old World, showing the Theatre of the present War between Russia and Turkey, and containing a very minute delineation of the shores of the Baltic where an important part of the war will be carried on by the Allies.

Map and Book Canvassers can make money very rapidly by engaging in the sale of this Map for the People, and our other Map publications. On addressing a letter to us, we will be sent giving full particulars, price, terms, &c. Address, DAYTON & WENTWORTH, Publishers, Mch 4 tr d 86 Washington St., Boston.

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of Modern Spiritualism contains the fullest record of current facts and profound disquisitions, upon Spiritual intercourse, of any publication extant. Published weekly, at \$2 per annum, by PARTRIDGE & BRITTON, 345 Broadway, New York

May 3t

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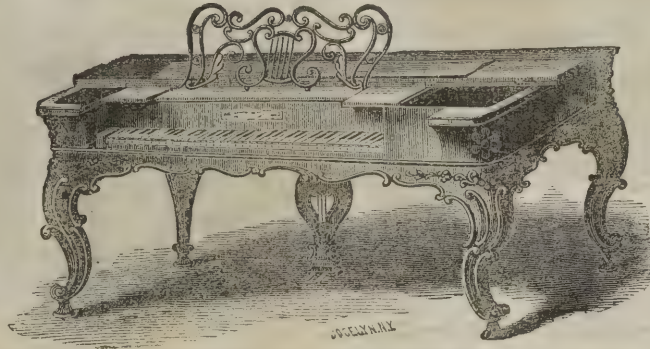
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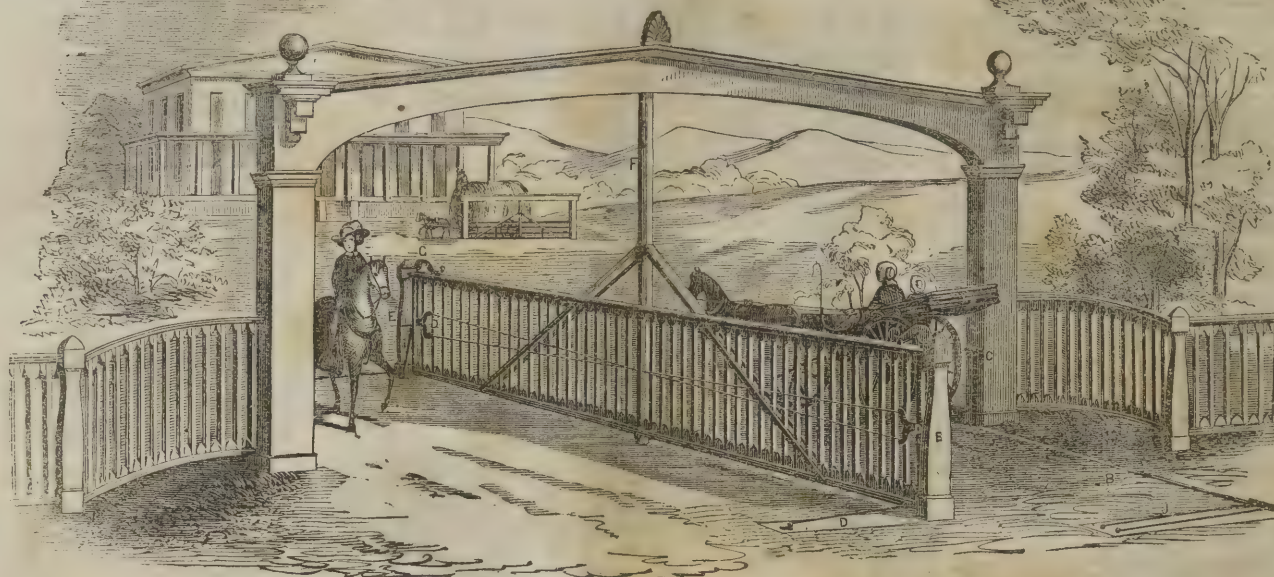
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The simplicity of these Gates, together with their trifling expense, cannot fail to commend them to all who would avoid the annoyance and often danger of alighting to open and close their entrance Gates.

The various modifications of which it is susceptible, admits of the most elaborate ornament, the greatest taste or neatness in entrances, as well as of plainness, strength, and utility, for farming purposes.

Where a Gate already exists, and it is desirable still to retain it, these Gates can be recessed in, and made of wire or lighter materials, while the old Gate can remain open altogether, or only during the day.

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On remittance to FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway, N. Y., or the Patentee, ENOS WOODRUFF,

Elizabeth City, N. J., of Seven Dollars for a Plain Gate, or Ten Dollars for an Ornamental Gate, the fixtures and right of use, with printed directions sufficiently plain to enable any ordinary mechanic to construct them, will be forwarded.

An order for 5 Gates will be filled \$1 less on each Gate. An order for 10 Gates will be filled \$2 less on each Gate.

WE have received the following letter from Prof. Mapes, Editor of the *Working Farmer*, in relation to Woodruff's self-acting Gate.

NEWARK, June, 1855.

MR. ENOS WOODRUFF—DEAR SIR:

After a careful examination of your working model and drawings, it gives me pleasure to say, that your Self-acting Gate is entirely worthy the confidence of the public.

Until the laws relative to fencing are clearly understood and more fully respected by the public, we cannot avoid the necessity for efficient gates, and these should be *Self-acting*. Prior to your invention, all the attempts made to accomplish this object have failed, none having availed of the weight of the carriage to put the machinery of the gate in motion. When your Gates are properly constructed, as represented in your working drawings, I cannot conceive of any accident which can readily occur to derange their practical action—the burying of the levers and efficient covering must protect them from derangement from snow or ice, while the equilibrated conditions of the parts of the gate will render it a durable contrivance. The labor of winding up the weights bears relatively to the labor of opening and shutting the gate so slight a proportion as not to be objectionable; and the contrivance for preventing the shutting of the gate before the carriage has passed through, including its shutting when the carriage has passed, is not less novel nor useful than the contrivance for opening. Your printed descriptions are so full as to render any recital of parts unnecessary by me.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES G. MAPES.

The *Elizabethtown Gazetteer* thus speaks of it: VALUABLE INVENTION.—Mr. Enos Woodruff, of this city, has recently received a patent for an invention of his, which, to say the least of it, is

an ingenious one. It is a *Self-acting Gate*, simple in its construction, and can be made at a trifling expense. The Gate is so constructed that the carriage wheels in passing over levers, open the gate, and on passing other levers on the inside, close and latch it again, without the delay or trouble of stopping. These gates are proof against the ingenuity of the most unruly cattle, and cannot possibly be opened by them. A simple apparatus is attached to the gate for the accommodation of persons on horseback, or on foot, obviating the necessity of a small gate. The simplicity of these gates, the ease and certainty of action, together with their comparatively trifling expense, cannot fail to recommend them to all who would avoid the great annoyance, and often danger, of alighting to open and close their entrance gates. The invention is highly commended by the Managers of the American Institute, and other practical men who have examined it.

Fowlers & Wells, 308 Broadway, N. Y., are agents for the sale of this Gate, to whom all communications should be addressed.

ELIZABETH CITY, June, 1855.

MR. ENOS WOODRUFF—DEAR SIR: It is with great pleasure that I communicate to you the comfort, convenience, and trouble-saving your Patent Self-acting Gate has afforded me. While I candidly acknowledge my prior strong doubts as to their performing in every respect as you confidently asserted, I cannot but admit my prejudices are entirely removed, and that the Gate works so well that all who have driven through (and they are many) could not but express their unbounded admiration. Indeed, I doubt whether a common Gate will be used when this one is generally and fully before the public.

ABEL S. HETFIELD.

We have already mentioned that our fellow-citizen, Mr. Enos Woodruff, has secured a patent for a self-acting gate, and we are happy to learn that it combines all the advantages that its inventor claims for it. The apparatus is very simple, not liable to get out of order, and the gate can be constructed for a very small cost, if desired. One of these gates has recently been constructed at Mr. A. S. Hetfield's "Paradise," and is worth an examination by all who have occasion for carriage-ways upon their premises.—*N. J. Journal*.

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Phrenology.

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THE TEMPERAMENTS.

NUMBER TWO.

THE SANGUINE AND BILIOUS TEMPERAMENTS.

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When men, they are volatile and unsteady; are apt to fail in business, from over-haste and anxiety; listen too readily to the delusive whisperings of hope, and yield too quickly to the chilling blasts of adversity and despair. They are India-rubber men—possessed of too little firmness and too much elasticity. Everything they do is overdone, and that which they do not do they utterly neglect. They seldom become learned, or acquire literary eminence, because they are constitutionally unable to bear the necessary confinement: but are rather more noted for quickness of comprehension and readiness of wit, than for profundity of learning, or intensity of persistent application.

I wish here to make an observation to which I have never seen or heard of an exception. It is this: I have never seen or heard of a red-headed minister, or, rather, of a minister possessed of a pure sanguine temperament. I know of no way of accounting for it, unless it be from a large development of conscientiousness which condemns their constitutional fickleness, and causes them to regard their faults of temperament as involuntary transgressions of moral laws.

This temperament is more favorable than the one previously considered, and is to be preferred before it for the same reasons that we'd prefer a high-strung, full-blooded, mettlesome war-horse, to a lazy old drone which needed continual urging with the whip and spur.

When a person of this temperament becomes insane, their mental alienation is most frequently of a violent and destructive kind. An explanation is to be found in the fact that persons thus constituted are, from the ardent nature of their organization, more given to the violent manifestations of the depressing passions of anger and rage.

"Insanity," says Dr. Sweetzer, in his fine work on Mental Hygiene, which I recommend to the careful perusal, yes, study of all—"Insanity, at its commencement, is very often marked by impatience, irritability, and bursts of anger, and in its progress, perhaps, by maniacal rage or fury, either continued, or happening only at certain

times of the day, or monthly, or at particular seasons. Some cases of mania consist of one almost uninterrupted fit of violent anger against everybody and everything." (Mental Hygiene, p. 161.) Persons of this temperament are also liable to a derangement of the sentiment of Hope, resulting from the abuse of an ardent and enthusiastic frame of mind.

Amos Dean, in his profound work on Medical Jurisprudence, uses the following beautiful language in relation to this species of insanity :

"Hope is, perhaps, as strong a sentiment as fear, and as influential in the conduct of life. A derangement of this faculty is sometimes, although not near so frequently, met with, in which the torch of the malady may be said to be lit up at the fires of a joyful heart. Those affected with this species of derangement are always happy ; no cloud rests on their horizon, no apprehension dampens their enjoyment. Their eye sees nothing but beauty, their ear hears nothing but music ; their tongue talks nothing but rapture. There is a course of light, and whether in their own mansion, or a mad-house, their present is full of joy, and their future of hope. The mind riots amid its own ruins, and invests even them with the hues of the rainbow." (Dean, *op. cit.*, p. 506.)

THE BILIOUS TEMPERAMENT

is characterized by a powerful, compact, and enduring physical organization, by moderate fullness and much firmness of flesh, by strong bones and muscles, black hair, dark skin and eyes, by a harshly-expressed and angular outline of person, by strongly-marked features, and a decided and generally stern expression of countenance. The mind, like the body, possesses greater strength than refinement ; the will is firm, resolute, and indomitable, the passions intense, lasting, and too often ungovernable, when once fully aroused. When you see a man thus characterized, looking like the very personification of an old Roman, then know that that man is most assuredly a Roman in appearance, a Roman in mind, and a Roman in thought, word, and deed. He is a firm and abiding friend, and a bitter and uncompromising foe.

Dr. Thomas Mayo, F.R.S., of London, published an essay on the Temperaments in 1831, from which the following illustrative extracts are taken :

"Among the most admitted traits of this temperament, I should enumerate a gloomy but active imagination, a jealous, distrustful, and unsatisfied disposition, and an anxiously reflective cast of thought. The dissatisfied nature of persons thus predisposed would account for the stirring, restless, and ambitious course of action with which they are often charged. Such *would* be the prominent features of a life in which *present* and *possessed* enjoyments become, *as such*, comparatively valueless. We may generally observe that the efforts of the bilious fall short of their aspirations." (Elements of Pathology. Note iv., Appendix.)

It may, I believe, be generally remarked, that when persons of this temperament become insane, their mental alienation takes a melancholy caste, and they become what is termed Melancholics. The observation of Dr. Mayo above

quoted in regard to the dissatisfied nature of persons of this temperament, will, I think, account for this fact.

This, of all the uncombined temperaments, is the most powerful and lasting, and is greatly to be desired when its harsh and unamiable asperities are softened by combination with some of the other softer and more delicate temperaments. When thus combined, it furnishes the strength and powers of endurance, while the other peculiarities of organization afford the brilliancy, delicacy, and beauty of the general combination.

It is a general law of nature, that beauty and symmetry are sacrificed to power and strength ; and we see this law verified in the temperament under consideration. Its peculiar charm is the beauty and symmetry of strength, and yet it ultimately wears itself out by the exercise of the very power to which itself gives rise.

It may be compared to a vast and powerful engine, the gigantic gyrations of whose balance-wheels crush into shape whole tons of inanimate matter, and is itself, by the very effort, rendered insensibly weaker than it was before.

When this temperament is so extreme as to become abnormal in its effects upon the functions of mind and body, it then degenerates into the Melancholic. This condition may be induced by physical ill-health and mental suffering. Thus, dyspepsia, and the accompanying sympathetic distress of mind, not unfrequently converts a purely bilious into a confirmed melancholic temperament. The only remedy for these irregularities is to be found in a life rigidly and conscientiously conducted in accordance with the laws of our mental and physical organization. The laws of God impressed upon our physical natures, are as binding and as obligatory as those given us in Revelation, by which we are to subdue our spiritual natures, and their infringement, equally productive of woe.

DOUBLE PERSONAL APPEARANCES.

THERE is a psychological phenomenon which has not been adequately represented in either of my articles heretofore published in this Journal. I have hesitated to enter into a full description of its peculiar facts, because of their intrinsic incredibility to the ordinary mind, and because they are perhaps of all others the most difficult to explain. Yet the facts themselves have been so well attested, and by so vast a number of independent witnesses, in different times and different countries, as to place them beyond all reasonable doubt. I allude to the phenomenon of "Doubles," or double personal appearances, or what the Germans call *doppelgangers*. They consist of distinct apparitions of the forms of persons in places distant from where their bodies are at the time, the apparition being sometimes seen by the person himself of whom it is the image, as well as by other persons who may be within its sphere of visibility. But without farther prelude we will submit to the reader a few examples illustrative of the nature of the phenomenon referred to.

The case related by Jung Stilling, in which an old *solitaire*, residing on the banks of the Delaware, voluntarily went into a state of physical

torpor, and then mentally sought, and found, *showed* himself to, and *spoke* to, a long absent sea captain, while he, the *solitaire*, was all the while lying insensible upon his bed,—has been frequently related in Psychological works, and needs only to be alluded to here as a case in point.

The following narration is compiled and condensed from the writings of Mrs. Catharine Crowe, who declares that it is "perfectly authentic." Some eighty years ago two members of the Sunday police of Edinburgh, Scotland, in their office of guarding the sanctity of the Sabbath, found a young man, a surgeon's assistant, and *well known to them*, lying upon the grass in an open place called the "Green," at one extremity of the city. They proceeded to register his name as a violator of the law then in force relating to the Sabbath. They upbraided him for his impiety, but instead of making any excuse, he arose from the ground saying: "I am a miserable man ; look in the water !" at the same time pointing to the river which was only a few rods distant. They then saw him cross a fence which was between them and the river ; but as their attention was naturally directed to the water, they lost sight of him. On looking into the water, they found the body of a certain servant girl who had been missing for some time, and who, from an illicit connection with the young surgeon, was known to be *enceinte*. She had evidently been murdered with a surgical instrument which was found entangled in her clothes ; the young surgeon was the last person who was seen with her before she had disappeared, and other circumstances conspired to fix upon him the imputation of the murder. The policemen were conveying the rescued body into the town, and as they came in front of the church the congregation were coming out, and among the rest was this same young surgeon, who, with such evident marks of compunction, had pointed out the body of the girl. They were, however, not much surprised at seeing him there, as they supposed he had had ample time to pass round by some other way and get to the church before them. The young man was subsequently apprehended and brought to trial. The testimony to his identity as seen on the Green, was of the clearest and most ample kind, and with the evidence that this and other circumstances afforded, he would certainly have been convicted had he not succeeded in proving an unquestionable *alibi*, and that he was *at church on that morning from the beginning to the close of the services*.

Passing over a great multitude of analogous cases which might be gleaned from the records of psychical phenomena, we will mention a case or two which can be attested by living witnesses : Mr. S. B. Brittan, a well-known editor of New York city, has several times related, both publicly and privately, the following item in his personal experience : Some four or five years ago, as he was spending a few days with his friend W. G. Creamer, Esq., in the village of Ansonia, Conn., after having risen from his bed one morning, and while fully awake, he saw on the opposite side of the room the form and apparent corporeal presence of Mr. Joseph T. Bailey, of Philadelphia, since deceased. The apparition, standing about three feet from the door, looked stead-

fastly into Mr. Brittan's face, and said, "I shall call on you to-morrow." "What is to be done to-morrow?" asked Mr. Brittan. The apparition speaking with increased emphasis, said, "Remember! I shall call on you to-morrow." Mr. B. entreated him to explain the object of his strange visitation, but instead of returning a definite answer, the apparition passed to the door, speaking in a nearly inaudible tone about a mutual friend of himself and Mr. Brittan. His last words that were distinctly heard were, "A dark cloud has settled down over that man's earthly destiny!" and as these words were uttered the figure vanished. The next day, as Mr. Brittan was seated in a car of the New Haven Railroad, coming to New York, he felt a familiar tap upon his shoulder, and, looking round, was surprised to see standing by his side this same Mr. Bailey, who was on his passage from Boston, at which place he was on the previous morning when his apparition was seen by Mr. Brittan. He was true to the mysterious promise then made, to call on Mr. B. on the morrow. Much conversation ensued between the two parties relative to the same mutual friend of which the apparition had spoken; and what was specially remarkable was, that when Mr. Bailey left Mr. Brittan, it was with the same words upon his lips with which the apparition had left him on the morning of the previous day, viz.: "A dark cloud has settled down over that man's earthly destiny!" Of course, no one who knows Mr. Brittan, will for a moment doubt that the *facts* in this singular case were strictly as he has reported them, *whatever* philosophy may be adopted to explain them.

A case differing in the nature of some of its particulars, but coming, probably, under the same general psychological law, occurred about a year ago in the experience of Mr. E. V. Wilson, of Toronto, Canada. It will, perhaps, strike some readers as being still more incredible than either of the previous cases; but we take the facts from Mr. Wilson's own published letter. They are to the effect that on Friday, the 19th of May, 1854, as he was at his writing desk in Toronto, he fell asleep, and, leaning his head upon his desk, remained so for half or three-quarters of an hour. During this time he dreamed that he was at Hamilton, a place about forty miles west of Toronto, transacting some business. "After I had finished the business transactions," says he, "I concluded that I would call on a friend" (a Mrs. D—s). "I at once thought that I was at her house, and rang the bell, when a servant came to the door and informed me that Mrs. D—s was out and would not be in for an hour. I called for a drink of water, which the servant gave me, and I left my compliments for her mistress, and started, as I thought, for Toronto." A few days after this, a letter was received from Mrs. D—s, of Hamilton, by a lady residing in the same house with Mr. Wilson, in which the writer said, "Tell Mr. Wilson that he is a fine fellow, and the next time he calls at my house to leave his address, and not cause me to run to all the hotels in town, and then not find him. Mr. W. called at my house on Friday, asked for a drink of water, and left his name and compliments. I think he might have spent the night with us," etc. Mr. Wilson, struck with the strangeness of this affair, and

remembering his dream at the hour when his presence was said to have been seen in Hamilton, requested the lady to write Mrs. D—s that he would be in Hamilton in a few days, accompanied by several other persons, and would call at her house; that it was his wish that she should not mention to any of her domestics that she expected any one from Toronto that day, and that when he and his company came she should receive them at the door herself, and afterwards direct her servants to see if either of the gentlemen in the parlor was the one who called on the 19th, and gave his name as Mr. Wilson, from Toronto.

"On the 29th of May," says Mr. Wilson, "I, in company with several others, went to Hamilton. We called first at Mrs. D—s' house; were met at the door by the lady herself, and ushered into the parlor. I said at once to her, 'Call your servants and see if they will remember me.' Mrs. D—s directed the servants to go and see if either of the gentlemen in the parlor was the one that called from Toronto. Two of the servants identified me as the person who called on the 19th, and gave my name as Mr. Wilson. I never saw either of the servants in my life before. Every word of the above is true, and can be supported by the most reliable testimony."

I relate the foregoing because they seem to be well-authenticated and well-established facts, being only a few specimens of hundreds of the same general class which might be collected. Were I pressed for a certain and final explanation of such phenomena, I might deem it safest to respond in language similar to that used by the honest blacksmith when he was asked to define the term "metaphysics." Throwing down his sledge-hammer, and striking the palm of his left hand with the fore-finger of his right, in a manner expressing the most wonderful astuteness, "Metaphysics," said he, "my friend, Metaphysics is that which neither you nor I understand." The reader, however, may more nearly approach the sphere of thought in which the whole mystery will be self-luminous, by considering the fact (self-evident to the intuitive mind), that this whole system of outer creation is but the phenomenal out-flowering of an antecedent, interior, invisible, all-potent and all-operative *soul-essence*, which, at the last analysis, is found to be the only essence or substance in the universe, and the only foundation and cause of all that is visible and tangible to the outer senses. The various forms in the outer world, therefore, including the *human* form, are only *states* of interior soul-essence in their adaptation to the outer senses of man. Bearing this proposition in mind (the evidence of which will develop itself as it is deeply thought of), two or three hypotheses will present themselves by which the foregoing phenomena will in a great measure be stripped of their mystery.

Taking the case of Mr. Wilson as a type of the rest, when his bodily senses were closed by what we insignificantly call *sleep*, his organic magnetism or soul—the only *living* and *potential* thing about him—passed into its native and really normal state, and became freely active in the great world of organic magnetism or soul around it, and, seeking its affinities, found itself in search

of the *interiors* (which are the *real* realities) of persons and things in Hamilton. He was thus led, magnetically or psychically, to the house of his friend Mrs. D—s. It is conceivable that, on coming to the door, he was, per force of his fully concentrated thought or intention, in thorough magnetic rapport with every person in the house, and acting upon the *souls* of the servants by a psychological and *interiorly real*, but *outwardly unreal*, ringing of the door-bell, brought them to the door; and all that ensued afterwards, as reported by the servants, was a psychological appearance to the servants, which could have been perceived only by them and such others as might have been *en rapport* with Mr. W. Such is one hypothesis, which, however, though conceivable as possible, we are not inclined to adopt without some modification.

Another hypothesis is similar to the foregoing, with the exception that it supposes that the organic magnetism or soul of Mr. W. had the power of spontaneously attracting to and clothing itself with, those material essences from the atmosphere which brought it into actual exterior contact with the knob of the door-bell, and made him an actual walking, talking, and *drinking* tangibility to the servants, which character and condition, however, was capable of being instantly changed as the soul returned to the body.

A third hypothesis, and one which some in these times will be more inclined to adopt, is that a *familiar spirit* merged itself into magnetic unison with the soul of Mr. W., clothed itself with his physical emanations which would necessarily take the precise form of his body, and wandered forth in that way to give a "manifestation" and astonish the *natives*.

We of course utter forth no mandates, *ex cathedra*, that either of the foregoing hypotheses should be implicitly believed, on peril of the pains and penalties of purgatory; and for a small consideration we will sell the reader the privilege of pitching them all out of the window together. That consideration is, that he furnish us a *better* philosophy in explanation of the mysteries involved. The main object of this article, however, is gained by simply relating these singular *facts*, and by calling the attention of psychologists to them, believing that a little patient investigation in this direction may result in the unravelling of some of the most important and sublime mysteries of the human soul. W. F.

Biography.

HON. GEORGE HALL,
MAYOR OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HIS PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

OUR Brooklyn neighbors have this year elevated to the most important office within their gift, George Hall, whose phrenological developments and personal characteristics deserve a place in our columns.

As long ago as 1835, he submitted his head to a public examination, and, from being an obdurate sceptic, became converted to an admiring



HON. GEORGE HALL.

believer and a warm friend of the science which "told him all that ever he did."

To test it still further, he got a friend to call for his public examination, while the examiner was blindfolded, which was granted, and he found the results of both examinations alike. On another occasion, on the writer saying, in public, that any part served as a sample of all parts—that the structure of the nose and hand were in keeping with that of the brain, and hence that we could tell the outline characteristics from examining either—at the close he thrust his hand through a door, to see if we could read his character to an audience of his neighbors from that data. Finding his hand to be of full size, bony, firm, and indicative of both power and ease of action, we pronounced its possessor both strong and active, efficient, and abounding in sound hard sense, likely to take the lead, and employ instead of being employed, and endowed with a dense vigorous organism, indicative of great energy and perseverance.

We may remark that large Firmness and Combativeness always accompany a predominance of the osseous and muscular systems; large Ideality, Approbativeness, Conscientiousness, and Causality, a predominant nervous temperament; and thus of some other sets of organs and temperaments. And the character of the organs and temperaments always correspond with each other. From this data his character was given to the perfect satisfaction of both subject and audience.

In form, Mayor Hall is rather short and broad than tall, yet well proportioned. This indicates great power of constitution, toughness, and endurance of labor and exposure. He will wear like iron. His motions are sprightly and elastic, yet not approaching the volatile; but in keeping with his organism, and indicate both power and quickness, both force and suppleness. But his

three great distinguishing characteristics result from these four predominant phrenological conditions—Benevolence, Conscientiousness, indomitable energy, (Firmness and Combativeness), and aspiring ambition (Approbativeness). In very few heads have we found Benevolence as large as in his. This constitutes his predominant life-motive. His phrenology says that he lives and will wield his official power, mainly *to do good*, not at all for selfish ends. It further assures us that even all the selfish faculties are under the control of philanthropy—that he is ambitious not for mere notoriety, but to become distinguished for doing good; that his zeal, which is very great, seeks some man-improving, instead of a merely selfish end; that Combativeness drives forward some good cause, instead of struggling to obtain merely mercenary or other personal objects; and thus of his other animal faculties. Our science says, that sympathy for the poor and suffering, along with a hearty interest in reformatory measures, will actuate and characterize all his public movements.

Another controlling element is Conscientiousness. That he will do his whole duty to the best of his knowledge and abilities, his unusually ample sense of right is an abundant guarantee. Few, if any, public officers bring to their position a higher order of *principle* than Mayor Hall. All will have rigid justice dealt out to them, just as far as he is able to deal it. We predicate, beforehand, that violators of the liquor law, and of every other law, will be arraigned and punished as far as he can do either; but that the cause of the injured and oppressed will be sustained. Let time verify or disprove this prediction.

Perseverance is another strongly-marked characteristic. It results from very large Firmness, combined with large Combativeness, and a positive temperament, inherited from his mother.

They who combine a feminine temperament with masculine force, sustained by a strong intellect, make their mark wherever they strike: zeal, power and sense united, always effect their ends. All these the subject of our mental portrait possesses. His maternal temperament gives the zeal; his large Firmness and Combativeness confer the power, and his large reasoning faculties bestow the sense. Firmness with Conscientiousness, stands immovably by the right, and when backed by large Combativeness, can never be driven or conquered. Those who break our salient prohibitory liquor law, will find a bold and an obstinate opponent in Mayor Hall; and unless he should be disarmed by some legal quibble, or some adverse judicial decisions, they may as well do like Capt. Smith's coon, come down voluntarily, to save being shot down; for come down they certainly must. Temperance men should hold a jubilee, that such phrenological developments as those of Mayor Hall fill the executive chair of Brooklyn just now, when that office needs such qualities as those he possesses. His task is most arduous, yet he is made of the very material to "put them through." See if he does not.

Another leading element is large Causality. This will give him as fertile an invention to enforce this law as any can have to break it. Good sound sense is abundantly indicated by his bold, high, broad forehead.

Yet Mayor Hall lacks two important elements—Self-Esteem and Practicality. Approbativeness greatly predominates over Self-Respect. He will be a little lacking in dignity, and command less of awe and respect than is desirable; will expose himself to be treated and spoken of lightly and familiarly, instead of clothing his office with that majesty which belongs to it. He may also exhibit a light sprinkling of vanity, and be a little weak on this point.

A fuller development at the lower and middle portions of his forehead, would greatly improve his official capabilities. He will not always *time* all he says and does, will have his wits come sometimes a little too late; will excel in planning, yet lack a little in detail.

Yet his talents for managing business, conducting any building or mechanical operations, are first best.

He is also a little deficient in discretion—not in Cautiousness, but in Secretiveness—not so much in prudence as in *policy*; will be too blunt, and make enemies by out-spoken plainness. Of this his opponents will take some advantage.

Of his character as a whole it is not our purpose to speak, but only of those ruling traits which will influence his public acts as Mayor at the approaching temperance contest. If law-breaking rumocracy rides over him, they will dearly earn their victory. We repeat, they may as well make a virtue of necessity, and submit from the start, else they will have to come down pierced with many bad wounds.

BIOGRAPHY.

GEORGE HALL was born in the city of New York, on the 21st September, 1795. In the following year, his father having purchased a farm in the neighborhood of Flatbush, removed with

his family thither, and thence shortly after to Brooklyn, then an inconsiderable village. Educated at Erasmus Hall, a well-known and deservedly popular institution of learning, he received a good English education, which, based on his naturally active and healthy mental organization, has contributed largely to the formation of the sterling man he has ever proved himself to be. Early distinguished for the benevolence as well as energy of his disposition, he became the friend and counsellor of his associates, the leader in, and the advocate of every movement, promotive of the good of man. And through a long life his consistent and upright course has won for him the approval and affection of the virtuous and true.

In 1832 Mr. Hall was elected trustee of the third ward of the then village of Brooklyn; in 1833 he was unanimously elected President of the village; and in 1834, when the village became a city, he was chosen First Mayor.

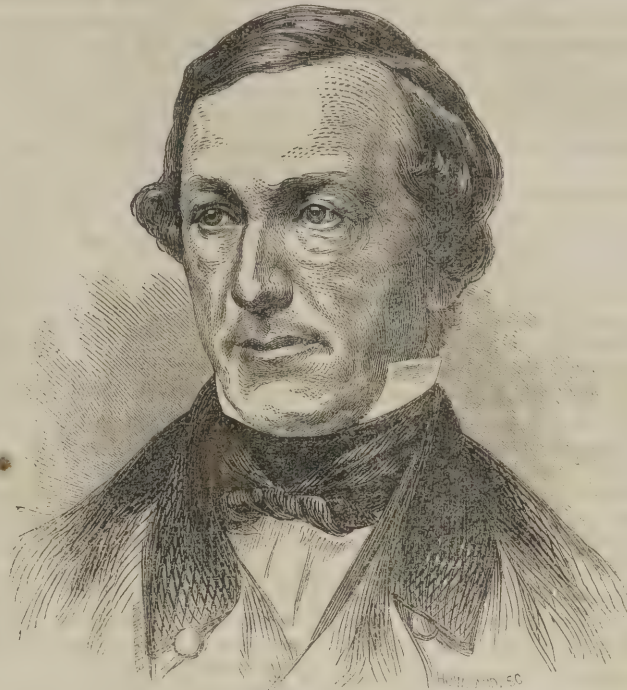
All who have known him will bear willing testimony to the industry, faithfulness, discretion and fearlessness with which he devoted himself to the duties of his office. His indefatigable efforts to execute the laws—his still more praiseworthy acts of benevolence and charity to the objects of wretchedness with whom his station brought him in contact, all attest that the First Mayor of Brooklyn was no ordinary man.

Early and uncompromising in his efforts for the suppression of intemperance, and allied as this evil has ever been with political power, it is not surprising that he met with opposition and incurred obloquy from the politicians of every stamp; and indisposed as he has ever been to countenance or even wink at corruption in high places, it was not to be expected that he would receive support from those whose only object in seeking office is their own personal aggrandizement; but he has bode his time. The despised fanatics, as temperance men have been called in former years, have grown in numbers and increased in influence; it became no longer safe to despise them, in entering upon a political canvass; and the Whig party, with a full knowledge of their views of Mr. Hall, in relation to the liquor traffic, again nominated him for the office of Mayor, in the fall of 1854; and at the recent election he was triumphantly elected as the First Mayor of the consolidated city.

With the beginning of the present year he assumed the duties of this office, and has ever since been winning golden opinions from all good men. The City Ordinances against Sabbath selling, have been rigidly enforced, and the unlicensed grogeries in our sister city have been closed by the strong arm of law in the hands of Mayor Hall.

It is auspicious for our neighbors to have such a man at the head of their City Government, at a time when we look for the advent of the Maine Law amongst us. Of one thing all may be assured, that in the jurisdiction of Mayor Hall, that law, as all law, will be faithfully executed.

Mr. Hall's connection with the Temperance Reformation is so well known, we have felt it unnecessary to say much in relation thereto. He has ever been the faithful advocate of our principles, laboring that the blessings they bring



HON. FERNANDO WOOD.*

might be felt and enjoyed by all, and by his example, setting his seal to the faith that was in him, and leading others thereby to their embrace. He was the first to sign in Brooklyn the "Old Temperance pledge," and the first also to sign the Washingtonian pledge, although he had no personal failings on the score of intemperance. In 1845, he was elected G. W. P. of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of New York, and has been ever since one of the Representatives from that body to the National Division of North America.

HON. FERNANDO WOOD,

MAYOR OF NEW YORK.

HIS PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

HER leaders, the world always has honored, always will honor. Distinction is the meed with which the race rewards those who manifest the qualities it approves. Thereby, she encourages others also to cultivate them.

One year ago Fernando Wood was little known. Though he had filled some public offices, yet his mode of filling them had attracted no particular attention. Elected to fill the Mayoralty of New York, no one expected more of him than of other Mayors. But, all at once, he strikes out a new line of action. He fills the Mayoralty as no other man has ever filled it, either in New York or in any other city. He shoots right out, so as to attract universal attention, and gain almost universal admiration. Yet he makes a few enemies. He disappoints the good, by tak-

ing strong ground for right, and the bad, by tracing them to their lurking places and inflicting on them deserved punishment. His course has certainly been most remarkable. Then, what phrenological qualities have prompted to it. He politely allowed us a minute examination of them, which it gives us great pleasure to lay before our readers.

His highly-wrought Temperament or fine-grained, yet enduring organism, first arrested our attention. In person he is tall and rather spare, instead of being Aldermanic in the gastric region. His features are prominent and rather sharp, yet not to excess; muscles most excellent, though rather small. His weight is about 133, and height 5 feet 11. His motions are uncommonly agile, yet they all tell to advantage. He is more sprightly than powerful. His countenance is expressive, eye full and open, but piercing, and everything well proportioned.

He evidently inherits his mother's Temperament, along with his father's Phrenology. The former is evinced by his fineness of texture and complexion; the latter by his Phrenological organism. And, after all, these are the men for the times, especially for any *great and good* work—the former being a masculine, the latter a feminine characteristic.

Our first observation, as an inference from this organic condition, was, "you are endowed with the most intense emotions, the highest susceptibilities to pleasure and pain, along with a general proclivity to the pure and good, and will, therefore, lead a very happy, or else chequered life. It will also be full of stirring incidents, one that would almost make a novel, and that will control circumstances, instead of being controlled by them. Your *character* will rule you, instead of being overruled by outside influences. You will also impress your character

* The above cut gives but a poor representation of the features of Mr. Wood. We regret the necessity which compels us to use it, but we could do no better at present.

on others, instead of being impressed by them." These and other like qualities, are consequent on his positive temperament, and underlie his entire character.

"Your second characteristic," we continued, "is endurance of labor, toughness of constitution, and uniform health. I rarely find this condition equalled."

At the close of the examination, he confirmed both these points; and to the last, replied that he had never found his equal for enduring long rides, or exposures of any kind, and that he daily transacted the business of several men. This is re-increased by extraordinary Vitativeness, which resists fatigue, sickness, and adverse conditions, by mere force of will, and both rests out and recruits soon; which he also confirmed as strikingly correct.

Our next point referred to was his extraordinary force and energy of character, on which we remarked, "your very largest phrenological organ is Firmness. It is rarely ever as large. You never yet swerved from your purpose; and never have been, never can be, conquered, by fear or by difficulties, however great, or by your fellow-men."

"You are absolutely indomitable, and have 'back bone enough for any required emergency, however great.'

"To this you add an extreme of Combativeness. Not one in many thousands has as much. This adds great force to great firmness, great courage to dare, and heroism to face even the cannon's mouth, if needs be. They together, also, confer great presence of mind, and perfect coolness and self-possession, along with rapidity and intensity of feeling. You never lose your self-composure, but are the most prompt when most in danger. Such coolness, along with such action, I rarely find."

Let the enforcement of the Maine Law, or any other difficult circumstances, place Mayor Wood in a situation however trying, we prophecy that he has stamina enough to carry him straight through any crisis; nor will he flinch, or even quail or quiver the least, or ask advice, or be confused by not knowing what to do, but will decide on the first presentation of the emergency how to meet it, and evince even a headstrong will in executing his decisions.

This result is re-increased by his large Self-Esteem, and smaller Approbativeness. He will never turn aside merely to catch the breezes of popular favor. If it comes, well and good; if not, no matter.

Those who expect to flatter or wheedle him into departure from a fixed line of action, will save errors by studying his phrenology.

Destructiveness is only fair. He will inflict no unnecessary pain, and impose no more punishment than law and duty require.

His head is high, rather than broad; the moral group is fully, even amply developed. Benevolence is by far his largest moral organ, and constitutes the actuating motive of his life. As the keeping part of Acquisitiveness is small, and Friendship large, he will be liable to injure his estate by lending and endorsing, besides evincing more generosity than his purse will bear. Yet, since the making or commercial part of Acqui-

sitiveness is large, he will make money fast. Such a man will never be poor, because excellent in acquiring, nor ever rich, because too free to spend. On this point we said, "If you were under our hands, professionally, we should say, 'make less and spend less,' and you will be the happier; whereas, you now compass sea and land to amass property, yet spend it quite too freely, especially in hospitalities. Be more saving and less generous, for you are almost lavish."

One other point you need specially to guard. "Hope is too large. This renders you too venturesome, too grasping and speculative; too liable to enlarge your plans beyond all reasonable bounds, and therefore in danger of failing. True, Cautiousness is large, and may, with business cultivation, duly guard you against this liability; yet you will do well to keep quite within the predilections of Hope, remembering that you are prone to build castles. At least you know no discouragement, but hope on, even against hope. Your darkest hours are lighted up by hope, and your whole life enlivened by its encouragements. 'Onward, farther, more, the glorious future, what you can do, and mean to do,' are your watchwords. Such fortitude, such buoyancy and hopefulness, very few men, and fewer women, possess."

This point he also confirmed, and asked after his other faults. We replied, "Little faith. Veneration seems well developed, yet you believe only what you must. Nor do your views take a spiritual, but rather a tangible turn." This he also confirmed.

His other ruling moral organ is Conscientiousness. Rigid justice, a sense of right and duty, and determination to enforce the one and do the other, lies at the basis of all his motives, ends, and actions.

This characteristic is re-increased by very large Order, which insists on going *by rule*, and making others observe established laws and ordinances. On this point we spoke with all the emphasis we could command, and at the conclusion, his confirmation of it was equally emphatic. This faculty, with his temperament and cast of head, more often takes this rule-observing phase than the place-keeping function generally ascribed to it. Still, it also keeps things in their places; but with his organism, it takes more a moral than material direction.

Calculation is excellent, as are all the other organs which confer business talents. Unless too speculative, he will be eminently successful, especially in the latter part of life; yet may overdo matters the fore-part.

Of taste, refinement, purity, and the arts, he has a full share, yet it takes more a mental than personal turn. He will express his thoughts handsomely, yet never ornately.

Language, Individuality, Eventuality, and Comparison, are all large, and as they, with a fine temperament, embody the main elements for good speaking, we pronounce him, phrenologically at least, a gifted speaker, if not a natural orator. He is capacitated to say just the right thing, and in the very best manner. In debate especially he can, if aided by practice, excel. Though business is his forte, yet for speaking and writing, and the practice of law, he has a

natural gift. But he will do better in short and off-hand, than lengthy and complete performances. In the choice of words, his natural talent is first best. He can select just the very word, and put it into the very best place.

But his ruling intellectual condition is *practicality*. He *sees* right into and through things at first sight. Nothing escapes his ever-scanning Individuality, and then he possesses the happy faculty of making the very best use of all he sees. He is very fully developed from the root of the nose up through the middle of the forehead, yet retires at Causality; and is therefore less deep, original, and profound, than knowing. Heads like his always *time* everything they say and do, giving fitness, adaptation and aptness to everything. They always strike the right nail square on the head, and just hard enough. Success follows them. They know what they are about, and excel in summing up matters. A species of intellectual intuition guides them to right objects and measures. Mistakes they rarely commit, but run through conditions to results. Though Causality is not prominent, yet no weakness will result therefrom.

Human Nature and Agreeableness are amply developed, and both teach him men and how to manage them.

In summing up, we say that his developments every way fit him for his present position. Better, it would be difficult to find. Only let him be duly sustained, and he will revolutionize the government of that great city over which he presides. And heaven knows it needs it. And if it does not sustain him, it deserves its fate. Let the law-abiding rally to his standard, and give him every advantage. His work is, indeed, Herculean, but he is adequate to it, and even to a greater; for such indomitable energy, determination, independence, and practicality, are seldom so harmoniously blended as in the distinguished subject of this mental portrait.

Let time verify the accuracy or inaccuracy of this delineation of the phrenological indices of the head of Fernando Wood.

BIOGRAPHY.

FERNANDO WOOD was born in the city of Philadelphia, on the 14th of June, 1812, where he resided until the removal of his father in 1818, to this city, of which he has been a resident ever since. In both cities, Mr. Wood's father bore a high reputation among the mercantile community, of which he was an influential member.

Mr. Wood was educated in New York, under the superintendence of James Shea, late Grammar professor in Columbia College, and subsequently trained for mercantile pursuits, in which he has been engaged from the attainment of his majority in 1833 until 1849, when he retired from business after a successful and honorable career, in which he secured an ample independence.

In 1840, Mr. Wood was elected to Congress from this city, and served one term of three sessions. In 1850, he was nominated for Mayor, but defeated by the election of A. C. Kingsland. In 1854, he was again nominated for that office, and, as all know, as the result of the election in

November last, he now fills, and *worthily fills*, our Mayor's chair.

So erroneous was the estimate formed of Mr. Wood's character, and so little expected the course which he has pursued, that the most strenuous opposition was made to his election; and but for the number of candidates dividing the strength, and preventing a concert of effort on the part of those opposed to him, he must, unfortunately, have been defeated. We say unfortunately, for his subsequent course has shown that such defeat would have been a public calamity.

On his inauguration at the beginning of the present year, Mr. Wood at once indicated many important reforms which he was desirous of accomplishing, and indicated his proceedings in this direction by one grand swoop upon the Sunday sale of Rum. In this movement, with the aid of our efficient Police force, who have proved the right arm of his power, he has been eminently successful; whereas, under former administrations, the rum shops in this city have been open by thousands, on the Lord's day, pouring out streams of misery and death, and inducing rowdiness and Sabbath desecration of every kind. We have now comparatively peace and quiet on that day, and the obscenity, profanity, and riot with which we had become so familiar, are fast becoming "*things that were.*"

In the discharge of all his official duties, our Mayor has proven himself eminently fitted for his position, and has become, not only in the departments which he controls, but to all, a terror to evil doers. The violators of law, whether rum-sellers, gamblers, Peter Funks, or those who have so long preyed upon the defenceless laborer for bread, by withholding the scanty pittance after it has been so wearily earned, will all find in him the inflexible magistrate who wields not the sword in vain; whilst the unprotected and oppressed will also find him the guardian of their rights, and the suffering ones their sympathizing friend. That his course of action is the result of his own settled convictions, we are well assured, and have, therefore, full faith to believe that its continuance may be confidently expected.

Possessing high executive qualifications, of thorough business habits, and of that essential independence of character so necessary to his high position, we may safely rely upon the enforcement of all our laws, the removal of the abuses and corruptions that so abound in our city, and the efficient conduct of all the departments of the public service under his control.

Many unkind, and doubtless unjust charges were made against Mr. Wood previous to his election; but one thing is evident, that his whole course as Mayor, has been in direct opposition to all these allegations, and it is gratifying to see with what unanimity his former censors hasten to make amends, and by resolutions of approval and assurance of hearty co-operation, cheer him on in his high and honorable career. Daily he grows upon the affection as well as upon the esteem of our people; his name and his good report is "familiar in their mouths as household words;" and whenever or wherever an opportunity is offered, abundant evidence of this will be given.

I KNOW MYSELF

"LIKE A BOOK."

—
BY NELSON SIZER.
—

You do? Then let me take another look at you, for such persons are so *very* rare, that we should mark them well. According to our view of the subject, they are "few, and far between."

How much do you know of your physiology? Suppose you *have* been blest with health thus far, can you tell what change of climate, what business, what kinds of food, or habits of body or of mind would prostrate that health and make you miserable?

Suppose you can smoke ten cigars a day, drink brandy freely, and carouse half the night, and spend ten hours a day at your desk, at your studies, or at some light work, without finding yourself already a stranded wreck, a prey to doctors, to poverty, and the blues; do you know whether you have the stamina of constitution which will bear you up under such abuses for ten years to come?

"Of course I don't know that, in regard to myself, but many men have lived faster than I do, and been robust at sixty."

Yes, some ships have scraped a rocky bottom for leagues, and have suffered damage on a lee shore in the ferocious gale; and though scarred and leaky in hull, and crippled in rigging, have not gone to the bottom, nor been completely wrecked. Some men have so high an endowment of vitality and endurance, that they can breast the waves of evil habits for years, without foundering; but what man of sense believes that pernicious practices do not impair the health and shorten the lives of the most robust?

The Physiologist can point out the individuals who might enjoy a comparative impunity from the violation of many of nature's laws; and with equal clearness can he recognize those who require the strictest temperance in all their habits, and the most judicious mode of mental and physical exercise, in order to secure comfortable health and attain to a good age. Yet the great mass of the people, however much general intelligence they may have, are so lamentably ignorant of the laws of their being and the conditions of physical happiness, that they violate every law of health, and are only aware of it when disease invades them, and their constitutions are nearly or quite ruined.

Still, young men, full of blood and youthful vigor, will sneer at advice, and tell you they "know themselves like a book."

If men know their powers of endurance, and their capabilities of constitution so well, why do so many break down before they reach the age of thirty? Why are dyspepsia, nervous prostration, impaired lungs, and palpitation of the heart, so prevalent; nay, why do young people go to the grave in multitudes, if they understand, so well as they claim to do, what they can bear without injury?

Not a day passes that we do not have calls from those who are suffering from impaired health, consequent on too much mental labor, too little exercise, or bad habits, and we do not fail to give such persons a thorough overhauling;

and they often stare when we describe their symptoms, and state the causes which have produced them. Not a month passes that some one does not return to thank us for our advice, saying, "I feel like a new man." Such persons begin to find out that their previous knowledge of themselves had been like a *sealed* "book."

But mankind have more knowledge of their bodies, and feel more interest in taking care of them, than they do of their minds. Their interest, if not their knowledge, is evinced by the hog-heads of syrup and sarsaparilla, and the tons of pills that are bought and consumed, at "one dollar a bottle" and "twenty-five cents a box."

Men come to us for a Phrenological Examination, "just out of curiosity, merely to see how near we can describe them, for they, of course, know their own characters 'like a book.'"

We describe one as being endowed with inordinate self-confidence and anticipation; disposed to over-estimate his abilities; to launch forth into business beyond his capacity to manage it, and to be constantly in danger of disaster. Such a man never sees himself in that light. He thinks he is competent to any undertaking, spurns the advice of older and wiser heads, and not until his character is analyzed scientifically, does he see, or is he willing to acknowledge, his weakness and his excesses. Another thinks he is weak, and fears to undertake anything important; feels a sense of unworthiness; inclines to shelter himself behind a bolder character, and never dares to speak his thoughts or act out his feelings, for fear of a total failure. He is sure that he knows himself thoroughly, and has no idea that his opinions and feelings, relative to his talents and capacity for business, are not strictly correct. We tell him that his diffidence of his abilities springs from his small Self-Esteem and Hope and excessive Cautiousness; that his talents are above medium, and that all he needs to enable him to make a mark in the world, is, to follow the dictates of his judgment, and not listen to the intimidating voice of Cautiousness, nor to the discouragements of small Hope and Self-Esteem. He goes away determined to test the truth of our advice, and soon finds that he *has* calibre to plan and execute, and wonders why he has never felt conscious of it before.

Another, who has more ambition than literary talent or trading ability, conceives himself adapted to one of the learned professions, or to mercantile pursuits. He comes to us to obtain advice as to *which* he shall adopt—and we frankly tell him he is fit for *neither*—but that he has mechanical talent, which will enable him to rank high as an inventor or a workman, if he will bring all his powers to bear in that direction under the inspiration of his ambition.

We have in mind one young man of this description, who tried education several years, and trade two years; when, by our advice, he abandoned both for mechanism. In less than one year he invented and patented machinery for the more perfect and rapid manufacture of a useful article, and is now making a fortune—not at the expense of mankind, because he furnishes an article of prime necessity, of a better quality and at a cheaper rate than was ever done before.

He "knew himself like a book," but Phrenology taught him to know himself like a MAN.

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CRIMINAL LEGISLATION AND PRISON DISCIPLINE.

BY GEORGE COMBE.—CHAPTER IV.

Mode of treatment adapted to reclaim convicts—Effects of separate confinement on them—Mode of treatment pursued in Pentonville prison—Effects of the tread-mill and crank-wheel.

The grand characteristic of this class is an approach to an even balance in the animal, moral, and intellectual organs, and as it is an ascertained physiological law that wholesome exercise of the structure tends to strengthen the function, we may, by exercising one of the regions and leaving the others habitually unemployed, raise the former into preponderating force and activity. By the terms *training* and *instruction*, we mean all the social influences, and all the ideas, from whatever source they proceed, that are presented to an individual from his birth, to his full development in middle age. The domestic hearth, the street, and the workshop, educate and instruct as effectively as the school and the pulpit.

A defective or ill-balanced brain is thus, according to our view, the *primary*, and a defective or vicious training and instruction is the *secondary* cause of criminal action. Governors, chaplains, inspectors, and visitors of prisons, testify, almost with one voice, to the general want of previous moral, religious, and intellectual training and instruction, which characterizes convicts. The exceptions belong to the class of men in whom the organs of the propensities, and those of the intellect, are large, and the moral organs deficient. The work of Miss Carpenter, on Juvenile Delinquents, quoted in our title, affords touching and irrefragable evidence of this deficiency of moral training. The previous history of a criminal is the only key to the *secondary* causes, and until these be removed his reformation cannot be accomplished.

We have here attempted to elucidate the causes of crimes, and having found them to consist of unfavorable natural dispositions and talents, acted on by adverse circumstances, we have endeavored to show how the incorrigibly ill-constituted may be distinguished, and how they should be disposed of. We proceed to offer a few remarks on the mode of treatment adapted to reform the reclaimable class before described.

In this class there are strong natural propensities to animal indulgence, possessing inherent activity, and coming spontaneously into play whenever external circumstances permit. There are also moral and intellectual powers available for virtuous action, but their native energy being less than that of the propensities, and the social condition of the lower orders being less calculated to train and educate those powers than to stimulate the propensities, their relative feebleness and inactivity allow excessive and ill-directed action to ensue in the lower group of faculties, whence proceeds crime. The first object in prison discipline, therefore, should be to reverse this state of activity in the cerebral organs, and to give the ascendancy to the moral and intellectual group. To accomplish this object, we must withdraw external excitement from the propensities. Of all methods of doing this, placing the individual in a solitary cell is the most effectual, for there no external influences can reach him, except such as we choose to admit. But let us thoroughly consider the nature and effects of this mode of treatment. The effect of solitude and confinement on the organism is to lower the tone of the bodily organs, by withdrawing their natural objects and stimulus; it diminishes the vigor of the digestive, respiratory, circulating, and motory systems, and through them that of the nervous system; it renders the brain more feeble, and, through weakness, more susceptible of receiving, but less capable of retaining, external impressions. The absence of the objects to which the faculties are naturally related deprives these of external stimulus, and increases the feebleness and inactivity of brain, produced by lowering the tone of the other portions of the organism.

Let us, then, suppose this treatment tried on one of the convicts described by Mr. Burt, and consider its natural effects. "Habitual criminals," says he, "with few exceptions, enter the prison in an attitude of moral resistance. They encounter religious or moral reproof, as all bad men encounter it, with a feeling of aversion. They know that you mean to reform them if you can; they mean not to be reformed if they can help it."—p. 49. It is evident that the solitary cell, by weakening the brain, will subdue this resisting power; but how does it produce this effect? Not by diminishing the energy only of the propensities which led to crime, and strengthening the faculties calculated to restrain them; but by enfeebling *all* the faculties. The convict thus treated becomes more impenetrable, the stubborn will is subdued, probably despondency ensues, and the chaplain considers him altogether in a hopeful way. By diminishing the quantity or quality of his food, the depressing effects of solitude may be greatly increased; by adding to these, it may be retarded, or even a state of excitement may be produced. In the Eastern Penitentiary of Philadelphia we saw prisoners in this state, in their solitary cells. Provisions being plentiful and cheap in Pennsylvania, the working classes are accustomed to a full diet, and this was continued to the convicts in prison according to the general standard of their class. In healthy individuals it produced a degree of animal strength which there was no adequate means of expending, and they became excited and irritable. They petitioned for a tea diet, that is for tea and bread, in place of soup, beef, potatoes, and bread, for dinner, and were thus relieved. In such as had weak digestive organs, this excess of food produced gastric disorders, attended with bodily suffering and increased mental depression.

Here, then, we have, in solitary confinement, a most powerful instrument for depressing the whole physical, moral, and intellectual powers of man, and in the diet we administer the means of increasing and diminishing its

influence within certain limits. But let it never be forgotten that every consequence which flows from its administration arises purely from depression; and that a human being, lowered in all his vital energies, is not fitted to re-enter a social circle in which vigor of action and powers of resistance are indispensable to success. We must, therefore, avoid depressing the animal propensities too deeply, for they are necessary to man while he is an inhabitant of this world; and we must strengthen the moral and intellectual powers, on which the proper direction of these, and also all correct and profitable action depends. How is this to be accomplished? By exercising the moral and intellectual faculties, and directing them to their proper objects. In no other way is it possible to communicate that moral strength and intellectual perception which are indispensable to virtuous conduct.

Mr. Burt advocates the Pentonville system as the most conducive to punishment and reformation, while Captain Maconochie condemns it, and all similar systems, as noxious and nugatory. We shall now bring these systems to the test of first principles, and try their merits by this criterion.

Mr. Burt does not propose any consideration of the natural qualities of the convict, which depend on the state of his organism. Apparently according to him, large lunged, strong limbed, large brained men, are to be subjected to the same discipline as men reversely constituted in all these particulars. Captain Maconochie proposes a physiological examination.

But neither of them proposes any inquiry into the previous history of the criminal, with a view to found on it any modification of his treatment. They agree, therefore, in ignoring the *secondary* causes of crime.

Mr. Burt has, however, favored us with his views of the qualities of the criminal mind; and for this we commend him, because, until these are known, we have not an iota of sound principle to direct us in prison discipline. "The depraved passions and lawless aims," says he, "which possess the habitual criminal are legion, and he enters the prison in an attitude of moral resistance against being reformed." We are next told that "want of reflection is pre-eminently the characteristic of the criminal. The habit is always wanting; often the capacity for it is defective."—p. 64. In confirmation of this, he states that, "in fact, criminality is in many cases the direct result of this combination of excessive passion with defective intelligence." "The returns from lunatic asylums," he continues, "show in how large a proportion of cases insanity is the result of moral causes—of drunkenness, of reverse of fortune, of grief, of domestic unhappiness, and of other evils, all closely resembling, if not identical with, either the causes or the effects of imprisonment and transportation."—p. 90.

In the same strain he afterwards proceeds to state that, "in ordinary life, there are persons frequently met with who, without being treated as insane, are eccentric, fanciful, or easily impressed with false conceptions, whether received from others, or generated by a distempered imagination. This class of persons is most numerous among the idle, the unmanageable, the reckless, habitual drunkards, and those whose intellect is naturally not strong; and these are the characters of which a large portion of the criminal class is composed. It is generally admitted that there is, in many cases, a near affinity between crime and unsoundness of mind; and while the gaol returns show that criminals are not unfrequently found on their trial to be completely insane, there can be little doubt that there are others whose minds are bordering on an unsound condition, are deficient in vigor, and are very susceptible of delusive impressions. In private life, this class of persons is more numerous than is supposed by those who have not had their attention directed to the subject; while among prisoners, especially among transported convicts, to whatever system of discipline they may be subjected, it is to be expected that this class of prisoners will be more numerous than among the general population."—p. 102.

These are highly important facts, and the more valuable that they are certified by a clerical functionary, who possesses the best means of observation; but, as this description does not apply to all the members of the rank from which convicts chiefly emanate, we ask him what are the *causes* of the difference between the criminal and non-criminal portions of it? He denies all connection between robustness of muscle and sanity of will, and as in his whole book we see no proposal to use the lights of physiology as guides in prison discipline, we are forced to conclude that he denies the influence of the brain, and of the whole organism, in producing the phenomena in question. Apparently he does not know that *moral*, are also *physiological*, phenomena, and hence the inextricable confusion of his ideas. For instance, when he states that, "in fact, criminality is, in many cases, the direct result of this combination of excessive passion with defective intelligence," we ask him if he ever thought of observing whether, in these individuals, the base and posterior regions of the brain bore a larger proportion to the anterior and coronal regions than in docile, quiet, and intelligent offenders? Again, when he remarks that in a large proportion of cases, *insanity* and *crime* are equally the results of "moral causes—of drunkenness, of reverse of fortune, of grief, of domestic unhappiness, and of other evils," why does he not propose, in the case of each convict, to ascertain *which* of these moral causes has led to his offence, and to modify his treatment in relation to it? The enlightened physician does so in cases of insanity: and if the governor of the prison is dealing with a human being in a closely analogous condition, why should the cause of his irregularities be ignored?

We beg the reader to peruse Mr. Burt's description, above quoted, of the mode of treatment pursued in Pentonville prison, of the men whose minds are bordering on an unsound condition, who are "deficient in vigor, and are very susceptible of delusive impressions," and to judge how far it is adapted to their condition. But Mr. Burt, in his anxiety, apparently, to meet the public demand for severity, scarcely does justice to himself and

the Pentonville system. Many persons confound solitary with separate confinement, as if they were the same thing; but they differ in some important particulars. *Solitary* confinement consists in locking up a criminal in a cell by himself, and leaving him there without employment, books, or communication with any human being, even his food being presented to him in silence. This treatment depresses the whole organism so severely that it is very apt to produce insanity. *Separate* confinement certainly implies that the criminal shall be locked up in a cell by himself, apart from vicious associates, and to this extent it may be regarded as solitary; but under it, says Mr. Burt, the prisoner is supplied with work, books, and instruction. He is, more or less, educated in knowledge and virtue, and trained to industry. He is visited daily by the schoolmaster, chaplain, warders, and governor, who hold social converse with him, cheer him in his solitude, and encourage him to enter on a course of industry and honesty, as the only one calculated to promote his own permanent well-being. Under this system, the means of action for the body and mind are to a certain extent provided; and the isolation is resorted to in order to separate him from vicious companions and temptations to immorality.

The effect of this treatment necessarily varies with the mental and bodily constitution of the individual. If he is weak, it renders him weaker in all his functions. If he is robust in body and has large organs of the animal propensities, it sobers and quiets him, and renders him impressible. When applied to this class, the eulogiums generally pronounced on the separate system are intelligible. When thus administered, and not too long continued, we believe it to be not at variance with the laws of the human organism, farther than all imprisonment within the walls of a gaol must necessarily be so. If the cell is dry, well ventilated, and kept at a proper temperature, and if the food is sufficient for wholesome nutrition, all the functions of animal and moral life may, for a certain length of time, be successfully performed in such circumstances. The stimulus of external objects and vicious companions being withdrawn, the first effect is to subdue the mind of the convict to seriousness and reflection, if he be capable of them; perhaps to sadness and melancholy. The second stage, however, is soon reached. The mind and body become accustomed to the new circumstances, and relief is found in labor and mental exertion. Moral desires, now awakened and encouraged, give hope and energy; and the prospect of an improved position in society when the prison doors shall be opened, renders perseverance in duty agreeable.

In the course of time, however, these influences, partly by becoming familiar, and partly by fulfilling their objects, lose their salutary effects. Whenever they cease to stimulate, to cheer, and to sustain the prisoner, the limit of their remedial influence has been reached: a condition of painful excitement supervenes, which the ignorant designate as impatience and insubordination, but which in truth is the reaction of the organism now suffering under artificial restraint, too long continued to be endurable. The prisoner has passed through the first and second stages of his mental disease; and if the discipline has been effective, he is now convalescent; i. e., his animal propensities, by the absence of stimulus, have been so weakened, and his moral, intellectual, and social faculties have been so awakened, strengthened, and directed to proper objects, that his whole nature longs for a field of more extended action—in short, for a natural social position. At this stage, separate confinement ceases to be useful.

It was the object of those who instituted the Pentonville system to send the convicts at this stage of their probation to the colonies, in the belief that they were reformed; and if a selection had been made of individuals whose brains and physical constitution promised permanence in their reformation, the plan might have succeeded: and it may still succeed, for one portion of Australia is even yet willing to receive them. We observed the following paragraph in the *Northern Whig* newspaper of 15th September, 1853:—"Advices from Perth, Western Australia, to the 8th of June. contain satisfactory accounts of the progress of the colony. Public meetings had lately been held, at which the desire of the inhabitants to continue to receive convicts from England was strongly and unanimously expressed. The number of convicts in the colony at present was about 2000, and it seemed to be the general wish that fresh arrivals should take place to the extent of 1000 a-year. It appears that a less severe system has been enforced for their treatment than that which has prevailed in the other colonies, and the result is alleged to have been so favorable as to render offences, especially those of a violent character, extremely rare." But no such selection continued to be made, and the experiment failed. We cannot wonder at this result, when we consider the effect of suddenly transferring the feeble-minded and half insane, and also the strong-bodied, large-brained and animal-minded convicts, indiscriminately, from their separate cells, in which temptation had been withdrawn, and reforming influences daily administered to them, into each other's society in a prison preparatory to embarkation, and in a ship during a voyage of four months. What security could we have that such men, placed in such circumstances, should land undeteriorated, and be capable of resisting the temptations presented by the rude society into which they were thrust in the colonies? The laws of the human organism enable us to answer this question. Separate confinement does not give vigor to the weak, but the reverse: when *they*, therefore, are again exposed to temptation, they will assuredly fall before it, through their very feebleness of intellect and moral resolution. In the case of the strong, again, it does not eradicate the animal propensities from them: it only renders them quiescent by withdrawing exciting causes. Colonial life presents all those excitements anew. Separate confinement does not impart additional development to the moral and intellectual organs: it only makes them more active by presenting to them influences calculated to excite them.

In the colony, these are no longer supplied by zealous guardians analogous to the governor, chaplain, and visitors who administered instruction and encouragement to the convict in his cell: hence, even the strong man, in his new circumstances, will be liable to fall away; and thus only individuals possessing the best constituted brains and bodies to be found in the convict class will have a chance of continuing in the paths of virtue and rising in the social scale, and none but such should ever have been transported.

The colonies, however, may now be considered as finally closed against convicts, and we must consider what should be done with them at home. Assuming that they have undergone the reformatory discipline of separate confinement until it has ceased to be useful, what should next be attempted? Again the laws of the organism enable us to answer. The problem is to render the weak in mind and body sufficiently strong, and the naturally energetic, but viciously disposed, sufficiently quiet, self-restraining, and intelligent, to be capable, at their discharge from prison, of taking their places in society without relapsing into crime. To strengthen the functions, their organs must be exercised in conformity with the laws of their constitution, and those laws require that each function should be employed on its own objects. Thus, to give muscular strength and habits of industrious application to the criminal of weak organization, he must be supplied with nutritive food in proper quantity, and be employed in a way that will exercise without painfully fatiguing his corporeal frame. To deny him adequate food, or to exhaust his strength by fatigue, for the sake of punishing him, is to use direct means to *unfit* him for returning to society a reformed man. Again, to strengthen the moral and intellectual functions in the weak, and also in the viciously disposed, they must be employed on moral and intellectual objects; that is to say, the labor enjoined must be calculated to exercise the observing and reasoning faculties, and the social circumstances of the convict must be framed so as to call his moral emotions into habitual action, and to avoid rousing his propensities. Let us inquire, then, to what extent these natural conditions of reformation are complied with in our existing systems of prison discipline.

The tread-mill and the crank-wheel are two forms of labor greatly in vogue with a large portion of the public. On the former the convict is compelled continually to mount the steps of an ever-sinking wheel, which, in many instances, drives no machinery and executes no work; it is simply a *punishing* apparatus. The latter is an instrument of a similar description. The convict, by sheer muscular effort, turns the wheel, the axle of which is tightened by a screw, so as to render it difficult to move, so many thousand times a-day. It also is applied to no useful purpose, and grinds only the air. The convicts are sentenced to so many hours mounting or turning per diem, without the least reference to their muscular strength; so that what is easy to one is torture to another. The only part of their frames exercised, are their bones and muscles, and these are *designedly* tasked to such an extent as to produce *painful fatigue*, the *pain* being regarded as the most valuable element in the treatment; it is the *punitive* portion which is relied on as the means of deterring persons outside the prison, still innocent in the eye of the law, and with whom the convict has no connection, from committing crimes, and of forcing the criminal himself to exclaim, "I must not offend again, for this is what I *cannot endure*." But what says Nature to this view? She declares that this process converts labor into severe suffering, in some instances into torture, and that it diametrically contradicts our true aim, which should be to render labor *so agreeable* (and under proper regulations this may be done), that the convict on his liberation shall from experience *prefer it* to profligate idleness. Again, Nature declares that labor shall be sweetened by the rewards which she attaches to it when intelligently applied and diligently prosecuted. But here, also, the tread-mill and the crank-wheel strenuously conflict with her authority; for they impose labor, deliberately excluding intelligence in its execution, and also every shadow of profitable result to sweeten it as reward. Are these the best modes which the science, religion, and morality of the nineteenth century can devise, to induce the convict, when his sentence is fulfilled, spontaneously to prefer industry to crime?

Further, exhaustion of the muscular system by hard labor, uses up the whole nervous energy of the body; and when the task is done, it is nearly in vain to introduce the schoolmaster and the chaplain to the prisoner: his brain is too thoroughly exhausted to be capable of attending to them. If the prisoners are locked up in separate cells after such days of exertion, sleep is their only consolation, and it is indispensably necessary to enable them to answer the next day's call on their strength. If they are allowed to associate, they meet when their whole frames, corporeal and mental, are irritated by suffering, and unsolaced by one benefit achieved, one idea gained, or one moral impression communicated. By a law of nature, pain inflicted without a beneficial object rouses all the inferior passions: we hate our tormentors, rebel against their authority, thirst for revenge upon them, and consider it meritorious to deceive, thwart, and baffle them by every device which our ingenuity can invent. Need we feel surprise, therefore, when Mr. Burt informs us that in the second stage of discipline, after liberation from their separate cells, "with the great bulk of the prisoners the conversation is represented to be, what the conversation of such men ever has been—profane, licentious, and criminal."—p. 73. The convicts confined in the hulks are employed in labor ashore during the day, but congregate at night in their floating prisons. "There," says he, "it is notorious that every kind of villany is practiced, and even unutterable abominations. It has recently been admitted in Parliament, upon the highest authority, that they are *as bad as they can be*."—p. 74. We again ask: Is this a rational preparation for re-entering society, when the sentences are expired?

VAMPIRES.

We extract the following paragraphs from an interesting article on this subject, in a recent number of *Household Words*:

Of all the creations of superstition, a Vampire is, perhaps, the most horrible. You are lying in your bed at night, thinking of nothing but sleep, when you see, by the faint light that is in your bed-chamber, a shape entering at the door, and gliding towards you with a long sigh, as of the wind across the open fields when darkness has fallen upon them. The thing moves along the air as if by the mere act of volition; and it has a human visage and figure. The eyes stare wildly from the head; the hair is bristling; the flesh is livid; the mouth is bloody.

You lie still—like one under the influence of the night-mare—and the thing floats slowly over you. Presently you fall into a dead sleep or swoon, returning, up to the latest moment of consciousness, the fixed and glassy stare of the phantom. When you awake in the morning, you think it is all a dream, until you perceive a small, blue, deadly-looking spot on your chest, near the heart; and the truth flashes on you. You say nothing of the matter to your friends; but you know you are a doomed man—and you know rightly. For every night comes the terrible Shape to your bed-side, with a face that seems horrified at itself, and sucks your life-blood in your sleep. You feel it is useless to endeavor to avoid the visitation, by changing your room or your locality: you are under a sort of cloud of fate.

Day after day you grow paler and more languid: your face becomes livid, your eyes leaden, your cheeks hollow. Your friends advise you to seek medical aid—to take change of air—to amuse your mind; but you are too well aware that it is all in vain. You therefore keep your fearful secret to yourself; and pine, and droop, and languish, till you die. When you are dead (if you will be so kind as to suppose yourself in that predicament), the most horrible part of the business commences. You are then yourself forced to become a Vampire, and to create fresh victims; who, as they die, add to the phantom stock.

The belief in Vampyres appears to have been most prevalent in the south-east of Europe, and to have had its origin there. Modern Greece was its cradle; and among the Hungarians, Poles, Wallachians, and other Slavonic races bordering on Greece, have been its chief manifestations. The early Christians of the Greek Church believed that the bodies of all the Latin Christians buried in Greece were unable to decay, because of their excommunication from that fold of which the Emperor of Russia now claims to be the sovereign Pope and supreme Shepherd. The Latins, of course, in their turn, regarded these peculiar mummies as nothing less than saints; but the orthodox Greek conceived that the dead body was animated by a demon who caused it to rise from its grave every night, and conduct itself after the fashion of a huge mosquito. These dreadful beings were called *Brucolacs*; and, according to some accounts, were not merely manufactured from the dead bodies of heretics, but from those of all wicked people who have died impenitent. They would appear in divers places in their natural forms; would run a muck indiscriminately at whosoever they met, like a wild Malay; would injure some, and kill others outright; would occasionally, for a change, do some one a good service; but would, for the most part, so conduct themselves that nothing could possibly be more aggravating or unpleasant.

Father Richard, a French Jesuit of the Seventeenth century, discourses largely on the subject of *Brucolacs*. He says, that when the persecutions of the Vampyres become intolerable, the graves of the offending parties are opened, when the bodies are found entire and uncorrupted;

that they are then cut up into little bits, particularly the heart; and that, after this, the apparitions are seen no more, and the body decays.

Voltaire, in the article on Vampyres in his *Philosophical Dictionary*, says: "These dead Greeks enter houses, and suck the blood of little children: eating the suppers of the fathers and mothers, drinking their wine, and breaking all the furniture. They can be brought to reason only by being burnt—when they are caught; but the precaution must be taken not to resort to this measure until the heart has been thrown out, as that must be consumed apart from the body."

Traces of the Vampire belief may be found in the extreme north—even in remote Iceland. In that curious piece of old Icelandic history called the *Eyrbyggja-Saga*, of which Sir Walter Scott has given an abstract, we find the following narration, which, though not identical with the modern Greek conception of *Brucolacs*, has certainly considerable affinity with it: "Thorolf Bagifot, or the Crookfooted, was an old Icelandic chieftain of the Tenth century, unenviably notorious for his savage and treacherous disposition, which involved him in continual broils, not only with his neighbors, but even with his own son, who was noted for justice and generosity. Having been frustrated in one of his knavish designs, and seeing no further chance open to him, Thorolf returned home one evening, mad with rage and vexation, and, refusing to partake of any supper, sat down at the head of the table like a stone statue, and so remained without stirring, or speaking a word. The servants retired to rest; but yet Thorolf did not move. In the morning, every one was horrified to find him still sitting in the same place and attitude; and it was whispered that the old man had died after a manner peculiarly dreadful to the Icelanders—though what may be the precise nature of this death is very doubtful. It was feared that the spirit of Thorolf would not rest in its grave unless some extraordinary precautions were taken; and, accordingly, his son Arnkill, upon being sent for, approached the body in such a manner as to avoid looking upon the face, and at the same time enjoined the domestics to observe the like caution. The corpse was then removed from the chair (in doing which, great force was found necessary), the face was concealed by a veil, and the usual religious rites were performed. A breach was next made in the wall behind the chair in which the corpse had been found; and the body, being carried through it with immense labor, was laid in a strongly-built tomb. All in vain. The spirit of the malignant old chief haunted the neighborhood both night and day, killing men and cattle, and keeping every one in continual terror. The pest at length became unendurable; and Arnkill resolved to remove his father's body to some other place.

On opening the tomb, the corpse of Thorolf was found with so ghastly an aspect, that he seemed more like a devil than a man; and other astonishing and fearful circumstances soon manifested themselves. Two strong oxen were yoked to the bier on which the body was placed; but they were very shortly exhausted by the weight of their burden. Fresh beasts were then attached; but, upon reaching the top of a steep hill, they

were seized with a sudden and uncontrollable terror, and, dashing frantically away, rolled headlong into the valley, and were killed. At every mile, moreover, the body became of a still greater weight; and it was now found impossible to carry it any further, though the contemplated place of burial was still distant. The attendants therefore consigned it to the earth on the ridge of the hill—an immense mound was piled over it—and the spirit of the old man remained for a time at rest. But after the death of Arnkill, says Sir Walter Scott, Bagifot became again troublesome, and walked forth from his tomb, to the great terror and damage of the neighborhood, slaying both herds and domestics, and driving the inhabitants from the canton. It was therefore resolved to consume his carcass with fire; for, like the Hungarian Vampire, he, or some evil demon in his stead, made use of his mortal reliques as a vehicle during the commission of these enormities. The body was found swollen to a huge size, equalling the corpulence of an ox. It was transported to the sea-shore with difficulty, and there burned to ashes."

NATURE AND SCIENCE.

BY J. REED.

KANT, the German metaphysician, observes:—"Perhaps, in all composition, there is no passage of greater sublimity, nor among all sublime thoughts, any which has been more sublimely expressed than that which occurs in the inscription upon the temple of Isis, (THE GREAT MOTHER—NATURE,) 'I am whatsoever is—whatsoever has been—whatsoever shall be—and the veil which is over my countenance no mortal hand has ever raised.'"

This inscription is indeed sublime. If we consider Nature as comprehending every animate or inanimate creature or production of the globe, it is self-evident that it includes every sublime object, and every grand principle of action in life. If this great subject is so admirable, let us consider the source of its sublimity and beauty.

A true cultivation of the mental powers renders the study of nature a pure pleasure. The refined poet has the most ardent love of natural scenery. And the mind of all cultivated men is "sustained and soothed" by the contemplation of a beautiful valley—a mountain—or the blue arch of the sky. This is because our very being is wrapt up in nature. The great works around us were formed by the Creator, and their beauty is recognized as divine. And next to the veneration of the Deity is the admiration of his works. The love of Nature is then, properly, the mightiest of all loves—but one.

Let us then, for a moment, follow the course of a true admiration of natural objects. A child manifests this fondness, first looking upon objects and individualizing them, and afterwards learning their names. His mother's smile, as she answers his questions, is scarcely more pleasing than the gratification of this juvenile curiosity. He associates with the name, the form, size, and locality of the particular object. He observes and memorizes, and soon feels that he is in a great world, and is destined to act. He soon commences his exercises in the garden and upon some

favorite playground, that he may acquire a good degree of strength, activity, and bodily vigor. He does so naturally, because he is to overcome and avoid the effects of that constant force—gravitation. He strives to know how far he may leap, how fast he may run or climb. But he has other instinctive desires of a *mental* character. By a remarkable curiosity or inquisitiveness, he searches every hidden place, demolishes curious objects, that he may know their use and internal structure. Wandering in the field, he takes his first lessons in Geography; and resorts to the crystal brook to gather sparkling stones; he disturbs its babbling stream by miniature water-mills, and smiles at the little fluttering wheels as they fling up the spray in his rosy face. He exhibits, then, his love of motion and mechanical ingenuity. He is buoyant and mirthful if left to enjoy the exercise of all his natural faculties. He gathers flowers in the field, or plants seeds in the garden, and watches if he may see them grow. Finding the world so vast and objects so numerous, he feels the necessity of some efficient method of gaining a knowledge of what surrounds him.

He then learns to read, and is delighted with the book of pictures, for he as yet loves nothing abstract. But as his knowledge is extended his mind turns inward, and after the contemplation of himself and of all else within the range of his native valley and hills, he feels that he is becoming a *man*.

But fond parents wish that he may be *educated* among the world of mankind. He is sent to the city. In the crowded Academy he is tempted into the vices of society and decays into the philosophy of the schools. He there sheds his first bitter tears from a violated Inhabitativeness, or love of home. Here, being annoyed and made to feel the pangs of disappointment, he looks upon man in a new but distorted aspect. He feels that he has exchanged a world of beauty and peace for one of wild confusion. He mingles in the whirl of political or commercial life; and nature—pure nature—his first love, never again meets his eyes save at some brief interval from his *duties*, when he revisits with a sad heart his native vale and sweet home.

We have taken this method to show wherein nature seems to have been too often violated. It is certainly admitted that our earlier inclinations are generally true; and are they not thus frequently interrupted and broken off? Young men have need of a more scientific education. But teachers fail to instruct them thoroughly in science, because they are themselves ignorant of nearly all laws regulating our secular existence. The Scientific Journals now published, accomplish more than the many learned professors, in unfolding the practical truths by which we are more directly governed.

Science is the interpreter of Nature, and its translation are living, breathing renderings of our duty—involving nothing essentially abstract—and including little that would oblige us to become mere book-worms, or learned men in dead languages and philosophical sophistry. The pursuit of the latter being attended by physical deterioration, and thus, eventually, preventing the full development of the mental powers; while the former is almost uniformly attended by the

enjoyment of health, and the highest state of physical and mental perfection.

Natural philosophers, it has been remarked, generally attain an advanced age, being, perhaps, the longest lived of any class of men; which results from the plain reason that they are more deeply versed in the knowledge of their own nature and of the scientific explanation of natural phenomena, to which we may add their pleasurable and free occupation.

But it may be said that, according to the inscription, "the veil which is over the countenance of nature, no mortal hand has ever raised." True, it had not *then* been lifted, but it is unwise to assert that it may not be raised in future. We are progressive, and as discovery is added to discovery, each succeeding one throwing light far out on the "ocean of truth," we shall be enabled to proceed, as it were, in geometrical progression.

The immortal Humboldt has said: "We are still very far from the time when it will be possible for us to reduce by the operation of thought, *all* that we perceive by the senses, to the unity of a rational principle. But even a partial solution of the problem—a tendency towards the comprehension of the phenomena of the universe, will not the less remain the eternal and sublime aim of every investigation of Nature."

FACTS RESPECTING THE COST OF GRAVEL WALL HOUSES.

As the comparative and absolute cost of gravel wall houses is a matter of no small importance to those who propose to adopt it, the following comparison of an estimate made by a practical mason of the cost of a brick block and the actual cost of one of the same size made on the gravel wall plan, will undoubtedly interest and benefit many readers.

Messrs. King & Co., large dealers in rags, &c., in Pawtuxet, R. I., in order to decide whether to build of brick or gravel, gave to a practical mason the length and dimensions of their proposed walls, requesting an estimate of the number of bricks required for its structure. His estimate, including the cost of hauling and laying, amounted to \$4,890 for the brick work alone. They determined to try gravel, which cost only \$1,400, *including* the foundation and cementing the cellars in the lower story, neither of which the brick estimate included, yet the outside finishing coat had not yet been put on. Now, supposing a good outside coat could be put on at the same cost as the laying of the foundation and cementing of the cellars—and a substantial one, looking better than brick, could be put on cheaper than a foundation could be laid, for plastering is cheap but foundation expensive—and we have a difference between \$1,400 and \$4,800, or \$2,900 *saved*—or a saving of *over three-fourths*.

These facts were stated to me by Mr. King himself, to whom inquirers are referred. His block stands just across the street from the Pawtuxet Railroad Depot, and in full sight of the cars.

Mr. King added, that he had put immense weights of storage in the upper lofts, and yet not a crack or break had appeared in the walls; and that his satisfaction was *perfect*. He added, that he intended to put on a mastic finish. Of course this is rather expensive, yet its appearance is conceded to far exceed that of brick.

To our eye, brick has an insignificant aspect as compared with stone; and that the gravel wall basis is far preferable to brick, is rendered obvious from this fact, that the gravel basis offers innumerable holes and interstices, large and small, and of all possible forms, into which mastic or mortar is pressed by the trowel, and which furnish the most perfect clenching possible, whereas the smooth and uniform surface of brick furnishes no such clenching facilities.

Another fact about the comparative cost of the gravel wall. A young man in Pawtuxet who was obliged to build as economical as possible, kept an exact account of the cost of walls of a neat, fair-sized house, in which he was

living, though it was unfinished, which amounted to only \$240, foundation and cellar included, they having been dug and built in the ordinary way. Supposing that foundation and cellar under the whole house cost \$125, which we should consider a fair estimate, his walls proper cost him only \$115. Now, how far would \$115 go towards putting up and siding a *frame* house? Let carpenters answer. As near as we recollect, it was octagonal, and fifteen feet sides equal to a twenty-five by thirty-five feet square house, in length of wall, yet one-fifth more roomy. Yet we do not claim accuracy as to its dimensions.

Touching cost, however, it is proper to add, that very much depends on how much Causality and management are brought to the *handling* of the material. The cost of lime is trifling, even when one dollar and twenty-five cents per barrel, thirty dollars worth even at that price, being sufficient to build a good-sized house. The labor of mixing and depositing the material constitute the chief items of expense. If, then, your mortar bed and water are handy, both to haul material to the bed and pass the concrete from it to the wall, the same labor will effect twice or thrice as much as if everything works unhandily, or to a disadvantage.

If it were in my line, I would contract to put up walls *four times* cheaper than any responsible mason would put up the same walls of brick, provided the material was handy, and gravel better; that my concrete walls would be a quarter *better* without furrowing and lathing, than his with. But as I am not in that line, I offer my reputation for knowledge and veracity as endorsing both the *fact* and the comparative cheapness of this concrete wall. Of course other portions of the house are the same by this as by other methods.

FALLING OF GRAVEL WALL HOUSES.

LUCIUS F. HOLMES, asks what we advise a friend of his, whose gravel walls fell in last November, to do? Our answer is: Add more lime, remix, and throw it back into the wall. The fact that this material fell last November, is no sign that, if put up in summer, it will fall again. That green gravel walls, put up in October and November, should fall during a severe rain storm, is less a wonder than that any man should be found green enough to put them up at this unseasonable time. What school-boy does not know that if mortar freezes and thaws before it dries, it crumbles? Of course this same principle applies to gravel walls, because both are composed of the same material, stone and lime, and the bond principle, lime, is the same in both.

Then why should this falling of the gravel walls in November discourage others from building them in June, any more than the freezing and crumbling of a plastered wall in winter should discourage others from using mortar altogether? The failure occurs, not on account of any inherent defect in the *material* itself, but in its *ill-timed* application. Want of skill and knowledge in the *person*, instead of deficiency in the gravel wall *principle*, caused the fall. One farmer failing to raise a crop of corn because he planted in August, should not discourage another from planting in May.

Nor are either we, or the gravel wall system we advocate, responsible for these failures. Some write as though we were bound to *guarantee* the success of every gravel wall house. Not so. We built that way, greatly to our own advantage; and published the results of our experiment. If others adopt it and are benefited, they, not we, are alone the gainers. But if, through want of skill, they fail, the loss is theirs, not ours; while others should learn by their failures to avoid casualties. Beginners often make mistakes in everything. Shall their mistakes block up the road after them, so that no others can follow. And those who do not feel disposed to follow our plan, are none the worse for its publication.

THE ADVANCE SYSTEM.—A subscriber writes, "I like your Journals and 'Life' first rate, and do not intend to live without them. Among other good things, is your pay in advance system, which has always pleased me. One of the rules of my life, is, not to take a paper—no matter how well I like it—that won't stop when the time expires that it has been paid for."

M. L. H., Potter County, Pa.

PHRENOLOGY.—*The Boston Daily Atlas* of recent date, had the following editorial commendatory notice of Phrenology: "It seems now to be generally conceded, that the configuration of the brain, as indicated by the external formation of the skull, furnishes a reliable index of the modes of thought, habits and propensities of the individual. It is therefore only necessary that one should have these developments carefully examined and noted by a skillful phrenologist, in order to obtain an accurate chart of his character, determined according to well-established rules, and which may prove of incalculable advantage, particularly to the young, in selecting their vocations and cultivating their mental powers. The benefit which this important discovery of Gall and Spurzheim will ultimately confer upon the human race, has as yet hardly begun to be appreciated. Fowler and Wells, No. 142 Washington street, Boston, [231 Arch street Philadelphia, and 308 Broadway, New York,] are the most eminent and skillful practitioners of the science perhaps in the world, and the exactness with which they read a person's character, disclosing to him, as if in a moral mirror, all his faults and failings, as well as the capacities of his several faculties of mind, is really astonishing. Phonographic writers are constantly employed by them in reporting and writing out the results of these examinations. Many young men desirous of obtaining business situations procure these mental charts, as a sort of recommendation. Certainly no recommendation could be more reliable, but, at the same time, we consider it asking too much of a young man to require him to lay bare all the secrets of his heart before being admitted into business relations. The Phrenologist should be viewed something in the light of a Catholic father confessor, who is expected never to divulge the secrets entrusted to his keeping, and an employer might with less indelicacy demand the privilege of perusing one's private letters, than a phrenological chart of his character. This question of propriety is, however, a matter of taste. We deem Fowler and Wells' charts of the utmost value to those whom they directly concern. The large collection of skulls and casts of noted personages, to be seen at their rooms, form a deeply interesting and instructive study. They may be examined without charge."

Our cabinets are visited by people from every clime. The Esquimaux, from the Arctic Regions; the Indians, Flat-Heads and others, from the Rocky Mountains; Chinamen from the celestial Empire; Japanese, New Zealanders, Hotentots, Cannibals, Algerines, Egyptians, Turks, Greeks, Poles, Hungarians, and people from all civilized countries, and from barbarous tribes. We also have skulls and casts from the heads of men and animals from all quarters of the globe. A constant accession of rare specimens are being made to our Cabinets or Museums, which are always open and FREE to visitors.

PHRENOLOGICAL LECTURE AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Otsego county, New York.—At the close of a course of ten lectures on PHRENOLOGY, by Mr. H. B. GIBBONS at Richfield Springs, the following preamble and resolutions were reported by a committee, and on motion of DR. SCHEERMEHORN unanimously adopted.

Having listened with pleasure to the lectures of Mr. GIBBONS on PHRENOLOGY and its practical utility, Therefore

Resolved, That we recognize in Mr. Gibbons a master of the science, abundantly competent to instruct the candid and inquiring; and well calculated to restore PHRENOLOGY to confidence, where it has suffered from the ignorance of pretenders.

Resolved, That Mr. Gibbons has not only given the highest satisfaction as a pleasing and popular lecturer, and the most positive evidence that PHRENOLOGY is true and of the utmost value in training and educating the mind; but that he has also in a clear and able manner vindicated the science from the imputations of a tendency to fatalism and infidelity, by clearly showing its high moral tendency and strict harmony with the letter and spirit of revelation.

Resolved, That Mr. Gibbons bears with him our highest esteem, and that we cheerfully recommend him as a gentleman every way worthy the confidence and support of every community; and speak for him a welcome reception wherever he may go.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be presented to Mr. Gibbons, also to the AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, "Otsego Democrat," "Otsego Republican," and "Freeman's Journal," for publication.

HON. JAMES CLYDE. Dr. W. S. SCHEERMEHORN, M. D.
H. COLEMAN, Esq. J. L. COMSTOCK.

MORGAN BRYAN, Chairman.

Richfield Springs, Otsego Co., N. Y., March 13th, 1855.

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VOL. XXII.

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NEW YORK, JULY, 1855.

OUR COUNTRY'S GREATEST NEED.

PATRIOTISM is a natural human element, and manifested even by brutes. It is but an extension of the Inhalition and the friendly elements. Beast, bird, fish, ant, insect possess it. The entire race have evinced it from the beginning until now. And it is strongest in those most elevated in the human scale. Reader, hast thou this sound *love of country* warmly glowing in thy soul? Is Inhabiteness large and active? If so, the annual return of our nation's birthday—forever be it hallowed—affords a fitting season for its renewed exercise; but if not, it affords a good opportunity to cultivate this virtue. And surely, if anything were needed to enkindle even dormant patriotism into a warm state and glowing flame of devotion, the existing of our own nation, at peace with all the world and with herself, in contrast with the state of the European nations, furnish it. No extra taxes to support bloody wars. No conscriptions or drafts to recruit a buried army. Exactly such a code of laws as the sovereign many desire. A most abundant harvest of grains and fruits waiting to fill our garner and cellars. No prevailing sickness or public scourges. Incomparably superior, as a nation, and in its social arrangements, to every other nation on the face of the earth.

Well, then, thankful for all this, may every good citizen, while observing our national jubilee in spirit, inquire at the shrine of consolation, "What does our country need to perfect its institutions, and enhance its prosperity? To answer this patriotic question, in the name of Phrenology—this science of man—is the special object of this article.

In what, then, does a country's greatness consist? Not in her extent of territory—sometimes an element of weakness—nor in her mines of gold and silver, not even in her agricultural resources, but in her *people*. What though the richest mines of every description were ramified throughout all her borders without men to work them, would they not be useless? And the more they are wrought, the more will they contribute to a country's wealth. Men without mines are better than mines without men, for the men can find other channels of industry. To look at every citizen as a *commodity*, as a contributor to national wealth, as a source of *power* to his country—pray, what other compares with humanity?

And the more so the more he accomplishes. One stirring, able, enterprising citizen is a public benefactor to any community in which he moves; especially if he has capital, and this furnishes work and money to those in want of them. And is not every laboring man a blessing to community? To a farmer who wants a day's work in the harvest field, the laborer is as great a blessing as the farmer is to the laborer. The want of labor is often greater than its cost. In fact, in what does a nation's greatness consist, either on the battle field, or on the farm, or in the work-shop, but in *work*—with head, with hands,—but in something *done*? Compare our

nation to-day with itself fifty years ago. It is much greater, and annually reincreasing in greatness. But what confers this increase? The amount of *work* done, or ends accomplished throughout the nation, over and above existing consumption. A village grows. How? By means of the houses built, machinery set in motion, business transacted, that is *work* done, all kinds included. And the growth of our country is but the growth of its cities, villages, and farming districts—the railroads built and worked, commerce carried on, land cleared, business done, &c. Of course the more there are to swell this labor, the greater the nation. Do nothing drones, like parasites, live off from their country, instead of contributing to its greatness. But all who do anything useful with head, hands, pen, or tongue, swell their country's resources and greatness, and deserve public thanks. Head-labor is of course higher than hand labor, yet both contribute to the public weal. Then let his country protect and smile on all its workmen, and both prize and reward them.

Nor matters it from what quarter this labor is imported. Whether Irishmen or native born citizens builds us a railroad, it matters not as far as its contribution to the public good is concerned. Nor aught foreign muscle to be ignored, or embarrassed, or any way discouraged. On the contrary, our country should *invite*, not expel, workmen of all grades and qualities from abroad, both as a personal convenience to its citizens, and as a means of public prosperity.

Of course, whatever great primal condition enhances work—production—also enhances our country's greatness. Does any such condition exist, now generally overlooked? There does. What is it?

Are these positions correct? Is or is not *work* of all kinds the grand basis, means, and measure of a country's greatness? Is or is not *HEALTH* the grand instrumentality and means of this work? Then will not promoting health promote both this works, and of course a nation's growth?

Without it, what can a nation do or become? Can it win battles, cultivate fields, manufacture goods, or do or enjoy anything whatever? Then the *first* need of the public is public health, as of the citizen, individual health. Of course whoever, whatever promotes health, becomes a public benefaction, but whoever injures it, is a public curse.

Of course, then, the dissemination of the health laws and conditions promote the public weal, and enhances a country's greatness more than any other condition whatever. All good lecturers on health and hygiene stand at the head of public benefactors. Nor does our country now need any one thing as a means of public prosperity as much as health. With it, the same number of inhabitants would accomplish much more labor, business, exertion, than now, and the country improve in proportion. Is this not so? Yet, who ever broaches health as a means, and especially as the *great* means of national prosperity?

Especially is this applicable to the rising race. Now, over one-half of all our children die in

childhood. This cuts off, at one fell blow, *over half* the increase of our country's greatness. Parents cannot afford to lose so many, or even any, of their children. Nor can our country. Could the country afford to burn all her public buildings, ships, and property of all kinds? And yet enough children die annually to create many times more than all put together, provided all lived and worked to a good old age. Let us figure a little.

Suppose that a child, if always healthy, could work enough to feed, clothe and educate itself up to twenty, and enough after seventy to house, feed, and clothe himself for the balance of his life, and this estimate is often verified in fact, even without attention to the health conditions. This fifty years for labor, and three hundred days per year gives *fifteen thousand* working days to each person.

New York city alone loses some *thirteen thousand* juveniles annually, besides many more that die too young to be counted. Here, then, are the bases of *ninety-five million working days lost to our country annually in a single city*. How many railroads would this build and work? How many factories construct and run? How many inventions devise? How many thoughts originate? How much business transact? How much *work* accomplish? Let us estimate.

The Hudson River Railroad cost about twelve millions—a very expensive road. All its contractors, car-builders, and all any way concerned in getting it up, *made* handsome profits. Though many of its common workmen received only a dollar per day, yet many others received several dollars in the shape of profits and bonuses, so that, to average work at one dollar and fifty cents, probably a low estimate, it took *nine million days' work* to build it. Of course the 13,000 children, if they had lived to work the fifty years above supposed, would have created and equipped *over ten* such roads—a vast amount of national wealth and prosperity.

But many good railroads cost only from \$15,000 to \$20,000 per mile. Then is not our inference correct, that, at the former sum, every man would build a mile and a half of railroad in a life time? At 3,000 miles of rail to the Pacific, and an average cost of \$21,500 per mile, one man would build a mile in a life time, and all those children who die in New York annually, would, during a long and perfectly healthy life, be able to make *four railroads to the Pacific*? How astounding this loss!

Or if not building railroads, they would be doing some other kind of labor equally beneficial to the body politic.

"But half are females," says one. Granted; but can and do not females labor as well as men? German women are as good in the garden as men. And are not females slaves both able and required to work with, and as hard as the males? We instance the building of railroads only as a measure of the power lost to the country annually in the death of these 13,000 children in New York alone, as compared with their products if brought up in perfect accordance with nature's health conditions. And that all who are capable of being born, are also capable of living to a good old age, and remaining able to

work hard and constantly, is a first physiological truth; which, however, we will not now stop the current of our remarks to defend.

Two things should be added, that if parents but observed the health laws, their children would grow up capable of accomplishing from fifty to one hundred per cent. more than men now do, and that twice as many children would be born as now—two conditions which at least quadruple these astounding calculations above made.

Readers, we do not institute these calculations as absolutely correct—though we believe them to be underrated—but only as a motive to enable us to approximate towards the losses sustained by our country in the premature death of so many of our children. If these data do not suit you, make your own, and then figure up the amount of work 300,000 children that now die annually under ten, would accomplish throughout the natural period of a hale, hearty, healthy life, down to a green old age. The amount they would achieve beggars all description. And this loss *annually*!! And in addition to which is the weakness and sickness of all our invalid adults.

Contemplate this loss from another standpoint. If one-half of all our young die before ten, would they not, if they should live, accomplish as much as the smaller number that survive? Of course, then, *all our nation's work*, business, thought and productions of all kinds, which now swell our country's greatness, *would be doubled*, and our national growth and power be redoubled above what they now are.

All this, besides what all the *descendants* of these deceased children would effect!

Then, in view of all this, what single national need in all compares with that of *health-knowledge*? We speak of it as of bank capital, or any other national commodity. Truly, in this field the harvest is great, but the laborers are few.

In this light, look at the water-cure treatment as an element of national greatness. By all the juvenile lives it has saved, by all the resuscitations of adults it has effected, who otherwise must have died much sooner than now, by all the additional strength it has imparted to all its subjects, has it contributed to our nation's greatness, and deserves her thanks.

And has not the dissemination of phrenological truths enhanced this knowledge of the life-laws and health conditions? Not that we would unduly glorify our own vocation, but that we would ascribe "honor to whom honor is due." Let it long continue and enlarge its man-saving sphere.

It remains to add, that both morality and intellect contribute to our nation's greatness; and health contributes to them both, and truly, to our country's moral power. "A sound mind in a strong body." Physical debility is promotive of peevishness and a general inflammation of the animal propensities. As intemperance causes vice by inflaming the nerves and passions, so anything else which affects the nerves in like manner, breeds sinful proclivities. If all were perfectly healthy, there would be incomparably less of the coarse, gross, rough, rowdyish, vicious, animal, and criminal among men than now. But,

only to state, not to argue this point, comes within the scope of our present purpose.

As patriots, then, as well as lovers of our race, should each both preserve our own health, by a faithful observance of the health conditions, and also teach them, by precept and example, to our countrymen.

THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

TO OBEY OUR COUNTRY'S LAWS is the first duty every republican citizen owes to himself, his fellow-citizens, and his country. Whether arbitrary governments, who use their power only to extort and oppress, should be obeyed, is another question. But in a government like ours, where the citizens make, repeal, amend their own laws, it is the bounden duty of every member of the body politic, to make rigid obedience to them a matter of duty and conscience. What would society be without law? Certainly no better when laws are set at naught. They are instituted for and subserve the common good. The simple, only basis of our government is that the majority shall rule; and an inexpressible glorious principle it indeed is. See to what unexampled prosperity it has conducted our country. Behold what individual and social happiness it has wrought out. By the value of the republican principle, by all the benefits it is showering down so copiously on all, by all the superiority of our Government over every other on earth, is every citizen bound to obey every law. In this obedience consists its excellence. Those who are not willing to be governed by the sovereign majority should remove out where "the Star Spangled Banner" waves not, protects not. Discard the protection of republican laws, or else yield obedience to their mandates. Who, but despises prison convicts? Why? Simply because they have broken laws enacted by the august majority. Then why not hold in equal contempt any who violate any other law—that which prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks, for example? Nor will any but despicable characters array themselves against the laws of so good a country as ours. Let liquor dealers be pointed at and shunned, both because engaged in a most despicable and demoralizing business, and also because they openly and wantonly violate the laws of the land. Let such class themselves where they belong—with criminals.

And let every citizen see to it that they are *punished*—see to it that all our laws are enforced. Is it not the solemn duty of every citizen to inform against thieves and murderers, and do his best to bring them to punishment? Then why not liquor dealers also. In this country every man is virtually, and ought to be practically, police officers, to see our laws enforced. Then why not as respects liquor selling also?

And let those who persist in their violation beware. In this country no law is to be long trampled on with impunity. That same sovereign majority which demanded and secured the passage of the prohibitory law, will see it enforced. All the patriots are not yet dead. The blood of 1776 still flows in the veins of the masses of our people, and that blood will see to it

that our laws are enforced. To maintain that this law will not, or cannot be enforced, is simply ridiculous. As though all patriotism, all regard for law, were already extinguished. So far therefrom, the masses love their country, and would obey and enforce even bad laws. A few rowdies may "kick against the pricks" at first, yet that same stern, uncompromising, puritanical spirit which planted our government, will stand by it.

And let foreigners, many of whom talk loudly of openly resisting this law, beware—first, lest they bring trouble on themselves; and, secondly, as a matter of decency, how ill-mannerly, how ungrateful, if, seeking shelter or enjoyment, they sought and obtained admission into a stranger's house, they should violate all its rules, and raise disturbance. In and by coming, they agreed to abide by the ordinances enacted by the majority. Their staying is a perpetual declaration that they will do so. If any must violate law, let it not be adopted citizens.

If the law is bad, discuss it till you effect its repeal. Till then obey. Or, if you persist in disobeying, prepare for the worst. Do not disobey unless you are willing to incur its penalty; for, depend upon it, they will be enforced. We are a law-loving, and a law-abiding people. Remember that. Nor have we the least fear of bloodshed in executing the liquor law. We have too few sufficiently foolhardy to make the attempt. And those who do, will soon be put down. Justice may sleep for a day, but will soon awake to execute the liquor law, as it now does the other laws enacted by the majority.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

UTAH.—Advices from Great Salt Lake City give an account of the trial of the Indians who were concerned in the murder of Capt. Gunnison and his party on the Sevier River, in October, 1853. Col. Steptoe soon after arriving in Utah, made a demand on Caw-Osh, the chief of the Par-Vant Utabas, for the delivery of the murderers. Arrangements to this effect were made, and a military party, under the command of Major Reynolds, was sent to take charge of the murderers at Fillmore City, the headquarters of the tribe. He returned to Great Salt Lake City with four men and a squaw who had helped to strip the dead. On being brought to trial, the most decided evidence appeared against the criminals, showing them to have been guilty of deliberate murder, but the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree, and they were sentenced to three years' imprisonment. It was acknowledged by several members of the jury that they had received directions from Brigham Young to render the verdict which they gave. After receiving it, Judge Kinney, who presided at the trial, declared that it was in direct violation of the evidence. By the last accounts, the Indian prisoners sentenced to three years' imprisonment made their escape from the new jail, a few miles from the city. The murderers of Gunnison have thus entirely eluded the hands of justice. Thus ends Col. Steptoe's expedition. The Colonel was sent out to Utah expressly to obtain redress for Gunnison's murder. He did all that lay in his power, but we have seen that every effort has been frustrated. Great excitement prevails in Salt Lake City, and, if the "Gentiles" were strong enough, Brigham Young would be lynched. Col. Steptoe has declined the nomination of Governor of Utah, and Judge Kinney, Chief Justice, has been offered the appointment. He has stated that he will accept. Col. Steptoe's command were to leave Salt Lake City on the 6th April for Rush Valley, and start from that camping-place for California in the beginning of May.

RIOT IN PORTLAND.—There has been a liquor riot in Portland, Maine. On Saturday night a noisy mob assembled about the building used as the City Liquor Agency, and attempted to break into it and destroy the liquor. The police attempted to preserve the peace, but failing to do so, and the crowd becoming more threatening, two military companies were called out. At a late hour the mob broke into the building, when the military drawn up on the opposite side fired a volley, killing Ephraim Robbins, of Eastport, second mate of the bark *Louisa Eaton*, of Portland, and wounding several others, some of them severely. A squad of the Rifle Guard then charged the crowd with bayonets, which rapidly dispersed them.

LIQUOR LAW IN BOSTON.—Paran Stevens, the landlord of the Revere House in Boston, has been sentenced by the court to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs, for selling liquor, and to be imprisoned twenty days in the House of Correction. From this sentence he appealed, and gave the requisite bonds. But he seemed a little ashamed of his position, and was very anxious that his name should not appear in the papers. On this a Boston journal remarks:—"We have no disposition to treat Mr. Stevens uncivilly, but we cannot see the justice of such a request, and cannot make any discrimination. With all suitable deference to Mr. Stevens, we entertain the belief that persons who sell immense quantities of liquor in splendid palaces are doing very much more mischief than those who sell in the dirty cellars of Ann street."

THE LIQUOR QUESTION IN BROOKLYN.—Judge Rockwell has given the Grand Jury at Brooklyn a very clear and able charge on the subject of liquor sales between the 1st of May and 4th of July. He instructed them in plain terms that every sale in quantities less than five gallons, either to be carried off or drank on the premises, within this period, except the seller had a license under the new prohibitory law, was a misdemeanor, and that they were bound to indict the offenders. Judge Strong at Suffolk, Judge Brown at Putnam, Judge Dean at Queens, and Judge Culver in the City court, have previously expressed similar views in their respective charges. It would seem, therefore, that the Courts in the Second Judicial District are agreed on this question.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATORS.—James Bell and John P. Hale were recently elected on the part of the House of Representatives United States Senators from the State of New Hampshire, Mr. Bell for the long term, and Mr. Hale for the short one.

THE RIGHTS OF SCHOOLMASTERS AND PARENTS.—A case of considerable interest was lately tried before Justice Ladd, of Cambridge. A citizen of Newton was complained of for an assault upon the master of a school of that place. It appeared that the master was in the habit, as is now the general custom, of keeping the child of defendant, with other scholars, after school hours, to learn her lessons, which had been imperfectly recited during school hours. The parent believing that the detention was illegal, went to the school-house and demanded his child. This was after regular school hours. The master said that the child should go as soon as she had recited her lesson. The parent attempted to enter the school-room to take his child, but his entrance was resisted by the master, and the assault upon the master was the result. The court ruled that the keeping of a child until the lessons of the day had been perfected, was legal; that the parent, in attempting to enter the school-room, in opposition to the will of the master, was in the wrong; that a child placed at school by the parents is under the control of the master until regularly dismissed; and that a parent cannot withdraw the child from school during the day against the master's will, except through the intervention of an officer and the school committee. The defendant was fined \$30 and costs.

A DESPERATE DEED.—A fiend, in the shape of a colored man, named George Parker, near Dover, Del., lately murdered two of his own children, in the presence of some eight or ten men, then set fire to his house and threw the bodies into the flames. This man is a desperado, of immense strength, and of such agility as to be a match for half a score of ordinary men. He was not secured until he had been shot three times; and though ironed—feet and

hands,—could be got into prison only by means of a halter round his neck, by which he was dragged head foremost down the prison stairs.

GOVERNMENT MEDAL.—A silver medal has been cast by the Government, which is to be presented to masters and crews of vessels rescuing Americans from shipwreck on the ocean. One face represents a sailor clinging to a broken mast, with the waves dashing round him, and gulls hovering over him, the rescuing ship being seen sailing up, in the background. On the reverse side is a wreath of laurel and ivy, encircling thirty-one stars at the head and the American eagle at its base, with space enough between them in which to engrave the inscription the medal is to bear.

KANZAS.—We have intelligence of fresh outrages in Kansas. A young lawyer, named Phillips, has been seized at Leavenworth by a party of Missourians, carried to Weston, Mo., his head shaved, his face blackened, then ridden on a rail through the town, accompanied by hideous music, and put up at auction and sold by a negro. The mob was still unable to make him leave the territory, and when he was released his brother took him back to Leavenworth.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.—It is said that there are 400 men at work on the Hoosac Tunnel. In the meanwhile, the road between Troy and Greenfield is to be completed and run as soon as possible; passengers being carried by stages over the Hoosac mountains.

BRIDAL PARTY POISONED.—A marriage party from Washington County, Maryland, were poisoned by eating custard in which arsenic had been placed. Some twenty-five of them are not expected to live, the bride among the number. As to who committed the act remains a mystery. All the servants are also sick from eating the custard.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The expedition that has been fitted out for the Arctic seas, to search for Dr. Kane and his comrades, left New York on Saturday, June 2d. The two vessels, the *Release* and the *Arctic*, were taken from the Navy Yard to the anchorage at Staten Island on Thursday afternoon. Dr. Kane sailed from New York May 31, two years ago, with a crew of sixteen men,—his vessel, the little bark *Advance*, being fully provisioned for three years. He has not been heard from since July, 1853. It is presumed that he entered Smith Sound during the summer of that year, aiming to reach the open sea round the pole, where he believed Franklin had gone. The following winter was extremely severe, and the conclusion is that the *Advance* was so firmly frozen up that the succeeding summer did not release her from the ice. Dr. Kane intended, before entering Smith Sound, to leave a supply of provisions at Cape Alexander, and his friends think it probable that he has returned to and is now at that place.

A DUEL.—On Monday afternoon, June 4, four young gentlemen, well known in the faster circles of New York society, left this city for the purpose of fighting a duel. The provocation which had brought the two principals to this point of deadly hostility was of a quite frivolous character. One of them told the other he was not rightfully a member of a club frequented by both; the lie was retorted; and a flip of a glove across the face constituted the final insult which only blood could expiate. The duel finally took place on Wednesday morning near Niagara Falls, its result being that both parties were wounded. The challenger, Mr. F. Leavenworth, was shot in both legs, the ball penetrating one and lodging in the thigh bone of the other. Mr. J. B. Breckenridge was hit in one leg only, the ball passing clear through the calf. Both men are said to be excellent shots, and the wonder is, that at the murderous distance at which they fought—eight paces,—both were not killed.

FIRE—LOSS OF IRVING'S WASHINGTON.—On the evening of May 30, John F. Trow's printing establishment in Ann street was destroyed by fire. Among the property destroyed were twelve thousand five hundred copies of the 12mo edition of Irving's *Life of Washington*, and also a quantity of paper provided for a third impression of the

octavo edition; but, fortunately, owing to the special precaution of the printers and publishers, the stereotype plates of both editions were all safe in the vaults, with the exception of a few pages on the press, which will be replaced in a few days. Not a line of the manuscript was lost, (as great care is taken to preserve all the manuscript in a safe,) except the few pages actually in the hands of the compositors. The printing of the second volume will be commenced immediately, and subscribers will only have to wait a week or two longer for the first volume. Beside the loss of the large 12mo edition of *Washington*, (and this edition cannot be issued for some time,) Messrs. Putnam & Co. lost the wood-cuts of their great illustrated work on Art and Industry, which cost about \$12,000, and about 100 reams of printing-paper. Their loss was only partially covered by insurance, as the small edition of "*Washington*" was to have been removed, but they will proceed immediately with the new impression of the octavo edition of "*Washington*," trusting to the indulgence of subscribers, who are assured that they will receive their copies in the order of their names, at the earliest possible moment.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.—The Women's Hospital in Madison avenue, in this city, was opened with appropriate exercises Saturday morning, June 2d. It is said to be the only institution in the world exclusively set apart for the treatment of the diseases of women.

BARNUM'S BABY SHOW.—This unique exhibition was held last month, according to previous announcement, at Barnum's Museum. It was open for five days, during which time it attracted an immense crowd of visitors, and called forth general satisfaction. The number of infants exhibited was one hundred and forty-seven, including twins, triplets, and nondescripts.

PERSONAL.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, the poet, sailed in the *St. Nicholas*, for Havre. He has been appointed to succeed Longfellow as Professor at Cambridge, and goes abroad to prepare himself for that post.

RIGHT HON. T. B. MACAULAY has just been elected a member of the Royal Academy of Amsterdam, in the class of Literature, Languages, History and Belles Lettres;—together with our compatriot, Jacob Grimm, the grammarian; Ranke, the historian; Lepsius, the archaeologist, and other learned men of European reputation, were elected.

JOHN McMULLEN has been unanimously elected Librarian of the New York Society Library.

RECENT DEATHS.

LEVI S. LITTLEJOHN, Esq., father of Speaker Littlejohn, died in Albany on the 1st inst. He was one of the oldest forwarders of that city.

SAMUEL ROCKWELL, of Trenton, N. Y., died on the 27th ult. Mr. Rockwell was probably the oldest person in Oneida County at the time of his decease, being in his 104th year. He was a native of the town of Wethersfield, Conn., and in 1800 removed with his family to the town of Trenton, where he has since resided. He was at the battle of Saratoga, and witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne's army, and participated in many of the events of that eventful period.

ROBERT DORLON, Esq., a venerable and much respected citizen of Catskill, Green Co., died in that village on the 29th ult., aged 71 years. He has from early life enjoyed the unlimited confidence and friendship of his townsmen. He has filled various offices of trust, from Supervisor to Presidential Elector, and was an honored member of the Constitutional Convention of 1846.

FOREIGN.

ACCOUNTS have been received that the French had driven the Russian garrison from a strong position of defence before Sebastopol, and had themselves occupied it. The loss of both sides was not less than eight thousand men. Since then, two most important strategic movements have

been effected by the Allies, with complete success. The first was the seizure and occupation of the Russian position on the Tchernaya, which was effected with but little loss, the enemy retiring before the Allied advance. The other success was yet more important, being nothing less than the capture of Kertsch, the destruction of the Russian squadron and fortifications there, and the obtaining of entire possession of the Sea of Azoff, in the waters of which the Allies have now fourteen steamers. The enterprise was accomplished without the loss of a man, the Russians having themselves destroyed their defences and retired. The possession by the Allies of the important station of Kertsch, whence the garrison of Sebastopol drew most of their supplies, must exercise a speedy influence on the siege.

WHEN the British war-steamer *Driver* was sent into the Baltic to serve the vessels lying there with the official notice of the blockade, she found among others the American ship *Samuel Appleton*, of Boston, which she also served with a notice to clear out within six days. A day or two afterward, being out cruising, fell in with the *Appleton*, and an officer was sent on board to examine her papers. They were found perfectly in order, whereupon the officer demanded to see the bills of lading. The American captain objected to this, and began to make difficulties which excited the suspicion of the British officer; so he insisted on their production, which was at length complied with, when it turned out that the *Appleton* had just landed at Baltish port 50,000 rifles and 10,000 revolvers, beside about 900 bales of cotton as the ostensible cargo. The ship was carefully overhauled, but nothing contraband of war was found on board.

Literary Notices.

ALL Works noticed in this department of the JOURNAL, together with any others published in America, may be procured at our Office, at the Publishers' prices. EUROPEAN WORKS will be imported to order by every steamer. Books sent by mail on receipt of the price. All letters and orders should be post-paid, and directed to FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

STAR PAPERS; or, Experiences of Art and Nature. By HENRY WARD BEECHER. New York: J. C. Derby. [\$1 25.]

We need do no more than announce the publication of this elegant and interesting volume. It contains thirty-two of those Star contributions to the *Independent*, which form so delightful a feature of that paper, and which are so well calculated to inspire a love of beautiful objects in nature and in art. These essays are preceded by a few letters written home from Europe, which add much to the interest of the work. They who take this book with them into the country will have a very pleasant travelling companion; and they who cannot go into the country may find consolation in the vivid pictures of rural loveliness that Mr. Beecher has drawn for them in these pages.

1. SMITH'S PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY. Designed for Children. Illustrated with one hundred and twenty-six engravings and twenty maps. Twenty-fifth edition. 2. SMITH'S QUARTO GEOGRAPHY. For Schools, Academies, and Families: designed as a sequel to the *Primary*. Illustrated with thirty-two steel maps and numerous engravings. Thirty-third edition. 3. SMITH'S GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS; on the productive system. Latest revised and improved edition, containing a compendium of ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY. By ROSWELL C. SMITH, A.M. New York: Daniel Burgess & Co.

The veteran author of these works has been blessing the youth of this country with his excellent school-books for a quarter of a century, and still, in these days of competition, when similar publications are literally swarming upon us, his works maintain their position at the very head of their class. This fact cannot but be regarded as highly significant of their popularity and value.

The three works named above constitute a complete system of geography, so graded as to be suited to every class of pupils pursuing the study.

The *PRIMARY* is a neat, simple, attractive little volume, well calculated to win the affection of a child, and retain his interest to the end.

The large size of the *QUARTO* allows the combination of Atlas Maps and Text-book in one work. This is in itself a complete system, concise and practical, and we think, in

many respects, the best we have seen. It has many admirable features.

THE GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS complete the series. This revised edition contains all the late changes in territorial boundaries and political governments,—the new discoveries in the Arctic regions and other distant parts of the world, and the results of the most recent censuses of the United States, Great Britain, and the continent of Europe. The department of Ancient Geography is, we believe, peculiar to this work. A treatise on Physical Geography, and a series of Review Questions, are also among the excellent features of this Geography and Quarto.

BLANCHE DEARWOOD; a Tale of Modern Life. New York: Bunce & Brother. 12mo, 407 pp. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 25.]

This is emphatically an American novel in all its incidents, scenery, and characters, and does no discredit to American talent. The writer is unknown to us, and, if we judge aright, a *debutant* in authorship,—but, be this as it may, the production before us is a most successful one. The *New York Express* speaks of it in the following strong terms:—

"In the plot and conduct of the story, we do not recall another American work of the kind which displays so skillful a development, or so much art in its elaboration. From the first pages to the end, the interest is graduated with accelerating intensity, and that interest is so mainly dependent on the masterly yet delicate disposition of the materials, that we are compelled to concede the highest merit, in these respects, to the author. The characters are few, but completely fill the scene, and they are contrasted with equal strength and harmony in the grouping."

It is handsomely got up, and does credit to its enterprising publishers.

THE MISSING BRIDE; or, Miriam the Avenger.

By MRS. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson. 12mo, 635 pp. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 62.]

This is the last, and perhaps the best, of Mrs. Southworth's productions, and exhibits her remarkable talents as a writer of fiction in very favorable light. It is said to be founded on fact, and is unquestionably a work of thrilling interest. The principal characters are admirably drawn, and their action throughout well sustained and consistent. The gifted author's numerous admirers will hail its appearance with great pleasure, and read it with avidity and delight.

TREATISE ON ENGLISH PUNCTUATION. Designed for letter-writers, authors, printers, and correctors of the press; and for the use of schools and academies. With an Appendix. Containing rules on the use of capitals, a list of abbreviations, hints on preparing copy and on proof-reading, specimen of proof-sheet, &c. By JOHN WILSON. Boston: John Wilson & Son. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1.]

Strange as it may seem, most of our newspaper contributors, and many of our authors, are almost entirely ignorant of the art of punctuation. If our papers and books come from the press pointed with a tolerable degree of correctness, the circumstance is due to the fact that the compositor and proof-reader are less ignorant on this subject than the writer; but compositors and proof-readers are far from infallible in this matter, and there is a great lack of uniformity, to say nothing of correctness, in pointing, even among printers. Here is a work which writers, proof-readers, and compositors may alike study with profit. We dissent from some of the author's views, but think the work, on the whole, a good one.

ELEMENTS OF CRITICISM. By HENRY HOME, of Kames. Edited by REV. JAMES R. BOYD. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co., 1855. 12mo, 486 pp. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 50.]

This is a new and carefully-revised edition (with omissions and additions) of a well-known and much-esteemed work. It was originally published in the reign of George III., of England, nearly a hundred years ago; yet there seems to be no other work, even at this date, which is fitted to supply its place. The work is still in demand, and we are glad to see an every way unobjectionable edition of it placed within the reach of the public. The omissions deemed advisable by the editor have not detracted at all from the value of the work, while they have made room for a large amount of valuable matter, selected from modern authors, who have treated certain topics more philosophically and more accurately than Lord Kames. The mechan-

ical execution of this volume is highly creditable to the publishers.—*Life Illustrated*.

HISTORY OF PRIESTCRAFT IN ALL AGES AND NATIONS. By WILLIAM HOWITT. New York: Calvin Blanchard. 12mo, 274 pp. [Price, prepaid by mail, 87 cents.]

An idea of the design and plan of this valuable little history may be gained from the following extract from the preface:—

"This little work presents a concise and concentrated view of universal priestcraft, to strengthen the present disposition to abate that nuisance in England: and I think it will be sufficient to establish any disinterested person in the conviction, that priestcraft is one of the greatest curses which has afflicted the earth;—and in the persuasion, that till its hydra heads are crushed, there can be no perfect liberty: for nothing is more certain than that priests have, in all ages, followed one system—that of availing themselves of the superstitions of the people for their own interested motives; and nothing better attested than the crimes and delusions of that order of men treated of in this volume."

This work may be obtained of FOWLER & WELLS.

HISTORY OF SWITZERLAND. By HEINRICH ZSCHOKKE. With a Continuation to the year 1848, by EMIL ZSCHOKKE. Translated by Francis George Shaw. New York: C. S. Francis & Co., 1855. 12mo, 405 pp. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 25.]

Switzerland is—to the American, at least—one of the most interesting countries of Europe, and this admirable popular history of that noble little republic cannot fail to be sought after with avidity. It is deservedly popular in Switzerland, where it has passed through nine editions. It is remarkable for its simple beauty, its conciseness, and its strict impartiality. The translation is at once faithful and elegant, preserving in a high degree the peculiar excellencies of the original. The book possesses all the value of a history and all the attractions of a romance.

THE PRACTICAL LAND DRAINER. By B. MUNN, Landscape Gardener. New York: C. M. Saxton & Co. 12mo, 190 pp. [Price, prepaid by mail, 62 cents.]

Now that the attention of the agricultural public is being more and more drawn towards the subject of drainage, and its benefits are being so clearly demonstrated in practice, this work will meet an urgent want. It is a thorough and reliable treatise, in which the most approved systems of drainage and the scientific principles on which they depend, are explained, and their comparative merits discussed. It also gives full directions for cutting and making drains, and remarks upon the various materials of which they may be constructed.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED.—We have noticed that the press, with great unanimity of expression, has awarded to this family journal a prominent place in the newspaper world. It has been among our exchanges but a few weeks, and we are satisfied that the praise is not undeserved. Get a copy and judge. Terms, two dollars a year. FOWLER AND WELLS, Publishers, 308 Broadway, New York.—*Yonkers Herald*.

GOOD MUSIC.—We take pleasure in recommending to our readers the following new musical publications, from the house of COOK & BROTHER, 343 Broadway. The "Magic Pen Schottisch," "May Flower Schottisch," by Wollenhaupt; The "Four Bells Polka," (companion to the popular "Three Bells Polka,") and "Bridal Gift Polka," by T. J. Cook; "The Love that Dieth Not," and "The Fairies' Invitation;" "Sadly my heart is Beating," by Donizetti, and "Give me a Home 'neath the Old Oak Tree," by Woodbury:—all beautiful and easy songs. COOK & BROTHER sell superior Boston and New York pianos, and are the agents for the unrivalled melodeons of Carhart, Needham & Co. Strangers would do well to give them a call when in the city.

E. F.—An individual having the organ of Benevolence small, with large Veneration, would like to be informed whether Phrenology points out any means for developing the deficient organ. It does: see Phrenology Proved and Applied—price, \$1 25. "May not external appliances be sometimes successfully used, to modify the shape of the brain—at least, in young children?" No. "When there is an inequality in the size of the several organs, does not this disparity naturally increase with their growth?" Certainly.

THE OCTAGON STYLE OF SETTLEMENT.

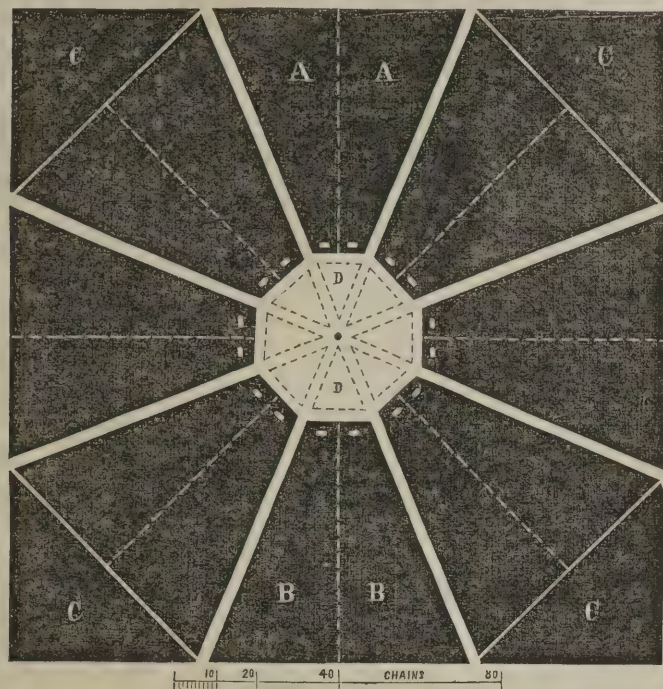


FIG. 1.—PLAN OF VILLAGE SETTLEMENT.

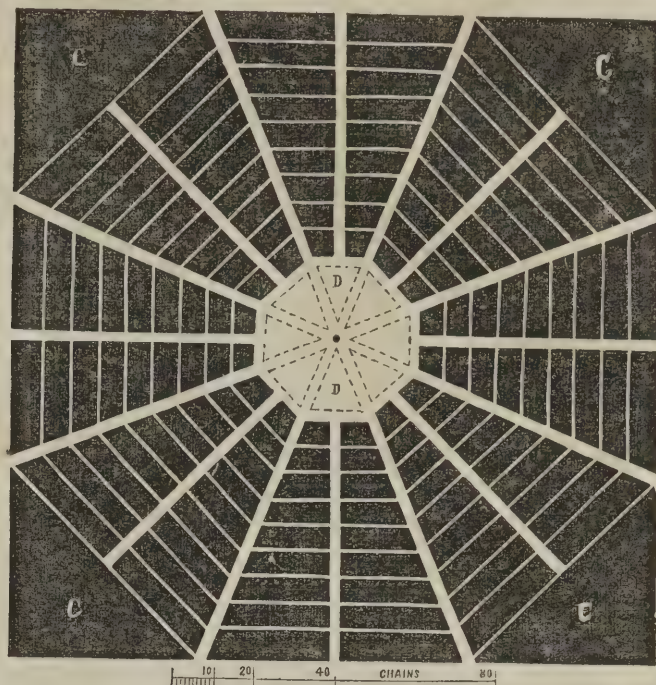


FIG. 2.—PLAN OF AN OCTAGON TOWN.

THE OCTAGON PLANS OF SETTLEMENT, originated by HENRY S. CLUBB. Price, in muslin, 25 cents. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS.

The object of this plan is to combine all the advantages of a village, town, or city residence with the pure air and healthful pursuits of the country, and to thereby increase the desire for engaging in such pursuits.

On the ordinary plan of settlement, on square farms, settlers become isolated, and sometimes their nearest neighbors live at a distance of some twenty or thirty miles, rendering border life unfavorable to cultivation and refinement. On the best plan, where farms are located in close proximity to each other, the distance from one farm-house to another can seldom be less than one-fourth of a mile, and therefore the settlers can afford but little assistance and protection to each other; while the advantages of social intercourse, education, coöperation, and mutual safety can be enjoyed only under difficulties. The societies established for the purpose of forming new villages or towns, and of locating persons on the land as farmers, have always formed their village apart from their farms, so that a member of any of these settlement companies, whilst he may possess the right to a village-lot, cannot enjoy much village society, and at the same time reside on his farm, which is at too great a distance therefrom: thus the settlement of the village is necessarily retarded, and whilst the farms may be all under cultivation, and the farmers in a flourishing condition, but few of the village lots may have been improved. Now, by adopting the Octagon plan, all the farm-houses would be placed in proximity to each other, a good village would be formed from the very commencement, and the whole land made proportionably more valuable: the farm homestead being on a convenient position on each enclosure, whilst at the same time it forms a village residence.

The engraving [Fig. 1] is intended to represent the disposition of four square miles of land. It is presumed that sixteen persons form themselves into a company for locating that amount, according to the law which gives to every settler in new territory preëminence right to 160 acres of land at \$1 25 per acre. Instead of running roads at right angles, and forming square farms, a central octagon [Fig. 1, D D], is fixed upon for common, or park ground. Eight roads are then formed, diverging from the centre, leaving a space between every two roads for enclosures [from A A to B B], which each contain 102 acres of land. The residence of each settler being placed at the inside end of each enclosure, as indicated on the engraving, constitutes one of sixteen dwellings placed within about a quarter of a mile

from the centre and twenty-five to forty rods from each other, according to the taste of each settler. Thus, each residence would front on the common or park, whilst it would be on an enclosed farm three-quarters of a mile in length with a frontage of six and a half chains on the central octagon, and thirty-two chains on the outside boundary. The four corners [C C C C] contain 584 acres, which can be either divided into sixteen meadows, appropriating one to each farm, or used as common grass or woodland, according to circumstances. In the centre could be placed a building adapted for a store or market place, school-room and a church, according to plans and specifications given.

A settlement thus formed would be adapted for the ground work of a town, by converting the divisions of the farms into sixteen avenues, diverging from the centre and forming, as the population of the settlement increased, streets on the plan of engraving [Fig. 2], carrying out the octagonal idea in the formation of all the streets. In this way, it will be seen, a settler will be enabled, ultimately, to convert his whole farm enclosure into lots for gardens, residences, &c., by dividing it into suitable parcels for that purpose, the increased value of which would amply compensate him for whatever improvements he may have made thereon. There is no more certain and honorable way of acquiring a comfortable independency than by thus improving a portion of the earth's surface. The plan is given in full detail, adapted to the formation of, 1st, a Village Settlement; 2d, a County Settlement; 3d, an Octagon Town; 4th an Octagon City; the whole being drawn to scale, with full explanations, together with a table showing the area of each division. An engraving is also given of the central building adapted for a market-place, a school-room, and a meeting-house or church, on the octagon plan of building.

The plan of a settlement adapted for sixty-four families or original settlers, is the size which the VEGETARIAN KANSAS COMPANY is expected to adopt, and is most suitable for similar settlement societies. Persons desirous of understanding the whole plan must refer to the work itself.

With the coöperation of from sixteen to sixty-four settlers on this plan, most of the objections to commencing a settlement in new territory are removed, as persons can select their own society and settle in neighborhoods where, by a union of interests, such buildings can be erected and machinery obtained as will enable persons of small means to secure these advantages of capital and the friendly rivalry of taste and skill which could not be possessed in the isolation of ordinary pioneer life.

At the present time, when provisions are being imported

into this country, and food is so dear in the cities, while millions of acres are lying waste and uncultivated, any effort which can be made to increase the attractions of the country and its healthful occupations, must be of essential benefit to the whole community, and no plan has yet been devised which appears so well calculated to inspire the dwellers in cities with a desire for the pursuits of agriculture, horticulture and gardening, and to make them compatible with refinement, and education, and social intercourse, as the "Octagon Plan of Settlement."

PHRENOLOGY IN ENGLAND.—The London Correspondent of *Life Illustrated* thus speaks of the present condition and prospects of Phrenology in England:

"Phrenology is by no means so generally appreciated in this country as in America, and, unfortunately, is at present retrogressive than progressive. I think this state of things quite susceptible of explanation, but at present I will not go into that. We have, however, not a few able phrenologists. James Simpson, of Edinburgh, is no more, but George Combe yet lives, and there are others who have devoted much study and have attained great proficiency in the science. One of the most eminent living phrenologists, but perhaps the least known beyond his immediate circle of friends in this metropolis, is J. D. Holm, Esq., of Highgate, near London. This gentleman has devoted more than forty years of his life, and a considerable fortune, to its propagation. He was the pupil, friend, and executor of the illustrious Spurzheim, and although upward of eighty years of age, has just concluded a course of fifteen lectures to a select circle of friends and admirers, among whom I happen to be one, at his own house, where with all the ardor of youth, with power yet fresh and vigorous, he at once instructed and delighted his audience. Mr. Holm's phrenological collection, including the collection of Spurzheim, and I believe a portion also of the collections of Gall, is perhaps unequalled in extent and variety by that of any private gentleman, and includes among the real skulls those of Alexander Pope, the poet, and Mr. Casimir Perrier, the prime minister of France in the early part of the reign of Louis Philippe. The collection of casts include almost all the leading and acknowledged great men and great criminals who have flourished in England during the past fifty years. I hope to be able ere long to send you a portrait and memoir of Mr. Holm for your *American Phrenological Journal*. I am quite sure it will be far from the least interesting of that most interesting series."



CATHERINE "THE GREAT,"
OF RUSSIA.

It was during the reign of this empress that Poland was partitioned, that the Crimea was conquered, that Suwarow fought, that it became a settled object of Russian policy to annex Turkey. She was originally a German princess, Sophia Augusta, of Anhalt-Zerbst; but on embracing the Greek religion, she assumed the name of Catherine Alexiowna. She was born about the year 1729, and in 1745 was married to Peter, a grandson of Peter the Great, and afterwards Emperor under the title of Peter III. Their union at first seemed to promise happiness; but soon the young husband was deprived, by the small-pox, of that which alone had rendered him agreeable to his wife, a handsome countenance. From that hour he was an object of disgust to Catherine, and she began a career of debauchery more enormous, more shameless than any other recorded in history. Lover succeeded lover with capricious rapidity, and there is reason to suppose that Paul, who was afterwards emperor and the father of the late Nicholas, was not the legitimate child of his mother. Peter, meanwhile, who was "a smoker, a drunkard, a gamster, and a debauchee," was kept in ignorance of that which was a standing jest among the courtiers.

At length, however, the eyes of the stupid husband were opened, and he hastened to the reigning empress to demand vengeance upon one of the lovers of his wife, a high functionary of the empire. The man was deprived of his office, Catherine, in disgrace, abandoned by the fawning crowd of courtiers who till now had lavished upon her all their flatteries, was obliged to accompany her husband to a distant fortress. There she continued to receive the visits of her favorite, who entered the fortress each time in a new disguise. He was caught at length, and taken into the presence of Peter, who at first in furious tones threatened to hang him, but in a few minutes his anger cooled, and, struck with some absurdity in the lover's disguise, he burst into roars of laughter. Thenceforward Catherine appears to have gone on in her revolting career unhindered and unregarded by her husband.

In 1762, Peter III. and Catherine were crowned emperor and empress of Russia. On assuming the reins of government, it is conceded by Russian historians that Peter performed many wise and clement actions. He forgave those who had offended him during the previous reign; he recalled a large number of exiles from Siberia; he suppressed the "Secret Chancery," a kind of political inquisition, the very name of which made Russians tremble; he gave some new privileges to the nobility, and enfranchised the serfs on the estates of the Church; he introduced some reforms into the administration of justice. But, unfortunately, his exertions, which might have conciliated the favor of the nation, were baffled by his obstinacy in introducing Prussian manners into his court, and Prussian tactics into his camp. He had been brought up in Germany, and had conceived a fantastic admiration for Frederic the Great. He dressed in the Prussian uniform, and aped the great Frederic in some of his well-known peculiarities of speech and manner, to the

disgust of the Russian populace. Catherine went all lengths in an opposite direction, and sought by every means to flatter the national prejudices. She attended the churches, wore the national costume, and took frequent opportunities of displaying her fine person in public. Her lovers, and the nobles who aspired to her arms, seconded her efforts to acquire popularity, and to deepen the popular dislike of the emperor.

The unhappy Peter, aware of his wife's permanent infidelity, and suspecting that she aimed at the supreme power, determined at length to rid himself of her. On the night named for her arrest, Count Orloff approached the bed of the empress and awoke her from a profound sleep; she started up suddenly, and saw him by the side of her couch. "Your majesty," said he, "has not an instant to lose; prepare to follow me." He immediately disappeared. Catherine quietly called her maid, and both dressed themselves hurriedly, and disguised themselves, so as not to be recognized by the sentinels who guarded the castle. Scarcely were they ready, when Orloff came to conduct them to the carriage which awaited them at the end of the garden; he seized the reins, and drove towards St. Petersburg with such rapidity, that the strength of the horses gave way, and the empress was compelled to complete her journey on foot. Fatigued and covered with dust, she reached the capital at seven o'clock in the morning. She repaired immediately to the quarters of the guards, many of whom had already been gained over; for, says a writer, "if there be a Russian who can resist flattery, there is not one who can resist gold." On her arrival the soldiers, half dressed, rushed from their barracks and crowded around her with loud shouts. In a faltering voice she said, that she had fled to them to escape the fury of the Czar, who that very night had intended to put her to death, as well as her son, the heir to the throne, and that she relied upon the protection of her faithful troops. The guards responded with enthusiasm, swearing to die for her. A priest was sent for, who, crucifix in hand, received their oaths. Thus sanctified by religion, the contagion spread, until every regiment in St. Petersburg was enlisted upon her side.

Without waiting for the enthusiasm to subside, she proceeded immediately to a church, where everything had been previously prepared for this astounding usurpation. An Archbishop, clothed in his robes, and surrounded by priests of venerable age, awaited her at the altar, where, placing the imperial crown upon her head, he loudly proclaimed her empress of all the Russias, under the name of Catherine the Second. The nobles awoke to hear at once of the conspiracy and its complete success; with Russian facility they hastened to swear fidelity to the new empress. Ere noon, she was riding along the ranks of the assembled army, clothed in the uniform of the guards, and receiving the acclamations of the whole population. She dined before an open window, at each moment saluting the people, and the sun went down on a bloodless and undisputed revolution.

Peter, meanwhile, was journeying gaily into the country in a truly Bacchanalian fashion, surrounded by giddy youth, and giddier women. When the news reached him he was overcome with terror, and amid the multitude of counsellors could come to no resolution. The imperial party at length directed their way to Cronstadt, then, as now, a great naval depot and a fortress defended by the sea. "Who goes there?" exclaimed the sentinel as Peter approached. "I, the Emperor," said Peter, advancing. "There is no Emperor," was the soldier's reply; and all along the line arose the cry, "Long live the Empress Catherine." Baffled everywhere, the miserable monarch wrote to his wife confessing his errors, and offering her a share in the Empire. She disdained a reply. Then Peter offered to cede the Empire to Catherine, only asking permission to retire into Holstein with his mistress and a friend. The answer was a command to repair to St. Petersburg, which the craven Czar obeyed. There was still a deeper deep of humiliation to which the unhappy man was destined to descend. As he and his friends approached the palace of the Empress they were seized and insulted by his side; and himself, the Czar, stripped of his orders and at length of his clothes, with only a shirt on his back, remained for some time on the staircase of the palace exposed to the derision of the unrestrained guards. Soon he was conducted to prison, where, after confessing his incapacity to govern, and abdicating the throne, he was secretly strangled by the faithful Orloff. An imperial ukase announced on the following day that it had pleased the Almighty to remove Peter to eternal life. Thenceforward, for more than thirty years, Catherine swayed the destinies of the Russian people.

We can only allude to the events of her reign. Her first acts were to reward those to whom she owed her throne, and by terrible examples to strike terror into those whom she suspected of disloyalty. In 1767, she invited deputies from every province of the empire to assemble at Moscow, for the purpose of improving the code of laws. This meeting, however, obtained more glory for the Empress than good for the empire. In 1771, the capture of the formidable lines of Perecop by a Russian army, rendered Catherine mistress of the Crimea, and for the first time made the Russian people acquainted with the plague. In 1773 began the dismemberment of Poland, which led, in 1795, to the annihilation of the Polish nation and the division of that country between Russia, Prussia, and Austria; Russia receiving much the largest share. In 1775, she invited Voltaire to her court, which the Satirist declined, though he continued to correspond with the empress for many years. It was to the compliments of Voltaire, that Catherine was indebted for the great estimation she enjoyed in Europe. When the Jesuits were expelled from many European countries, she wrote to the Pope, announcing her determination to protect that order, and inviting the Jesuits to remove to her dominions. "Who knows," wrote she, "if Providence does not intend to make these pious men the instruments of a union long desired between the Greek and Roman Church." The wily Jesuits, however, were not to be enticed. Of her numberless wars with the Turks and the eastern nations we have not space to speak. She died in 1796.

A French historian sums up her character in the following words: "She aggrandized Russia at the expense of its inherent strength. She undertook many things, completed but few; and posterity sees in her reign little more than a striking example of disorder and disorganization. The scandalous chapter of her amours is the most innocent part of her history. What a train of lovers! The German writers, whose exemplary exactitude allows nothing to be lost, have published a biographical account of these *functionaries*, illustrious or obscure; and they present a huge catalogue. To obtain a smile from the empress but one thing was required, personal beauty and vigor. All of the lovers on their retirement received in lands, money, or jewels, a handsome fortune. The office of favorship was never vacant for twenty-four successive hours during thirty-five years; a short absence, a trifling illness, in him who occupied it, sufficed for his being superseded. Almost all the women of the court, after the example of their august sovereign, had favorites; even those who were destitute of passion, had athletic young lovers, merely for the sake of being in the mode. Through ostentation, Catherine purchased some libraries, collected some paintings, and flattered some literary celebrities. She composed for the instruction of her grand-children a great number of tales, allegories, and dramas; but her letters to Voltaire give a more favorable opinion of her intellect than those performances."

The career of Catherine II. is perhaps the most striking illustration of the evils of despotic power which history presents. To this day, however, it is the fashion in Russia to speak of her as one of the greatest of sovereigns; and the new emperor, in his first manifesto, declared his intention to pursue the policy of "Peter, Catherine, Alexander, and our father." The late Countess of Blessington wittily said, in allusion to Catherine's numberless paramours, "Catherine I. was called the mother of her people; Catherine II. might have been styled their wife."

A NEW LECTURER IN THE FIELD.—The *Sandy Hill*, (N. Y.) *Herald* of recent date, has the following:—"Those who have read the interesting articles upon Phrenology, and the Natural History of Man, which appeared in the *PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL*, will be pleased to learn that there is a prospect that the author, Dr. Wm. C. ROGERS, may visit us and lecture upon Phrenology. The Dr. spent several years in the Albany Medical College, where he graduated, and he now has all the accomplishments of a scholar, united to a vigorous philosophical intellect, and a thorough knowledge of his profession as a Phrenologist."

We congratulate the public upon this new accession, and extend the right hand of fellowship to Dr. ROGERS. Of his competency, integrity, and high moral worth, we can speak with the most unqualified assurance.

Our friends everywhere, who may have the good fortune to make his acquaintance, will be glad to hear him expound illustrate, and apply our noble and beautiful science. We hope to number Dr. ROGERS among our regular contributors and co-workers.

GENERAL CANROBERT.

THE commander of the French forces in the Crimea is one of the many French officers who learned the art of war and rose to distinction in the province of Algiers. He was born in the village of Lot, in France, near the birth-place of the immortal Murat. He graduated from the military school of St. Cyr, and obtained his first commission in 1828. In 1832, he accompanied his regiment to Algiers, where he soon won a captaincy and the cross of the Legion of Honor, by his gallantry in action against the renowned Abd-el-Kader. He fought through several campaigns in Africa, always with distinction, and usually with an increase of rank. In 1852, he had fought his way to a brigadier-generalship, and returning to Paris, he was made general of division and aid-de-camp to Louis Napoleon, then Prince-President. At the coup d'etat, he favored the ambition of that extraordinary man, and met with his reward in being named second in command to Marshal St. Arnaud, in the army of the East. On the death of the Marshal, after the battle of the Alma, General Canrobert succeeded to the chief command of the French army. Little is known either of the character or the talents of General Canrobert. He appears to have conducted his share of the siege of Sebastopol with prudence and daring; but no opportunity has yet occurred for him to prove to the world his real quality as the commander of an army. Time may decide the question of his merit.

WHAT O'CLOCK?—Variation in time is a source of very much perplexity to travellers. Starting from New York in the morning with a watch timed for that meridian, the traveller, at evening, finds his time *one half hour too fast*, and when he arrives here, his watch is thirty-five minutes ahead of the good old clock on the mantle, which never tells a lie. Or, going West, starting from Sandusky, Ohio, in the evening at six o'clock, when he arrives in Toledo his watch is three minutes too fast, and, awaking the next morning in Chicago, he finds his usually reliable time keeper twenty minutes too fast! In order, then, for every man to have the *right time*, it is necessary to know of the variation of time between his own place and those East and West; and to accommodate our readers, we have obtained from a friend, the following correct table. Remember it, and when you travel you will find it useful—subtracting from Sandusky time when you go West, and adding to it when you go East:

SLOWER THAN SANDUSKY.

Cincinnati, - - - - -	7 min. 9 sec.
Columbus, - - - - -	1 min. 22 sec.
Toledo, - - - - -	8 min. 15 sec.
Chicago, - - - - -	19 min. 22 sec.
St. Louis, - - - - -	30 min. 11 sec.
Indianapolis, - - - - -	13 min. 30 sec.
New Orleans, - - - - -	29 min. 10 sec.

FASTER THAN SANDUSKY.

Cleveland, - - - - -	4 min. 09 sec.
Pittsburg, - - - - -	10 min. 42 sec.
Erie, - - - - -	10 min. 25 sec.
Buffalo, - - - - -	15 min. 10 sec.
Washington, D. C., - - - - -	22 min. 50 sec.
Philadelphia, - - - - -	30 min. 11 sec.
New York, - - - - -	34 min. 45 sec.
Albany, - - - - -	35 min. 51 sec.
Boston, - - - - -	46 min. 38 sec.

OLD MEN.—Hon. Josiah Quincy, senior, who is now a very old man, but possesses an unimpaired intellect, was called upon at a recent festival at Harvard College; in the course of his speech he referred to that part of the toast which called him up, and which designated him as a man of years, and to the sympathy, or rather pity, which young men generally seemed to feel for those older than themselves. They often seemed to think that old men like himself were unhappy.

He wished to disabuse his young friends, and tell them that all this was sympathy thrown away. As far as his experience was concerned, old age was the happiest part of a man's life. He had got rid of the nonsense of love, the grumblings of envy, the cares of ambition, and the thousand other troubles which beset man; and he must be happy if he has followed the laws of nature and virtue. A man who has abused his youth, must not complain if the dregs of life are insipid and nauseous; he has acted like a boy, who, having received his food for a day, eats it all up in the morning.

There need be no loss of memory in an old man if he has



GENERAL CANROBERT.

done right. He had visited old Mr. Adams in 1825, when the latter was 90, and found him reading Cicero de Senectate; and when the subject was broached by Mr. Q., by referring to a phrase in that author, which says that old men lost their minds for want of exercise, Mr. Adams said that it was true, that an old man was like an old horse; if you wanted him to work, you must work him all the time, and that old age was an excellent time to cultivate the mind. To enjoy an age of joy and peace, the young man should seek to do that which is admired in the old man, and the old man should endeavor to retain the vivacity and fire of youth.

THE EBENEZER SOCIETY.—This society, located near Buffalo, into whose affairs the Legislature last winter authorized an investigation, give the following account of themselves: "We number at present just about one thousand souls. Our lands comprise now 4,500 acres, of which only 2,500 acres are under cultivation, the rest is pasture and timber land. The common fund out of which the land has been paid for, and the improvements made thereon, amounts now, round numbers, to \$300,000, to which fund, in successive years, each member has contributed according to his ability, relinquishing all claims for interest, or any other prerogative for the money paid in, which is credited, however, to the members on the books of the community. Our manufacturing branches consist of one woollen factory, with 2½ sets of carding machines; one ditto new, with one set not yet in complete running order; one tannery with 25 vats; one grist-mill with three run of stone, and three saw mills with one saw in each. A religious fund for building and maintaining school and meeting houses is set apart, now amounting to \$30,000.

GOOD STOCK.—To every farmer who has occasion to raise a colt, a calf, a lamb, or a pig, or indeed any animal, I would say, first: see that the intended parents are healthy, and neither very young nor in the decline of life. Second: that they are not near relations. Third: that the intended dam be "well treated" after conception. These are the first requisites.—*Life Illustrated.*

STONE FRUITS.—If you have choice stone fruits, and especially on young trees, thin off something of the superabundance, and the remainder will more than repay the trouble in the size and quality which it will attain.

CATERPILLARS.—These pests are alarmingly numerous this season. If suffered to remain unmolested, they will not only destroy the crop of fruit, but mostly the growth of the tree for the present year. A pole with a spiral brush on the end of it, a pair of sharp eyes and steady hands, will put an end to a host of them in a couple of hours, beginning at sunrise. It is miserable economy to delay it.

ONE OF PHARAOH'S DAHLIAS.—Lord Lindsay states that, in the course of his wanderings amid the pyramids of Egypt, he stumbled on a mummy, proved by its hieroglyphics to be at least 2,000 years of age. In examining the mummy after it was unwrapped, he found in one of its closed hands a tuberous or bulbous root. He was interested in the question, how long vegetable life could last, and he therefore took that tuberous root from the mummy's hand, planted it in a sunny soil, allowed the rains and dews of heaven to descend upon it, and in the course of a few weeks, to his astonishment and joy, the root brought forth and bloomed in a beautiful dahlia.

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The Nineteenth Winter Term of Lectures in the PHYSIO-MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO, will commence on the first Monday in November, 1855, at the College Hall, Cincinnati.

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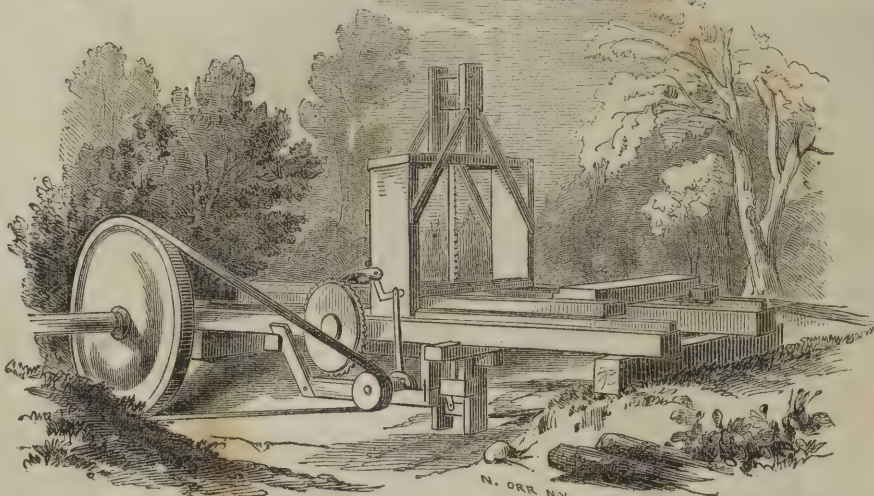
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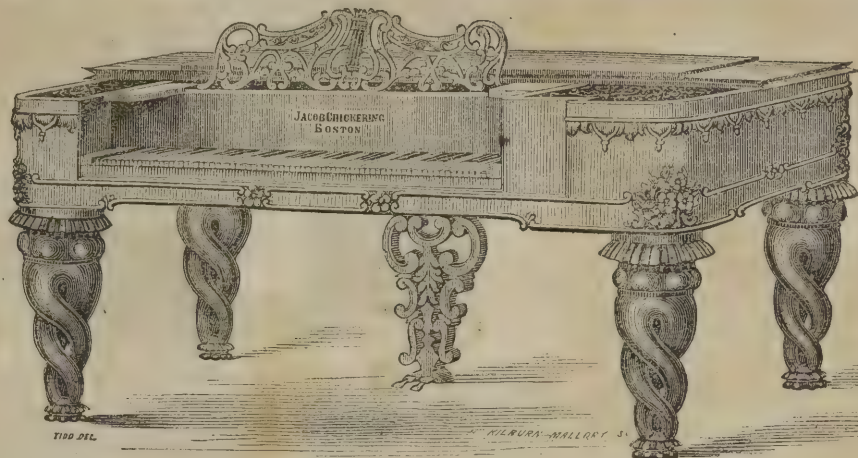
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Miscellany.

PERSPIRATION.—The perspiration is a fluid whose regularity and continuance of exhalation are not merely conducive, but absolutely necessary to health: without such regularity, the animal temperature would run riot, and substances of an injurious quality would be allowed to permeate the finest and most delicate of the tissues of the body. Some experimentalists in France conceived that, by obstructing the perspiration of the skin, and thereby preventing the dispersion of animal temperature by evaporation, they would be enabled to produce internal fever at will. To satisfy themselves on this question, they covered a rabbit with an impermeable coating of varnish, but the result failed to satisfy their expectation. Instead of an increase of temperature, the heat of the body quickly diminished, and in one hour and a half the animal died of asphyxia.

PROF. JULIUS CÆSAR HANNIBAL ON PHRENOLOGY.—The learned Professor has a funny lecture upon "Phrenology." We extract a few brief passages: "De bump," says Professor Hannibal, "dat am moss kultivated in de culledered man's hed am called on Fowler and Wells map ob de brane 'Amativeness.' Dis am de bump dat plays de debil wid do fare seet, because dat am whiar Cupid springs from; dis bump lays in de baek ob de neck near de kote koller; it am called de bump of *lub*. What am all de sisters feelin' in de baek of dar necks for?"

Again, remarks the Professor: "Combativeness am found mitey big in de culledered race. It lays 'long side ob 'Firmness,' which bump am 'lustrated on de map by de jackass, which shows how much easier it am to coax dan to dribe. Some people hab got bigger bumps dan odgers, and dis am de way you will find out: s'pose you hab a squarrell wid a man and you call him a liar, and he sez, 'Ef you call me dat twice more I'll smack you cross de chops.' Dat man hab got Combativeness small, but ef at de moment dat you call de man a liar, you find yourself a rollin in de gutter wid you nose split open, you may make up your mind dat it sticks out on dat man's head so big you can hang your hat on it."

Upon 'Alimentiveness' the Professor is equally humorous: "Dis am de bump dat enables a feller to tell what am good to eat, an how much he ort to gormandize at a time; for instinck, you go in de seller by Caférine Market, and you see a man call for a plate ob raw clams and a plate ob sassaengers. Well, if he eat de clams and leabe de sassaengers, den he got de small bump; but eff he eat boff, den he got it big. Sum niggers got it mitey big, dat dey not oney eat up de clams and sassaengers, but call for a plate ob pork and beans, and want it 'most all pork, and a good deal ob beans,' to top off wid. I call dat hog eatin hog.

"And now dat I see I got you all in de noshun ob eatin, I will 'miss you, so you kin go home and get a cold bite; and while Brudder Len Clawson passes round de sasser, I will remark dat I don't want nobody to ring in dem new free cent pieces on me for a 'rip,' as was come on me last week. I don't take em for sixpence no how."

SOUL AND BODY.—The human body, in its every feature and lineament, is an exact image or representative of that higher form—that spiritual entity that reigns within, which we call the soul, and which is the *real man* that was created in the image of God—a *real* spiritual body—a substantial form. We do not sufficiently realize the great truth that there is a spiritual body as well as a natural body, and that that which is spiritual has as real definite form and substance as that which is natural and *much more perfect*. The natural is only an *outbirth* of the spiritual, and must therefore be more gross and imperfect. But because it is an *outbirth* of the spiritual, it must also be an image or representation of it. There is an exact correspondence between the two, and upon this great central truth all our ideas of mental philosophy must necessarily be based; and any system built upon any other foundation will fall and disappear like the "baseless fabric of a dream." If, then, there is an exact correspondence between the natural and spiritual worlds—between the mind and the body—it follows, as an irresistible conclusion, that the science of *phrenology* is not only fixed immovably upon an eternal basis of truth, but that it is the *only* true science of mind, and furnishes the only clue by which the mental constitution can be cor-

rectly ascertained, and the character of individuals become apparent to others.

The discoverers of that noble science did not, probably, understand the full nature and extent of the great truth upon which it is evidently based; yet, fortunately for the race, they understood enough to put them upon the right track; and the world will yet witness developments in that direction that would be perfectly astounding to this generation.

It has been said of some naturalists, that by seeing a single bone of some strange animal, they could draw a correct likeness of it, although they had never seen it. And it may not be visionary to suppose that the time will yet come, in the progress of science, when it will be possible to take a correct portrait of an individual with the complexion, color of hair and eyes, features, expression of countenance, and all the minutiae of the physical form—and hence to give a true description of his character—by merely seeing his hand, arm, or foot, for instance, or possibly by his gait or tone of voice or handwriting. These things are not now permitted to men, and will not be so long as they remain in their present low state of development. But the inner life is not necessarily so far removed from mortal ken, but that the researches of science, when directed by a proper religious spirit, may bring it forth to view. Man is not always to remain in a state blissful ignorance—ignorant of his nature and destiny—an almost total stranger to himself and his fellows.

P. K.

AN INTELLIGENT FIRST CAUSE.—If the following argument in favor of an *intelligent first cause* seems to you of any value, be so good as to Insert it in your Journal. I lately met some persons who believed that the phenomena of living were not such as to lead to the supposition of a Designer, but were the result of matter and its properties.

First, then, let me call attention to that wonderful and all-necessary organ, the human eye, immured, for security, in hollowed bone, (high in the system and in the direction of the body's motion,) and protected by movable lids and fringes to shield it from external harm—its lachrymal gland placed *above* to keep it moist, and thus enable it to roll at ease and without pain, and to float away what might else injure it, with its duct *beneath* to convey from it all superfluous moisture; its cord *behind* (by a curious mechanical adjustment) drawing it *forward*, whenever the eye, to enable us to view distant objects, has to be prolonged into a telescope; its transparent coats of cornea; the delicate muscular band of the iris, contracting or enlarging the pupil to diminish or increase the light-space as we pass from dazzling noon into sober twilight; its parabolic shape, aqueous and vitreous humors, and crystalline lens to bend the rays of light to a focus on the beautiful expanded nerve network; and, finally, the optic nerve, through a small aperture in the bone of the skull, conveying the impressed image of a thousand objects so perfectly at every conscious moment to the brain, &c.

Secondly, if *any* of the more prominent senses or organs (or even portions of organs) had been omitted in the framework of man, the omission would have occasioned very serious evils; if, indeed, it would have been compatible with his *existence* at all. If, for instance, feet, lungs, heart, ears, teeth, brain, and vertebrae—if, in short, man's general structure had been what it is, but yet if his eyes and hands (or eyes or hands) had not been present—*what* would have been the result? Or if, for argument sake, man be admitted to be the product of matter working in the dark, blindly and to no purposed end; but if no provision had been made in man's organism for the propagation of the species, the first man would have been the last of his race; and this brings me.

Thirdly, to the matter of the *senses*, which seems to show provision, (and, therefore, prevision,) as clearly as anything in nature; for, in this case, the provision for *one* end, (the continuance of the race,) has been made in *two* bodies, (like in nearly every other particular but this, in which for the end in view they ought to be unlike,) each so adapted to the other in all the minutiae of detail as to secure the one object; and this, apparently, by a multiplied series of contrivance after contrivance of the most intricate and wonderful kind, almost any one of which being omitted, it is doubtful if the end *could* be secured; and that end nothing less than the continuance, *i.e.* the existence, of mankind. And if all other arrangements for the attainment of this object had been present, and yet if that portion of the *brain* which presides over the function had been absent, where would man be? And what a singular proportionateness (everything conspiring to the same apparent end) in the number

of males to females produced by all this multiplicity and complicity and adaptation of seeming means to ends!

And here let me add, that (unless it be asserted that our male and female progenitors were not of the same genus) matter must have produced by some means or other not on a man or a woman, but a man *AND* a woman, and this, too, not at different periods and in remote places, but nearly *at the same time and in the same locality*.

But if it be once admitted that man is a result of a great ARCHETYPAL IDEA in the mind of an intending God, and if, (as Phrenology seems to teach us,) "DO RIGHT, BE KIND, REVERENCE TRUTH, DO GOOD" be his commands stereotyped on the human brain, do not such commands point to God as himself *loving* right, truth, goodness, and benignity; and, therefore, to one who will deal justly, kindly, gently, mercifully towards his creatures; and though for a time, for some great end—possibly not otherwise attainable or attainable so well—he may suffer us to sorrow, (and sorrow seems to refine and elevate us, and to enhance enjoyment—and let us not forget that God works *by means*,) yet that we are in *good hands* now and forever. Do not even the sorrows of time read in the light of such God-written commands point to blessedness in eternity.

J. A. A.

Kingston, C. W.

FUN OF ANIMALS.—The following interesting paragraph, from a work entitled, "Passions of Animals," shows that man is not the only creature that enjoys amusement.

Many small birds chase each other about in play, but perhaps the conduct of the crane and the trumpeter is the most extraordinary. The latter stands on one leg, hops about in an eccentric manner, and throws somersets. The Americans call it the "mad bird," on account of these things. The crane expands its wings, runs round in circles, leaps, and throwing little stones and pieces of wood into the air, endeavors to catch them again, and pretends to avoid them as if afraid.

Water birds, such as ducks and geese, dive after each other, and clear the surface of the water, with outstretched neck and flappy wings, throwing abundant spray around. Deer often engage in a sham battle, or a trial of strength, by testing their horns together and pushing for the mastery.

All animals that pretend violence in their play, stop short of exercising it; the dog takes the greatest precaution not to injure by his bite; and the orang-outang, in wrestling with his keeper, pretends to throw him, and makes feints of biting him.

Some animals make a semblance of catching prey. Young cats, for instance, leap for every small and moving object, even to the leaves strewed by the autumn winds; they crouch and steal forward ready for a spring; the body quivering, and the tail vibrating with the motion; they bound on the moving leaf and again spring forward to another.

Young lambs collect together on the little hillocks and eminences in pastures, racing and sporting with each other in the most interesting manner. Birds of the pie kind, like monkeys, are full of mischief, play, and mimicry. There is a story told of a tame magpie that was seen busily employed in a garden gathering pebbles, and with much solemnity and a studied air throwing them in a hole about eighteen inches deep, made to receive a post. After dropping each stone, it cried "carruck" triumphantly, and set off for another. On examining the spot, a poor toad was found in the hole, which the magpie was stoning for its amusement.

NUTRITIVE PRINCIPLE.—F. P., Boston. In reply to your inquiry, we have only to say, we have no faith in the pretensions of one A. G. Hall, M. D. We have no knowledge of the present whereabouts of that wandering self-lauding person.

ANCIENT RELICS.—Near Terre Coupee, Mich., there has been found recently the lower jaw of a beast similar to the ox. There is no place in it for teeth; it contains only three double teeth, set close together, and never held any more. Lengthwise of the jaw the teeth measures *fifteen inches*; two of them are solid; the smallest is loose, has four proper roots, is a cube four inches each way, and weighs *two pounds*. The largest tooth is seven inches long. The whole bone is two feet long, and weighs *forty pounds*. There is a hole one inch in diameter through its entire length. It is no doubt the remains of some huge herbiferous animal which stalked about long before Adam made his appearance on the globe.

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OPINIONS OF DISTINGUISHED MEN.

"Phrenology undertakes to accomplish for man what philosophy performs for the external world: it claims to disclose the real state of things, and to present Nature unveiled, and in her true features."—*Prof. Silliman.*

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Phrenology.

"When a man properly understands himself, mentally and physically, his road to happiness is smooth, and society has a strong guaranty for his good conduct and usefulness."—*Hon. T. J. Rusk.*

THE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF THE SENSES, No. 6.

BY A. P. DUTCHER, M.D.

THE SENSE OF TASTE.

TASTE is the impression made upon the tongue by certain bodies called *sapid*, and it is upon this sense that we principally depend in selecting proper nutriment. Situated as it is, immediately in the avenue to the stomach, everything that enters that cavity must come under its immediate inspection, before it can be swallowed.

THE ORGANS OF TASTE.

The organs of taste consist of a nerve called the *gustatory*, and a peculiar arrangement of mucous membrane of the tongue and the sides and back of the mouth. The principal bulk of the tongue consists of muscular fibre, interspersed with a little fat, whence it derives its surprising flexibility; it is covered by a thin integument, through which the extremities of the gustatory nerve are dispersed. Upon the surface of this membrane may be seen, with the magnifying glass, and sometimes without it, numerous little elevated points, called *papillæ*. There are two sets of these, differing in their office and size. Those at the root and middle of the tongue are the larger, and are little glands which secrete a portion of the saliva, with which the mouth and tongue are continually moistened. Those at the lip and sides of the tongue are smaller and more numerous, and of a brighter red color; it is these latter that possess the faculty of perceiving the flavor of substances which come in contact with them.

The tongue not only possesses the power of ascertaining the flavor of bodies; it has also, in a

very high degree, the sense of touch and the power of voluntary motion. Julia Bruce, of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Hartford, possessed the sense of touch so perfectly in her tongue, that although blind, she could thread a needle with it. The loss of one sense is thus in some degree compensated by the improvement of those that remain.

THE PRECISE SEAT OF TASTE.

Physiologists have differed much as to the precise seat of taste. Some confine it to the posterior part of the tongue, about the root and sides; some extend it over the whole upper surface and to the tip; others also regard it as extended over the pharynx, soft palate, gums and teeth. This difference among authors and experimenters, while it shows the complicated nature of the subject, may be in some measure explained by the indefiniteness of taste when faintly perceived by small portions of the surface, by the influence on taste of the commonly associated senses of touch and smell, by some diversities really existing in different individuals, and by the ambiguity necessarily attending experiments on special sensations among the inferior animals. There is no doubt, however, with regard to the tongue, that the whole upper surface possesses taste, but more especially the sides, the base and tip. The soft palate and its arches appear to be endowed with taste in many individuals.

CONDITIONS OF TASTE.

The nerves of taste are excited by mechanical or chemical action. Striking the tip of the tongue smartly with the ends of the fingers, will sometimes produce an acid or saline taste, which will last for several seconds. Nearly all substances that are tasteless, when held firmly upon the base of the tongue, produce a bitter sensation, and when long continued, will sometimes occasion nausea and vomiting. These effects show that taste may be produced by a simple mechanical excitation of the nervous papillæ. But *sapid* substances cause taste only when dissolved and made to permeate the tissue of the papillæ, so as to come into contact with

their nerves. This is proved by the fact that no insoluble substance admits of being tasted. Taste, like touch, is much influenced by the extent of surface acted on; and it is also heightened by the motion and moderate pressure of the substance upon the gustatory membrane. Swallowing, also, seems necessary to the perfect action of this sense. Many substances affect the nose through the throat on being swallowed; and we are thus led to attribute to taste much of what is in reality due to smell. A certain degree of warmth is also quite necessary to the healthy action of taste. Cold deadens the sense, and renders it almost inert: hence, some medicines when hot are very disgusting to the taste, but when reduced to a very low temperature, are quite palatable.

EDUCATION OF TASTE.

This sense is capable of great improvement by education. This is seen by the accuracy and ease with which the experienced wine taster can distinguish differences in age, purity, etc., between liquors that to ordinary judgments are alike; and the epicure can give an exact determination of the spices that are combined in a particular sauce, or of the manner in which the animal, on whose flesh he is feeding, was killed; and some writers pretend to say that they can tell by the taste whether birds, put upon the table, are domesticated or wild, male or female; and, indeed, it is asserted that many epicures are capable of saying in what precise part of the Thames a salmon has been caught, by its peculiar flavor. Chemists are frequently enabled, by long experience, to detect by taste the various constituents of almost any common compound, and their relative proportions. As in the case of the other senses, impressions made upon the sensory surface remain there for a certain period; and this period is for the most part longer than that which is required for the departure of the impression made upon the eye, the ear, or the organ of smell. Every one knows how long the taste of some powerful substances remain in the mouth; and even of those which make less decided impressions of the sensation, remain to such a degree that it is difficult to compare them at short intervals. Hence, if a person taste substances of distinct, but not widely different flavors, one after another, in rapid succession, he soon loses the power of discriminating between them. In educating this sense, therefore, let an accurate idea first be acquired of the taste of all simple substances; let them be presented singly and alone, that the mind may have a perfect knowledge of each. After this they may be combined, when, by practice and experience, the mind will be enabled to judge of the absence or presence of any substance in any given compound. If we would preserve the perfect action of this sense, we should avoid the use of ardent spirits in all its forms. Tobacco should also be discarded: there is not the least doubt but it exerts a pernicious influence upon this sense, particularly when smoked or chewed. Hot tea and coffee are also injurious; they inflame the mucous membrane of the mouth, and blunt the sensibility of the papillæ.

CONCLUDING REMARKS ON THE SENSES.

It has already been stated, that it is by means

of the senses that we obtain a knowledge of whatever is passing within or without the system; this knowledge has been denominated **GENERAL FEELING**. I do not like this term, but for the want of a better one will be obliged to use it until we find one that will express more fully the nature of this inward sense. This general feeling may be said to have no external organ, and is not related to external objects, but has reference to the living and feeling being, informing it of the state of its organism. By it we may form an idea of what will benefit or injure our bodily organs, so that we may govern our appetites and regulate our diet. It is a function that properly belongs to all the organs of the mind. It is called general feeling because it indicates the general state of the system, general debility or vigor, general warmth or chilliness, general pain or pleasure; and again, hunger or thirst, refreshment or satisfaction. The objects of this feeling are, therefore, the changeable state of the functions and organs of the body, which could not be perceived by the single senses.

As all the senses have their root in the **COMMON SENSORIUM**, so it is again affected by all the impressions made upon them. Hence, every sensation we have is the feeling of a change in our general feeling, and as our disposition and humor depend greatly on the state of our general feeling, it will, on the one hand, modify the influence of these impressions upon us, as on the other it will be influenced by them. The former appears from the fact that the same temperature affects persons so differently, that each, if asked, would give a different degree of heat and cold. The latter is substantiated by the effect which impressions made upon the senses have in cheering or depressing the spirits.

A sense, affected by an external object in harmony with its own nature, feels **PLEASURE**; but if affected too strongly, or against its own nature, **PAIN**. This feeling of pain or pleasure will be communicated to the whole system, and to what may be called the general feeling, by the connection of the principal nerves of the senses affected with all the nerves of the body. Hence, cold and heat, a clear or cloudy sky, have such an influence upon us; a good dinner renders us comfortable and satisfied; delicate odors enliven the imagination and spread pleasure over all our feelings. The opposite of these will, of course, have a contrary effect.

Hence it will be seen, that there is a beautiful harmony between the senses and the general feelings. The senses, however, it should be remembered, never form ideas; this function belongs exclusively to the mental organs—the **BRAIN**: this is the instrument of thought: the habitation of the **SOUL**. Oh! who can comprehend its complicated nature or portray the magnificence of its power?

TRUTH.—To gain truth, which is the object of the understanding, I must seek it disinterestedly. I must choose to receive the truth, no matter how it bears on myself. I must follow it, no matter where it leads, what interest it opposes, to what persecution or loss it lays me open, from what party it severs me, or to what party it allies. Without this fairness of mind, which is only another phrase for disinterested love of truth, great native powers of understanding are led astray, genius runs wild, the light within us becomes darkness.

THE TEMPERAMENTS.

NUMBER THREE.

THE NERVOUS TEMPERAMENT.

In our first essay, we considered fully the Lymphatic Temperament, in its degrees of normal and abnormal development. In our second, we passed the Sanguine and Bilious in brief review, and it is now our purpose, in this third and last, to consider at length the Nervous Temperament, which is characterized by a small, spare, and often tall form, delicate features, fair, light, and thin hair, thin upper lip, delicate and transparent skin, keen, bright, intelligent and sparkling eyes, a countenance more or less pallid, slender muscles, small bones, narrow and contracted chest, quick movements, and a pulse quick and easily excited by mental emotions and nervous impressions. The whole brain and nervous system is active, the senses are acute, the thoughts quick, and the imagination lively and brilliant.

Persons of this temperament are predisposed to diseases arising from derangement of the nervous system. The nervousness which they suffer is divided by Dr. Mayo into three kinds: 1st. Bodily or physical nervousness, arising from a physical cause, as an injury drawing blood which causes fainting, &c.; 2d. Moral Nervousness, producing both timidity and hysteria, and hysterical affections; and, 3d. Intellectual Nervousness, producing mental confusion in sudden or unexpected emergencies, be they of a trifling or serious character. This third kind of nervousness is frequently called stupidity or obstinacy, or even deceit, since it is wanting in all physical signs.

There is also a predisposition to partial or entire mental alienation, to consumption, liver complaint, and other kindred diseases.

This temperament is the most favorable of all others for the exhibition of mind as mind, and is generally found to predominate in literary men, poets, scholars, and in those who choose the more quiet, refined, and retired walks of life.

It gives to the artisan delicacy and beauty of touch and finish; to the professional man feeling, sympathy, and susceptibility; to the poet restlessness, intensity, and brilliancy; and to the orator vividness, splendor and refinement of thought, word, and gesture.

Lord Byron possessed this temperament in an exalted degree, and, were I called upon to give the very language of this—the nervous temperament, I would select the following lines from the 3d Canto of his *Childe Harold*, which expresses the intensity of his desires in vividly graphic and poetic language:

“Could I embody and unbosom now

That which is most within me—could I wreak

My thoughts upon expression, and thus throw

Soul, heart, mind, passions, feelings strong or weak,

All that I have sought and all I seek,

Bear, know, feel, and yet breathe—into one word,

And that one word were **LIGHTNING**, I would speak!

But as it is, I live and die unheard

With a most voiceless thought, sheathing it as a sword!”

The mutual effects of a brilliant, ardent, and impulsive mind, and of a weak and enfeebled physical frame, upon each other, have been beau-

tifully compared to the frettings of the sword upon the scabbard, and the abrasions of the scabbard upon the sword.

The workings of such a mind upon such a frame, and the reflex action of the weakened frame upon the mind, are such as to hasten the premature decline of the one, and to weaken and finally extinguish forever the brilliancy and usefulness of the other.

As this condition of things is found only among those possessed of this temperament in an exalted degree, persons so constituted should choose the lightest or easiest trade or profession for which they are mentally fitted. It should also be a business which would allow of much pleasurable recreation and exercise, and then the professional man or mechanic so constituted should frequently *force* himself from his employment, and live more at his ease than his inclinations dictate. There is little or no danger of a man possessed of a full share of this temperament becoming indolent or lazy, because it is not natural for him, and he can scarcely be made so artificially. They should avoid the use of all stimulants, whether alcoholic or nutritive, as tea, coffee, spices, wines, and the like. Tobacco should be considered by them—and not by them only, but by all—as accursed, and they should on no account touch the unclean thing.

That an undue development of this temperament is the consequence of violated physical law, is evident from the following considerations :

Nature employs all her energies for the first fifteen or twenty years of man's life in developing and perfecting his physical frame. After that event has been consummated, she directs her attention to the brain and nervous system, pours an increased flow of blood into both, and then it is that man begins to give forth indications of mental power.

A proper amount of exercise is necessary for the development of both body and mind, and accordingly, we find the young, whose physical constitutions are forming, decidedly averse to mental operations continued for any great length of time, while they are equally fond of all physical exertions which unite exercise and sport, and which tend to perform nature's bidding, in developing the whole motive system. And we find, again, that these same young persons, when they have arrived at that age when an increased amount of blood begins to flow to the brain and nervous system, commence to turn their attention more to books, become more fond of study and less fond of play, more fond of mental than of physical exertions, and more partial to the society of their seniors than to that of their juniors. In the first part of his career, in giving vent to the excess of vitality with which he was filled, the boy was guilty of many indiscretions, the more so on account of the immaturity of his reasoning faculties. He was, to use a cant phrase, "sowing his wild oats." This operation was, to a very limited extent, a necessity. It was an animal endeavor to exhaust a vast surplus of vitality, which fermented and boiled within until the mental hoops burst and spilled it, in useless, and, not unfrequently, criminal sports. And much of the criminality with which this period

abounds owes its birth to an injudicious restraint and a captious disposition on the part of the parents. These estrange the boy from home, render him suspicious of the motives dictating his confinement, beget a prematurity and precocity of wilfulness, and thus bring misery upon the parents, and shame and remorse upon the son. Better dress him in leather and give him full liberty to find happiness in boisterous games and sports, and thus retain his affections and his confidence, than dress him in finery which, by its frailty and the penalties attached to its injury, will restrain his body and early stimulate the more ignoble portions of his mind, which always find gratifications in physical pleasures—pleasures for the enjoyment of which the youthful mind is alone by nature fitted. I would not, however, from the foregoing, be understood as giving an affirmative answer to the poet's question :

"And dare we to this doctrine give,
That had the wild oats not been sown,
The soil, left barren, had not grown
The grain by which a man may live?"

We are apt to say, when the turning point in the boy's life has arrived, that he begins to see the folly of wasting so precious a boon as time in sports and play, and is now endeavoring, by studious application, to make amends for his past foolishness. But in this I think we are much in the wrong. Previous to this period, nature never intended the mind for prolonged and complicated exertions. It was to the body she directed her attention, and that body, feeling her power within, obeyed its natural instincts in prolonged and varied games, and boisterous sports and amusements. When nature found her work nearly completed in one quarter, she turned her attention to another, and the same energies which she employed in the fabrication and perfection of the motive system, she now uses for the same purposes in the nervous system.

As the body, feeling her impulses, performed her bidding in its appropriate exercises, so the mind, feeling the same impulses, seeks to do the same bidding, by turning its attention to the proper means of obtaining the desired end. Precocity is the most unfortunate of gifts with which the young can be favored. It excites hopes in the mind of the parents which are sure to be disappointed; it exhausts the energies of a delicate and refined mental and physical organization, and its end is generally the merest commonplace, and insanity and even idiocy have not unfrequently resulted from this unnatural exertion of the organs of thought while yet delicate and unconfirmed.

The following extract from Airds' "Old Bachelor," as quoted by J. R. Wells in a compilation of his entitled "Moral and Intellectual Science," illustrates my position so well that I present it entire :—

"Having watched the growth of the young mind a good deal, I am less and less in love with precocity, which, indeed, is often a mere manifestation of disease—the disease of a very fine, but weak nervous organization. Your young Roscius and all your young wonders of that kind generally end in the feeblest of commonplace. There is no law, however, precise or absolute in the matter. The differences of age at which men

attain maturity of intellect, and even of imagination, is very striking. The tumultuous heat of youth has given birth to many of the noblest things in music, painting, and poetry, but no less fine productions have sprung from the ripeness of years. Chatterton wrote all his beautiful things, exhausted all hopes of life, and saw nothing more than death at the early age of eighteen. Burns and Byron died at their thirty-seventh year, and I think that the strength of their genius was over. Raphael, after filling the world with divine beauty, perished at thirty-seven; Mozart earlier. These *might* have produced still greater works. On the other hand Handel was forty-eight before he "gave the world assurance of a man." Dryden came up to London from the provinces, dressed in Norwich druggist, somewhat above the age of thirty, and did not even know that he could write a line of poetry; yet what towering vigor and swinging ease all at once in "glorious John." Milton had, indeed, written the *Comus* at twenty-six; but, blind, and fallen on evil days and evil tongues, he was upward of fifty when he began his great work. Cowper knew not his own might 'till far beyond thirty, and his "Task" was not written 'till near his fiftieth year. Sir Walter Scott was upward of thirty when he published his *Minstrels*, and all his greatness was yet to come."

There is very much of truth in all this, and yet I am inclined to believe that it takes an extreme view of the subject, though it must be admitted that it is the correct extreme of the two. There is a happy mean between the views advanced above and those advanced by the advocates of juvenile precocity. It has been remarked by a shrewd and learned man that no reformer was ever produced in any department of human industry who had not become such prior to the age of thirty-five. Research and observation will confirm the assertion. By twenty-five the body and the mind may be safely declared to have arrived at the maximum of *natural* power. All gained beyond that is *acquired*, acquired by exercise, education and experience. From that time on, for a longer or shorter period, according as the organic laws are obeyed or infringed, does man continue to gain mentally and physically, and to be capable of greater, more prolonged and more exacting labors, until his genius or his vitality are exhausted. He then begins gradually to decline in vigor; but to lose none of the wisdom which experience has given him. He is now more fitted to govern and control others, since he is now best able to subdue himself, and self-government is the highest and most god-like of all government.

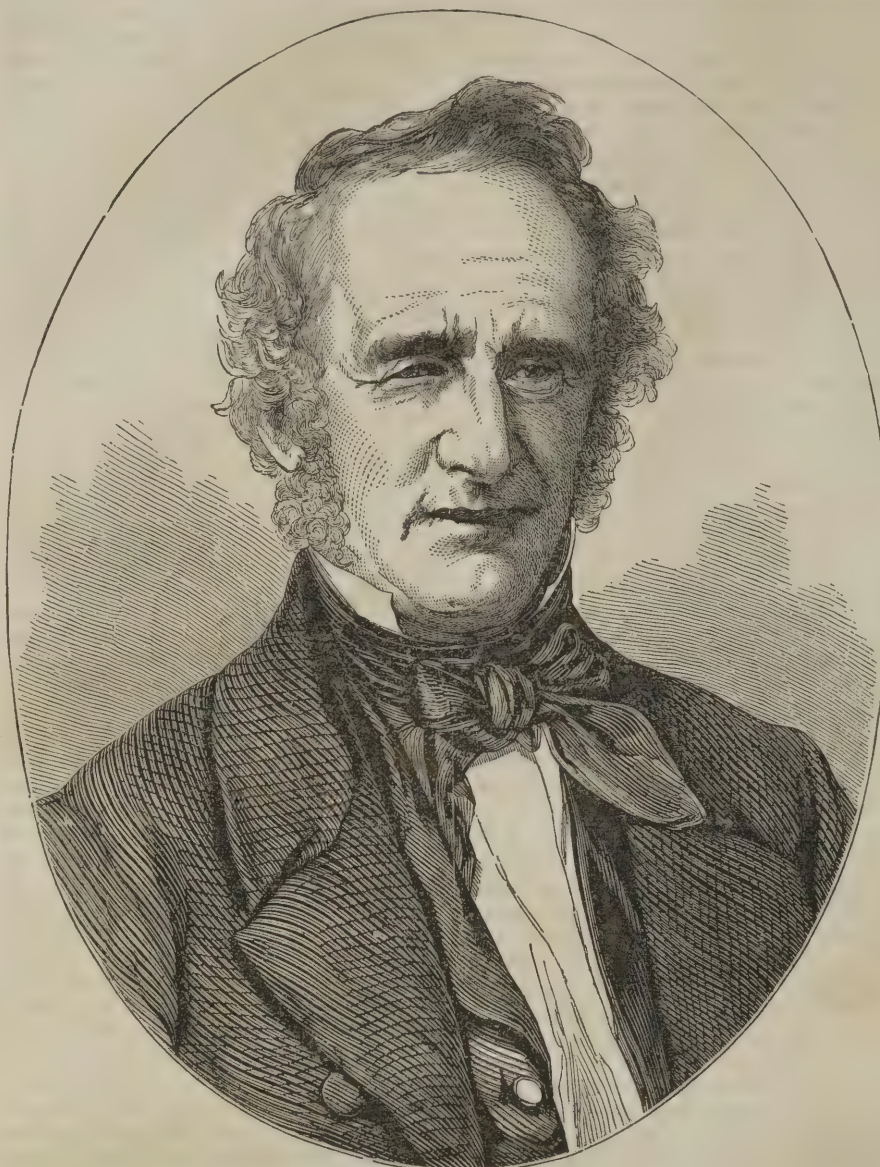
The conclusions to be derived from the foregoing are these :—

First. A due degree of the nervous temperament adds beauty, brilliancy and susceptibility to the power imparted by the other peculiarities of organization, and is thus not only compatible with health and longevity, but absolutely necessary for the combination of a sound mind in a sound and perfect body.

Second. An undue development of this temperament, being characterized by beauty, brilliancy and susceptibility, but wanting in power and longevity, is incompatible with health and long life, and absolutely prejudicial to the manifestation of true greatness of intellect.

Third. A person may so educate himself physically and mentally as, in a manner, to supply a deficiency of this temperament, and may also by similar means gain such a proficiency of the same as materially to embitter his existence, and even to shorten his life.

The more scientific division of the temperaments into vital, motive and mental, will claim our attention at some future time.



CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

Biography.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

The physiology of Mr. Vanderbilt, so near as can be judged from the picture before us, indicates a very strong and vigorous constitution, with a high degree of the motive and mental temperaments, which would give great vigor, resolution, and intensity. He could not be a moderate man, or take life easy, but throws more than an ordinary amount of spirit into whatever he does. He is able to bring a remarkable amount of force to the accomplishment of any end.

His phrenological developments are strongly marked in many respects. The head is high and very fully developed in the intellectual region, especially in the *perceptive group*, giving the

available and practical qualities. He is a particularly good judge of the qualities of matter, has great practical judgment, perceives at once how work should be done, and learns rapidly by experience and contact with the world. He has a superior mechanical eye, enabling him to detect disproportions with great accuracy. Order, Calculation, Locality, and Human Nature are all prominent organs, giving system, ability to make correct estimates, a talent for the study of geography and a love of travelling, joined to an intuitive perception of the motives of those with whom he comes in contact.

Comparison being large, gives critical talent and an analogical descriptive cast of intellect. Human Nature enables him to select the proper men to fill certain positions, and gives him the happy faculty of so adapting himself to everybody as to gain his end. Indeed, a large development of this organ is essential to success in business, and it performs a more important part

in the drama of life than is generally accredited to it.

Ideality is a very prominent trait of character, which is indicated by the width of the upper portion of the side head. Yet this faculty, in connection with Mr. Vanderbilt's temperament, furnishes scope of thought, and the disposition to enlarge and extend business operations, rather than imagination or sentiment.

Will-power, perseverance, and ability to sway the minds of others, together with an unusual amount of sympathy and interest in the welfare of mankind, are distinguishing characteristics.

He is not naturally cunning or artful, but speaks bluntly, and is always understood.

BIOGRAPHY.

Few men occupy a more prominent position before the mercantile world than the subject of our sketch. Mr. Vanderbilt was born on Staten Island, N. Y., about fifty-five years ago. At an early age he showed a fondness for the sea, and took a great interest in shipping. While a very young man he became owner of a finely-rigged sailing vessel, that he run regularly between Staten Island and New York. As early as 1820 he had the command of a steamboat, of which he was part owner. He became noted as one of the most enterprising and fortunate steamboat captains of the time. From captain he became owner of not only one, but several steamers, and gave up the practical part of navigation to attend to his large property interests. For many years he has been the largest owner of steamers, entirely his own, without partnerships, probably of any man in the world. He is proprietor of over twenty steamers, about one-half of which are ocean steamships of the largest class, principally in the California trade. All the vast trading and travelling interests that are carried on between New York and California are under the greatest obligations to Mr. Vanderbilt, for opening the new route to the Pacific by way of Nicaragua. He built a steamer of some 500 tons burthen, took it in tow of a large steamship, went to San Juan, took it up the river, and there it now runs, on Nicaragua Lake, the first steamer that ever blew a whistle to frighten the wild birds and astonish the natives in the wilds of Central America. From being a deck hand in a schooner he has risen to wealth, the possessor of millions, and now owns steamers that would be sufficient to blockade nearly every port in Europe. He has accomplished everything for himself without the patronage of government or the protection of charters. From his owning such a fleet of vessels, he has obtained the sobriquet of "The Commodore."

One of the latest of the nautical enterprises of Mr. Vanderbilt was the construction and pleasure tour of his steam yacht, called the "North Star." This is an ocean steam vessel of 2,500 tons, built for the purpose of conveying Mr. Vanderbilt, family, and friends, on a pleasure excursion to different parts of the world. She sailed from New York in May last, visiting England, France, St. Petersburg in Russia, many ports on the Mediterranean, as far as Constantinople, and thence home again. She attracted the general

attention and admiration of the people of the various countries visited. Mr. Vanderbilt was honored and fêted wherever he went.

CHARLES MASON,

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

The organization of this gentleman is very marked. His brain is unusually large, and developed mostly in the frontal and coronal regions. There is a predominance of the motive and mental temperaments, which give action and mental susceptibility; but the vital temperament is not developed sufficiently for a good balance of organization.

He should be distinguished for the following traits:—Too much of his mind is manifested through the intellectual lobe. Order is very large; is exceedingly particular, systematic, and methodical. He lays out all his plans beforehand, and everything must be conducted like clock-work to suit him. He makes estimates correctly, and would make a good accountant; for Calculation is large. The reasoning intellect is particularly prominent, which gives philosophy, originality, and a disposition to examine laws and principles connected with remote causes. He thinks *too much*. Individuality, however, is very large, so that he quickly identifies physical phenomena and the condition of things around him, and has a good perception of forms, outlines, proportions, localities, and the relative position of objects. Memory of plans and principles is good; is punctual, and able to despatch more business in a shorter space of time than most men; is correct in the use of language, especially if warmed up by a subject in which he is interested; is quite fond of the sublime and grand in nature, but not particularly poetical or imaginative. The peculiarity of his mechanical talent lies in the ability to understand the principles upon which mechanism is based. He is not an imitator, but develops his mind naturally; would fail if he tried to imitate the ways and manners of others.

Benevolence and Hope are the predominant features of the moral region. He is sympathetic and impulsively generous, and has a cheerful tone of mind; but is not particularly spiritual or devotional, nor inclined to adopt anything that the judgment would not sanction. He is almost a stranger to fear, Caution being average; but judgment may enable him to regulate his actions; is frank, confiding, and open-hearted; not selfish, or disposed to appropriate to himself; is ambitious, anxious to excel, and disposed to say and do that which would render him acceptable to others; is very firm and persevering, and maintains his opinions tenaciously; has a strong sense of liberty, and could not submit to dictation. His social faculties are fairly developed.

BIOGRAPHY.

Mr. Mason, or rather Judge Mason, is a native of the State of New York, having been born in Onondaga County. During his early life he spent four years at the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1829, with considerable honor, receiving immediately afterwards an appointment as Professor in the same



CHARLES MASON.

institution, which he held for about three years. After this he engaged in the study of the law, and for some time he resided in the village of Newburgh, N. Y., where he carried on the duties of his profession.

After this he removed to New York, and for a time took editorial charge of the "Evening Post," during Mr. Bryant's absence. It is generally allowed that he discharged the duties of an editor with that same thoroughness, earnestness, and excellence, which has characterized his life in every situation in which he has been placed. Subsequent to this he removed to Iowa, and in 1838 was appointed Chief Justice of that Territory, which office he filled for nearly ten years, with great credit, and to the manifest advantage of the public good. It was in this manner that he obtained the title of Judge Mason. Since the period of his acceptance of Commissioner of Patents, he has been engaged as Law Commissioner, to prepare a code of laws for Iowa, which has received the unqualified approbation of all who have examined its various requirements.

It is several years since the Patent Office has been placed under the control of a Chief so fully qualified in every respect for its proper and successful management. He seems to be at home

in every department; a man of sterling integrity—a hater of connivance and dishonesty, he will not permit any semblance of wrong to be perpetrated where he has control.

Mr. Mason has already caused the publication of some new rules, relating to the practice of the Patent Office, which have given considerable dissatisfaction among those doing business with that institution. But, we believe that whatever measures he has thought proper to adopt, notwithstanding what others say to the contrary, have been originated solely through his desire to promote the interests of inventors. We think the result will, in the end, prove this. He is quite as well aware, as any of the gentlemen who undertake to instruct him, that the sole object and intention of the Patent Laws and Office is to secure benefit to inventors. He has not introduced any new rules without having first well considered their tendencies—at least so we imagine from what we know of his character.

In short, in our humble judgment, the President has not made a more acceptable appointment than in bringing Judge Mason to fill the office he holds. His management thus far has been characterized in a very remarkable degree by the exercise of superior foresight and judgment. Even with the experience of years in

such a position, no one could have shown a more perfect knowledge of his various duties. A correspondent of the "Pennsylvanian" thus describes his personal appearance:—

"In person, Judge Mason is tall and erect, with strong, thick brown hair; a countenance highly expressive of rapid and energetic thought, cheerfulness, benevolence, and lofty feelings; his frame indicates considerable power of physical endurance; his carriage is easy and graceful, and his whole appearance at once prepossessing and calculated to inspire feelings of respect. In his conversation he is frank, plain, concise, and methodical, seeming always to be self-possessed, and seldom hesitating in a reply. His perceptions are remarkably quick, and, like Mr. Calhoun, he seems to come to conclusions almost instinctively. I have heard many persons here speak of him, and all accord to him great powers of perception, quick, close, and powerful reasoning faculties, and all that suavity and genuine good breeding which usually mark the accomplished scholar. In short, no one can be in company with Judge Mason, even for a few minutes, without being fully satisfied that he is a man of exalted mind and character."

The father of Mr. Mason was an honest, hard-working man, and his more honored son followed the same laborious occupation from the early age of twelve to his seventeenth year. Judge Mason is emphatically a self-made man.

POSTSCRIPT.—Since the above was written, the following announcement appeared in "Life Illustrated":—

"RESIGNATION OF MR. MASON.—Charles Mason, the Commissioner of Patents at Washington, has resigned his office. Private affairs which called him back to Iowa are assigned as the cause. The 'Evening Post' says: 'Mr. Mason's retirement will leave a vacancy which will not be easily filled. The post he filled is becoming more and more important, and requires qualifications as high as are possessed by any of the heads of the departments. Not to speak of legal attainments and an adequate knowledge of mechanics, Mr. Mason's practical good sense, conciliatory manners, and method and despatch in business, made the discharge of its functions easy to him, and satisfactory even to that ticklish class of persons, the inventors. His Patent Office Reports are a great improvement on those of his predecessor. They are clear, admirably arranged, and contain nothing which is not of practical value.'"

BUSINESS.

EVERY man should have a business. Business in-doors, or out; graceful, or cumbrous: varying in aspect; with more or less of pastime; but still business. Every man should have an inexorable reality, serene, it may be, but still uncompromising; to confront him when he rises in the morning, with a tax on his capabilities: obligations due but not receipted; an industrial programme for him to execute as a performer in the grand harmony of the universe—that divine concerto whose name is Labor.

Round most men, needs for the plenishing with-out and within, clamor, new-fledged, every day; and the stalwart arm and the toiling brain take up their task, lightly goaded too by Habit's iron finger. And this is well. But, as if this were all the need of business, when that need stands forth boldly lined and paramount in the economy of nature: graven with its resistless biddings on the constitution of man. Attested by the crav-

ings of every faculty, of thought, affection, action, or aspiration, for its object—for each faculty and organ has its business, which is, the use which is its life and growth. Our Saviour had a business. His words come back to us from long-ago. "I must be about my Father's business." Every leaf that hangs like beaten gold in Autumn hours, has a business. Every flower, in the mute symmetry of its developed life, shames the man who does not see the scope of that word; who does not feel that his business is, the highest training and direction of all his powers, intellectual, moral, and social; the fostering care, the instructed use (not over harsh, nor self-indulgent) of his body, the instrument of the mind. His aim, that just balance, that even flow, which shall secure mentally and physically the freest and noblest manifestations. And, again, a word so large and loftily defined, implies also, that he shall see that all within the sphere of his influence do *their* business, or are put in the way of doing it by his earnest endeavors, his example, and Christian counsel.

The commoner, world's version of business is just this, the time-old tale—working for daily bread. An excellent usage is that same business, rightly used; the iron zone that binds the sheaf of action, which else would scatter in desultory, aimless flights with every breeze. What a brave thing is this steady employ—for youth; to dig channels for its restless energies, to tread roughshod over the flimsy webs of bad, unworthy fancies, to sweep away with its keen, cutting breath, the gathering mist of indolent, low desires, to dyke the spirit levels against the flood of dissipation. What a good thing for young, or matured, not only as a means of substantial comforts, present or prospective, but in, and by, its very nature. Keep at it then, as long as strength and ability are left you. There is hardly a worse mistake than when a man, rich, or in easy circumstances, gives up business, while still able in body and mind, and floats off into shoal water, to bask in a lazy dream of quiet and rest from labors past. As if stagnation were ever rest:—as if faculties sharpened up by constant friction in the eddies of the world, were ever laid in a charmed sleep, not to wake and chafe like young eagles for their food? The man of leisure, who shuffles round the house all day in his slippers, waiting for something to turn up to amuse him; makes morning calls with his wife, and on rainy days looks like an incarnate London fog, is as pitiable an emmet as we often meet on the great ant-hill of life.

Those deluded individuals who meditate lying on their oars, and having a good easy time for the rest of their days, may have divers plans for occupying their surplus time; but they must make the employment amount, part of the time at least, to honest, downright labor, or be miserable. Some, perhaps, have a rural mania, but exercise their gardeners' and ploughmen's muscles instead of their own; whereas, amateur husbandmen would find in farming themselves, and not by proxy, healthy employment for almost every function of body and mind. Some, who have lived for nothing *but* business, on retiring to rust, essay to rub up a little science, which they say they "have always wanted to do, but

have had no time;" so, try to rake up their schoolboy lore, which has gathered dust for two score years, while they have been whetting up their aquisitioness. Perhaps will sally out some dozen times, in a very free-and-easy sporting jacket, with a small hammer, after geological specimens; or jingle vials, and upset crucibles, in something they call their laboratory; or read at a stunning rate, as if one could be blown up full of knowledge in a week. And there it often ends; for years, there has been a run upon one set of faculties, and those in one direction. Now, try to bend their course or rouse up dormant ones and they do not come up to their work kindly.

Business!—then, but not *all* business! Who shall plead for room for the gentle charities; the gracious courtesies; room for heavenward thoughts; liberal, adorning culture? Why should the affections come to be a drug in the market, that they are jostled aside in the hot, feverish scramble for gain, in which our business men waste more vital power in a day, than they can afford to spend in seven? Now-a-days, acquisitiveness harnesses to its car intellect and the executive faculties, with often Approbativeness and Self-Esteem for outriders. Better for them, if only for a wholesome airing, than to rust out; but it does not follow that they need forever bear the brand of their taskmaster. Why should "one little knot of brain," situate above, and forward of the ear, among the selfish propensities, lord it, like a plebeian affecting regal state, with kingly organs among its vassals? How different the one-sided growth, the keen, sharpened, but narrow intellect that has been trained in a mere business channel, from the mind, full-orbed, and receptive, of the man who welcomes the treasures of literature and art; who can turn from honest toil, to seek in science a delightful change of direction to the mental faculties; who is willing to give time to love and be loved; time for the moral and religious organs on the top of his head, to do *their* business.

There are thousands of families in the land defrauded of home affections. This is one of the "woman's rights," not lying on that debateable ground, where are marshalled hosts of contested claims, and tolerably assured demands for long arrears of privilege. How many men prize domestic love beyond everything else on earth? and to how many does it dimly occur in the course of the day, like some uninspiring reality at the end of a long vista, paved with dollars and cents? How many of your driving business men, watch their daughters' course of reading, or study the aptitudes and traits of their young sons? and how many don't think much about them except at dinner table, when they see the young mouths waiting to be helped to turkey; or when January bills come in, with fearful columns of Jenkins, Dr., for any amount of juvenile vests, caps, bonnets, shoes, &c.? How many look upon their wives as tender charges, whose fidelity claims more and more of forbearance, guardian care, and watchful sympathy: who are to be helped and encouraged in self-improvement; and knit in interest by freest trust? How many regard them as respectable nouns feminine, fully qualified to repair the lost integrity of coats and

pants; attend to the condition of the soap-barrel and the larder, and bring up the children: who are entitled to substantial comforts, and expected to be content with as much of their husband's society as can be spared from money-making?

In return, the business men will talk of "necessity," "competition in trade" they must "keep up with the times," or lose their business standing; they would like to take more time to themselves, and enjoy their families; but they "could not afford it, and it can't be done." With all our present mournful inequalities of social life, while infringements of the moral laws are so little regarded between rich and poor, the employer and the employed, these excuses, in a degree, are sufficient and good. A man cannot always say when he has done work enough, and will do no more. We may be so environed and entangled with the dependencies of society, that, for a time, we must go on weaving the meshes in our web of life, parallel with the threads of our neighbors. Let us understand the rules of health ever so well ourselves, we shall often suffer through others about us, who are ignorant of them; hence, we must inevitably eat many an unphysiological dinner; wear attire at which we only grumble, and submit to bad hours, and unfavorable arrangements, at which benevolence, duty, or economic claims on ourselves, or others, forbid us to protest. In this "fast" age, when men tread each other down in trade, and coin their very flesh and blood into money, a business man must sometimes overwork, in times of pressure, or to secure even fair, unambitious profits for the support of a family; in the chariot-race of life, the heel of the laggard is scored by the rushing wheels of those who press behind—Heaven help those who stumble, or fail by the way. The tired artisan must work on till the job is done, for if he refuse, his employer would pass him over for some more pliant subordinate. The poor, too often, have no choice but wearing toil, when the waves of poverty are rising around them, and the dash of the brine is on their very lips.

But, to let extremes alone, there are plenty who make galley-slaves of themselves, when there is no need of it. Some, from invincible habit; some, for the sake of means to live up to a false standard of their families, or their own; and others, from pure love of the dollar. A man has no right to carry home nothing but a carcass of himself at night; a poor, dim, vapid shadow of a man. Every sparkle of wit and spirit quenched; every sentiment and fancy withered in the fierce noontide, and the flame of affection faded to a few dull embers, over which loving ones cower in vain for warmth. Every day, I see men—harvesting their rapid gains,—who "can't possibly spare time" to take their industrious, devoted wives out for an afternoon's ride; or go out with them to spend a social evening; can't leave business more than two or three days in the hot season, when the pale children are sickening at home, and need travel and country air; "can't get an hour to read anything but the papers," and stare at you like a wild Arab, if you ask them what they think of the last new book; who walk in the street as if reckoning all the while, the natural language of acquisitiveness weighing their heads over on one side; and

if you ask how the families are, knowing they are in for scarlet fever, or measles, they will very likely gather up briskly with, "Oh very well—never better;" and then, recollecting, put on a becoming face of concern, and give you the last medical bulletin.

"It can't be helped?" Why not? Try. Shut your store or office an hour or two earlier some day. Come home fresh, and let your wife see that you are glad to do it. Don't get into a corner and hang your feet on the mantle-piece, or read to yourself, or whistle; and when your wife asks you a question, give a gruff hm! hm! instead of a pleasant yes. But sit down by her side, and kiss the cheek that has grown thinner in your service, the cheek over which the red glow flashed, when you once promised to support and cherish; and now the gentle spirit faints, striving to keep pace with your strong one. Find out how Willy and Charley are coming on with their algebra, and ask to see their writing-books; and while the little fellows stand withering and dimpling with bashful delight, don't look abstracted, and grim as a Sphinx, at the crooked pot-hooks and big A's, but praise all you can, so as to stimulate, and not crush, the actions of Approbateness and Self-Esteem. And come home in season to bid little Annie good night, and admire her doll's new dress; even if you do put your great awkward thumb through the lace apron, and lay doll down on her waxen nose. Ask your wife if she don't want to go next evening to hear Grisi, or Jullien; or hear Holme's lecture; or see "The Lady of Lyons," or something else. That is the way you ought to live, but you do not.

Here is the way you *are* living. You have come home some evening, spent and speechless. Every trifle, every noise, worries your nerves like a mote in a bloodshot eye. Your wife has been tormented all day with bad, unruly servants in the kitchen. The baby has been feverish and in her arms since morning, except when it slept long enough for her to go down stairs and iron those shirts of yours so beautifully—with just that lily-white sheen that you admire. She brightens up when you come in, and longs to tell all her little trials. She would give anything to hear the husband's cheerful, fearless, "never mind," that scatters the brooding shadows from a wife's heart. But you sturdily ignore all household science; you want to be let alone. The piano is open, for she tries to keep up her music for your sake, and would love to play your favorite air, but your head aches and you say, "another time." In your days of courtship, you used to converse with her as with a rational being, loved to see her intellect expand, and measure yours against hers—with a little of the man's pride, perhaps. She longs to be led on now: longs to talk to you about the books she has been reading; wants you to make some point clear to hear, but—your head has done enough for one day. Is that Causality and Comparison of yours never to work upon anything but ways and means to get money? And those large perceptive organs, so fitted for science and scholarship, must they be used only for business valuations, and shrewd observation in trade and barter?

You rise in the morning, with the wrinkles half smoothed on your brow. You hastily swallow an early breakfast alone, for you cannot wait till the children are ready for the table, and it's time you were at your business—you might lose half a cent, you know! Just as you finish your breakfast, you recollect your coat, minus a button, and you forgot to mention it last night. You rush at your wife with it for her to mend, and you stand on one foot in an agony to be gone, while she does it. She asks you to stop one moment till baby is brought in. You wipe the crumbs from your whiskers, and kiss the little pet. Your wife begins to tell you how hard the little teeth are coming; you say, "Ah, yes, dear, tell me all about it to-night," and before you get the last word out, she sees your coat-tails flying round the corner of the street.

Phrenology gives you pretty large Adhesiveness, I believe. When do you take time to attend to your friends, more than to shake hands with them in passing, and then, can't stop to do it thoroughly? Did you ever feel a hand that almost seemed to melt into your own, with such a strong, delaying grasp—a real magnetic touch, from the warm heart? You never give a grasp like that. How lax and cold your fingers close as you give a hurried greeting; how fervently they can press on title-deeds, bank bills and gold!

Begin to enjoy life and the blessedness of home, my friend! "Can't afford it!" Try. If you have enough to live comfortably, that is enough, if, to be richer, you must impoverish your nature. Suppose now and then you do miss a customer, or a chance for a bargain, and lay up less money for your relations to battle about after you are dead? Suppose you have to live a little plainer, what of that? Suppose some one puts up a store next door, a story higher than yours, what of that? If you can't set up a carriage, keep one horse, or hire. If you can't afford Wilton or tapestry carpets, have three-ply; if not damask hangings, and sumptuous carved furniture, have muslin curtains, and hair-cloth chairs, or cane-seat. If not gems of painting and sculpture to fill your rooms, be content with as much artistic beauty as you can gather around you, without toiling and delving your life away. Take time to cultivate the good and beautiful of the inner life of your homes, and visible grace and harmony will pervade all the external forms with a tasteful and eloquent individualism, which shall console you for all the art of the upholsterer could combine.

Not long since I heard the wife of a prosperous merchant sadly say, "I feel sometimes almost as if I had no husband; he comes home late at night and exhausted, throws himself on the sofa, and if I ask him anything, he says, 'I am wearied out, don't talk to me!'" The unconscious mimicry with which she rendered the querulous expression of the toil-worn man, struck on me like a cool irony.

And so it goes; for ambition, as for gain. How many of our public men are true fathers, sons, and friends? Are not the lees of the wine, the stale and withered garlands, brought to the family altar, while the beaded draught, the freshest roses of life, are culled for the royal public?

The soul arraying itself in bravest apparel before the world, and at home going slipshod in shabby garments.

And so, too, among those whose vocation is to elevate their race. Even they need often to learn moderation even in doing good, for who doubts that there is such a thing as philanthropic dissipation? It might sometimes be well for zealous reformers to remember that their own wives and children belong to the great human family for whose fraternization and progress they are laboring so earnestly. When the social feelings do so much to warm up—to develop, transfigure the entire being, they deserve the richest fruitage of the expanded nature in return, charity, reformation, joy-making, love-giving, beginning at home. We have among us teachers on progression. Lecturers on the social relations; symmetry of character; how to make life rich and beautiful with duty. How do they live? What are their homes? Are they mere uninviting lodging-places, ruled by waste and disorder, where they snatch their hasty meals and sleep? Their children lawless, running wild, or disciplined by the patch-work training of hirelings, or relations? Wives pining alone, or drifting into whatever offers to fill the void in their hearts? Or are they true homes, where manhood's nobleness and woman's worth unite, going hand in hand to improve and sustain one another, giving holy and perfecting influences to their children, not in selfish isolation, but noting the claims of all erring, oppressed humanity.

There is a worthy individual not a hundred miles from Boston Common; a most public-spirited, and valuable citizen; a very model philanthropist; an indispensable presence at all the Sunday school celebrations, temperance doings, and festivals; association and religious meetings; a perfect tower of strength in Samaritan societies; bread and soup committees; tract societies; prisoners', paupers', emigrants', aged females, and destitute infants' societies; of whom his wife says she "has been trying in vain to have a few minutes' private conversation with him for the last twenty years!"

Business! How few at all conceive the scope of the word, or how its true meaning stretches beyond the limits of each one's own adopted calling. The official duties of the minister, the weekly, new-stamped coinage of his brain; the keen responsibilities; the vigilant cares of the physician; the parchments, the wire-wove plottings of the astute lawyer; the ledgers, the sagacious ventures; the free-handed benefactions of the merchant, are not all of business.

It is the business of fathers to know their children mentally and physically; to study their dispositions, capacities, peculiar traits, foibles and sensitive points; their bodily conditions—hereditary and acquired, and to understand their temperaments as giving direction to those various powers; to share their training with the care-laden mother, bringing a sound knowledge of physiological law to regulate their habits and studies; or at least, enough to check them in ways of living likely to set them into a fever, make them subjects for dyspepsia, or poison and inflame their young blood.

It is the business of husbands to appreciate

the tender and susceptible nature of woman. To take time and thought for a clear understanding of them phrenologically, which shall make it easier for generous allowance; easier to bear, and forbear; to call out harmony, when want of congeniality in feeling, or incompatibilities in tastes or temper, threaten discord, rending widely apart. It is their business to know that diseases and weaknesses peculiar to the delicate female frame, call for compassionate kindness; manly, patient support; and not for harsh intolerance or coldness when the frailer one droops by their side. How does it happen, that with more than half the married couples one sees, if we note any frank expression of endearment, any affectionate gallantry, or smiling courtesy, directly somebody says, "There is a new-married couple," or, "That must be a second wife"? What is the matter here? Why among those other wedded ones is the manner cold, careless, abrupt, or at least a negative civility? Has the wife grown slovenly, unattractive, unlovable, snarling, unmindful of wifely duties, or is it not oftener that the husband has neglected the home business? Has year by year settled down more self centered into his abstracted, chosen track, leaving her to become less and less identified with him; her mind and heart developing as it may happen, and not at all under his conscious, earnest, thoughtful influence, so that the delicate fabric of their first affection is ground down to common dust?

Ah! there are husbands and wives, for I have seen them, who have lived together years and years, their heads have grown gray together, and children have been born to them, and yet there have been depths in their hearts that each other never knew or dreamed of. Choice feelings that blossomed—and faded—in their cells, for want of recognition. Smothered bitterness, that never came to the light to be wiped away with sweet forgiveness, but lay curdling under the growth of custom, and dogged endurance. There are words that should have been said, retractions, and explanations, that should have been made, that are not said and made, no, never on this side the grave!

There are thirsty hearts that *want to be told* every day, yet oftener, that they are loved, appreciated, known, that cannot bear long fasting, that must have the reassurance which lives in a caress, the eye, the voice. There are other natures, dry, cool, self-nourished, complacently moving on through their busy or wordly cares, who do not need that healing balm, who shake it off as rain is shed from the well-oiled, glossy breast of a bird.

A woman wants to be understood, as well as loved, and no man can make a woman really happy, unless he understands her, not only in relation to all the attributes and liabilities of her sex, but individually, and we may as well add, his own also. No doubt many have gone on pretty smoothly without the light of science, by the help of strong mutual affection, large human nature, and benevolence, and good power of adaptation; but had they been more enlightened, they might have made each other happier still. In that good time when such knowledge will be widely spread by the aid of Phrenology, we shall

have husbands who know better how to appreciate and treat their wives. Then, a man will comprehend that a woman with a fine mental temperament, large Conscientiousness and Approbation, and small Hope and Self-Esteem, needs to be soothed and encouraged, not blamed or ever chidden, especially if combativeness be also large, that another more coarsely organized, with large Self-Esteem, Mirth, and Hope, will make light of what would utterly crush the other. Then, he will try to calm and divert, instead of ridiculing her extreme caution or sympathy, will know better how to assimilate if she have the larger moral organs, and be the religious, or *vice versa*, and not scold or be chafed by her preferring a different church and style of preaching from his own.

It is the business of prospective husbands to peruse their own characters well, and then to know more of their chosen ones' inner souls, than can be revealed while taking a few canterers on horseback, sipping a few ice-creams, or lounging through shows and picture galleries, where the managed droop of the head and eye, the pliant voice and smile, from which all that mars the self-hood has been filtered by vanity, for the hour's display, often dims the vision of a man's judgment, and he becomes the candidate for a disenchanting husband by-and-by.

Wherever there are young office lads or clerks, perhaps home-sick, tender-natured, and smarting under the tyranny of insolent subordinates, or others, perhaps, wayward, inclined to dissipation, and needing kind care and advice to save them from ruin; but, treated by their employers to little except short, peremptory commands, as if they were mere cubs; *there* is business to be done. Wherever there are pale druggist boys, and apprentices to unhealthy trades, growing lean and sallow with the baleful fumes of their compounds, and the dead hot air of workshops; pining for the blessed air and light which they ought to have at short intervals, even if orders do come in, and the hands are used to working extra hours to meet them; *there* is *more* business.

There is business to do, wherever a human soul is robbed of its birthright of knowledge, liberty, sympathy, or love. There are more frauds than come of endorsements, checks, or bank bills. In this far-sighted, benevolent, generous age, let us hope the cure will come, surely—but slowly, for the wrongs of the spirit; done often blindly, and unconsciously; in homes; in counting-rooms; in all the haunts of traffic; all places where there are dependents. These social wrongs will cease in proportion as there is diffused abroad a knowledge of the nature of man, and the laws which govern his relations to other human beings, and to the whole world at large; and the name of the lamp which even now is raying out to thousands of darkened nooks, teaching that high knowledge; cheering unfed hearts; pointing to great hopes and to noble aims; refining, elevating, wherever it goes, is—PHRENOLOGY.

L.

LONDON.—The city of London stands upon 620 acres. The fixed property in houses located on this small spot is estimated at \$200,000,000; and the value of moveable property in the city is considered to be worth \$500,000,000.

CRIMINAL LEGISLATION AND PRISON DISCIPLINE.

BY GEORGE COMBE.—CHAPTER VII.

System of discipline pursued at the MILLBANK, PORTLAND, DARTMOOR, PORTSMOUTH, PARKHURST, and PENTONVILLE Government prisons—What relations do these systems of prison discipline bear to the causes of crime—Author's views stated—Lord Derby objects to our imitating the Divine Government, in the treatment of criminals—Consequences of not doing so—Difficulties standing in the way of communicating moral and religious principles to criminals.

In the different Government prisons there are considerable differences of treatment. MILLBANK prison is used "not only as a prison for convicts in separate confinement, previously to being sent to public works, but also as a depot for the temporary detention of those who are subsequently removed to Pentonville, of juvenile convicts, preparatory to being drafted to Parkhurst, and of invalids." Hence many of the prisoners remain only a few weeks, or even days. In 1852 it had contained, of old and new prisoners, 2909: of whom 1550 were transferred to other prisons; 390 to the hulks; 156 others were otherwise disposed of, and 740 remained on 31st December of that year. The prisoners were employed chiefly in making clothes and shoes, in cooking, baking, washing, &c. On 31st December, 1852, the PORTLAND prison contained 812 convicts, who were employed chiefly in labor for the breakwater; in summer nearly nine hours, and in winter above seven hours a day. A few are employed as carpenters, painters, blacksmiths, &c., for the maintenance of the prison. About one-sixth of the whole prisoners is, practically, not available for labor. In the DARTMOOR prison there were, on the 31st December, 1852, 1133 convicts, who were generally employed in fencing, draining, reclaiming waste land, making roads, &c., during spring, for 9h. 15m.; summer, 10h. 15m.; winter, 7h. 15m. per day. Men of exemplary character here receive special treatment of a mild and more respectful kind, which has an excellent effect. On 31st December, 1852, the PORTSMOUTH prison contained 941 convicts, whose labor is applied under the following heads: "Admiralty," "Ordnance," and "Prison." The "Admiralty" labor consists of removing, stacking, unstacking, canting timber, landing hemp, hoisting ballast, and similar work. The "Ordnance" labor consists of shipping and unshipping stores, clearing mud from moats, levelling ground, &c.; and the "Prison" labor includes excavating the foundation of officers' houses, blacksmith and carpenter work, tailoring, shoemaking, bookbinding, cooking, washing and cleaning. The hours of labor are similar to those before stated. "Evening prayers and lecture (including time for unlocking, &c.) half an hour;" "cleaning shoes, shaving, hair cutting, and reading in cells," in summer one hour and in winter one and a half hour a day. The Governor says:—"My experience and observations on the industry of the convicts here, during the nine months that the prison has been in operation, confirm me in my opinion, that, under the present system of discipline and management, very favorable results may be obtained, wherever any number of able-bodied convicts shall be employed on suitable works, such as those already alluded to in this report."* The Governors of the other prisons give similar accounts of the success of their several systems of discipline, and we shall revert to this point after noticing the two remaining Government prisons, which are more directly of a reformatory character.

The PARKHURST prison, on 31st December, 1852, contained 536 convicts, and is devoted to the reception of boys under sentences of considerable duration. Reformation is aimed at as a direct object. The in-door employment of the prisoners is making and repairing the prison clothing, cooking, baking, and washing. "The out-door labor has comprised the various trades of carpenters, bricklayers, masons, sawyers, painters, and glaziers." To instruction in these trades is added moral, intellectual, and religious teaching. After a period of probation, the lads were formerly sent to Australia, but they will now be transferred to the prisons for public works before described.

In the PENTONVILLE prison, there were, on the 31st December, 1852, 521 convicts. During the year, it had contained altogether 1278, of whom 757 were removed to the prisons before described, to the colonies, or died. The average period during which each had undergone separate confinement was ten months and twenty-three days. During 1852 the convicts were engaged in trades, as follows:—212 as tailors, 113 as shoemakers, 109 as weavers, 68 as mat makers, and 24 as bricklayers, &c.—total 526 engaged in trades. Three deaths only occurred during the year. There were five cases of insanity. In other prisons, in which the separate system existed but was less stringently enforced, no cases, and in others very few cases, of insanity occurred. "The difference," say the directors, "though not very striking, was still sufficiently marked to confirm us in the opinion we had formed, that any excess of mental disease at Pentonville was due to a difference in the administration of the system, as compared with other prisons; in fact, that there was an absolute relation between the amount of mental disease and the rigor with which the separate system was carried out. Arrangements were made by which the advantage of increased and more invigorating exercise was obtained, and from the period when this change took place a marked improvement was observed in the health of the prisoners," —p. 13-14. Intellectual, moral, and religious instruction is given, but its quality may be judged of from the following words of the Rev. J. Kingsmill, the chaplain:—"To confer the advantages of a superior education on criminals, I hold to be wrong in principle." If, by a "superior education," he means Greek, Latin, and mathematics, we agree with him. "A superficial one is worse than useless." In this also we agree. "What such men

want is principle, and not mere intellectual development,"—p. 24. Right again; but he concludes with the propositions that learning to read, and the Bible, are sufficient, with the aid of the ministers of religion, to communicate principle. We shall take the liberty to controvert this opinion in a subsequent stage of these remarks.

The question now presents itself, what relation do these systems of prison discipline bear to the causes of crime? for until these are removed or modified, the convict is not fit to be restored to society. We shall indirectly answer this question by stating the mode of treatment which, according to our views, is best adapted to attain the only legitimate object of prison discipline—the protection of society from inroads on property and person. Every convict is an individual, and individuals differ from each other in physical and mental qualities, through the whole range, from the Aztec idiots to Socrates or Napoleon Bonaparte. It would be as rational to treat all patients, whatever their ages, sexes, constitutions, and diseases might be, in one and the same way, with a view to their cure, as to treat all convicts alike, with a view to their reformation. When, then, an individual is convicted of crime, at whatever age, we propose that he should be sent to a reformatory prison, and the first inquiry should be into the state of his organism. Persons competently skilled should examine him, and draw up a record of his age and stature, and of the proportions which his abdominal, respiratory, and circulatory organs, and his brain bear to each other. The size of the brain is important; because dangerous criminals, such as Rush and the Mannings, also the leaders of bands of robbers and pirates, have generally large, while feeble individuals, who fall victims to external influences, have small brains.* These observations would show whether we were dealing with a feeble, average, or powerfully constituted character, an indispensable element of information in judging of his treatment.

Public knowledge has advanced so far as to lead most persons to admit the connection of the frontal, coronal and basilar regions of the brain, with the intellectual, moral, and animal faculties; and we ask, why should this knowledge not be acted on? The next thing, therefore, should be to state the size of these different regions and their relative proportions, according to the best estimate that can be formed; for it is impossible to ascertain the dimensions with mathematical precision. This would go far to show the absolute and relative power of the intellectual, moral, and animal faculties with which we had to deal. Next, the predominating, the medium, and the deficient organs in each region, might be estimated and stated. This would show, for example, whether the individual was naturally violent and cruel; mild but covetous, deceitful, and inclined to theft; or perhaps merely the jovial, reckless, and daring victim to sensual pleasure,—and so forth; also, whether he was naturally insensible to justice, to religious emotion, to benevolent feeling, or the reverse; also, whether his intellectual powers were feeble or strong, whether these were deficient in the observing department, and in the reflecting department, or in both.

In the reports of governors and chaplains of prisons, frequent mention is made of the great power of simulation exhibited by some convicts, who pretend to be reformed in order to gain favor. I can state from experience that, by a skillful examination of the head, such individuals might be distinguished from others of sincere dispositions.

These particulars of the constitution would prepare the way for estimating the temperament, which should next be observed and recorded; whether it be nervous, sanguine, fibrous or lymphatic, or a combination of these. This also is an important article of knowledge for our guidance in the treatment, since it indicates largely the activity and power of resistance of the organism generally, and particularly of the brain.

This record of the bodily system being completed, the next inquiry should be into the history of the individual. Who were his parents? Were they sane or insane? drunken or sober? What kind of employment were they engaged in? What training and instruction did they give the convict? What trade was he taught? What does he now know, and what can he do?

Answers to these questions, considered in connection with the record of his corporeal constitution, would present a tolerably precise view of the real nature and condition of the being on whom we intend to operate. They would reveal the causes of his crime; whether it arose from a feeble mind and body, inherited from diseased or drunken parents; from strong natural vicious dispositions; or from neither of these, but from sheer misdirection, ignorance, and unfavorable circumstances. Convicts, who had become such from these different causes, would require very different modes of treatment. When once possessed of this information, we should be able to classify prisoners more successfully than has hitherto been done, and to apply a mode of treatment to each class suited to the natural qualities and circumstances of the individuals who compose it. It is impossible to read the reports of the governors and chaplains of gaols and not to be struck by the confused and contradictory representations given of the characters of the prisoners, without even an attempt being made to throw light on the causes of the differences described; and, in consequence, the results are equally heterogeneous and disappointing. Again, from ignoring the organism and its effects, and the natural laws to which it has been subjected, the most absurd and barbarous methods of treatment are resorted to, according to the temper and imaginations of individual governors of prisons. We have seen that to give a man a relish for labor, and to induce him to

* To prevent misapprehension, however, it is proper to state that a brain, although slightly under the average size, if chiefly developed in the moral and intellectual regions, may be found associated with highly useful and amiable mental qualities. It will be deficient in impressive force, but not necessarily in soundness of judgment or activity.

use his intellect in applying it, Nature attaches rich rewards to his efforts when rationally directed; but that our legislators have established tread-mills and crank-wheels, which require great muscular efforts on the part of the convict, and *designedly* contradict nature, by excluding the application of intelligence and the attainment of any beneficial result either to himself or others. Lord Stanley, now Lord Derby, when Secretary for the Colonies, gave an explanation of the views under which the order of nature is reversed by the British Parliament. Captain Maconochie had urged on his Lordship that we "cannot err in taking that model (viz., the discipline to which we are all subjected by Divine Providence) for our guidance in our attempts to elevate the characters of our guilty, but yet more unhappy brethren." To which his Lordship replied:—"I do not understand that it is permitted to us thus to constitute ourselves imitators of the Divine government under which we live; or that, in this respect, the march of infinite wisdom is to be followed by beings of so contracted a range of knowledge and foresight as we are."^{*}

With all due deference to his Lordship's piety and philosophy, we submit that when God enabled us to understand our own faculties and their relations to the external world, and the consequences which He has attached to our acting in conformity with, or in opposition to these relations, He *did* permit us "to constitute ourselves imitators of the Divine government under which we live." In uniting suffering and disappointment to our neglect, and happiness and success to our observance of these relations, and in giving us intelligence to perceive the connections thus instituted, He has supplied us at once with a rule and a motive of conduct.

The law of nature, then, is that the labor by means of which convicts are to be reformed must be such as will require the exercise of their moral and intellectual faculties in its performance; for it is only by exercise that the faculties can be strengthened, and until they be rendered so vigorous as to be capable, *from their spontaneous action*, of restraining the propensities and guiding the conduct to virtue after liberation, the man is not fitted for freedom. As this view is fundamental to a sound system of prison discipline, we beg to be allowed to elucidate it farther. Governors and chaplains rely on *fear*, and on *religious instruction*, as the means of inducing criminals to abstain from crime after liberation. In illustration of the effect of *fear*, Mr. Burt, as before mentioned, says, the offender must by "*judicious punishment severely felt*" be brought to the condition of saying not that "crime is what I *will* not do," but that "the punishment of crime is what I *cannot* bear." There is a whole series of radical errors in these sentences. By a most benignant law of our nature, physical suffering fades from our recollection more rapidly and more completely than almost any other kind of experience. As men in general, and the criminal classes in particular, are little accustomed to extend their thoughts beyond the present time and place, the convict's recollection of severe punishment, when he is restored to the temptations of social life, is, like the recollection of an uneasy dream, quickly dispelled by any strong present interest or excitement. Moreover, as formerly mentioned, pain inflicted for the mere purpose of producing misery in the recipient, is naturally calculated to rouse all the inferior and selfish faculties into rebellion against it, and even to enlist the moral emotions on the same side. Again, *fear* is only one and that not a moral emotion, and in relying on it and neglecting the really available means of reformation, we are leaning on a broken reed, and cannot escape disappointment.

It is on the increased activity of the moral and intellectual faculties that we must chiefly rely. When once systematically trained to act in their legitimate spheres, their tendency, by nature, is to continue or to resume that mode of action during our lives; and it is only after the substitution of spontaneous activity in these directing powers for the external restraints of the prison, that the individual can be safely trusted to encounter the temptations of ordinary life.

The threat of pain may indeed indirectly excite the emotion of fear, and this is the solitary ground on which its advocates can logically defend it. But persons in whom the emotion of fear is naturally strong very rarely become criminals; and those in whom it is constitutionally weak are so insensible to it, that they are rarely governed by its influence. Experience of the effects of severe punishment in the army supports these views. In the beginning of this century soldiers were sentenced occasionally to receive 1000 lashes; 750 were a frequent sentence; and 500 almost a minimum; and these were actually inflicted. But offences did not diminish in proportion to the severity of these barbarous tortures; on the contrary, the men were brutalized, their moral emotions were outraged and enfeebled, or directed *against* the law which they defied; the same individuals returned again and again to the halberts, undeterred by experience of the sufferings of the lash, and yet military officers continued to declare that by no other means could discipline be maintained. When the public sentiment at last forced the lash out of their hands, and compelled them to use their own moral and intellectual faculties as governing influences; and when, under the dictates of humanity and justice, great improvements were made in the soldier's condition, the discovery was arrived at that all the previous torture had been worse than useless; it had been deteriorating in its effects, while the system of humanity had improved equally the officers and the men, and led to a higher state of discipline than had ever previously been attained. The same laws of nature hold good in the treatment of criminals. Gaolers deficient in the moral faculties will maintain to the last, that

severity is the essence of prison discipline; but let such men be removed; let their places be supplied by others naturally moral and intellectual, and trained to their duties; let even these be deprived of the power of severe inflictions, and thrown on their own moral and intellectual resources, and we predict a similar result in the reformation of convicts.

But chaplains rely on communicating moral and religious principles to convicts as the means of their reformation. Mr. Burt says truly:—"It is most important to bear in mind, that with habitual offenders there is, from the very fact of the habit, a superinduced, and, therefore, double depravity. He is *accustomed* to do evil. If ever a moral revolution is to be effected in the character of such men, there must be time allowed for its completion. *Their heads and hearts are filled with licentious ideas and criminal passions.* These springs of crime must be dried up by degrees. There must be continued cessation from doing evil before the excessive action of these propensities will subside, and those deep traces of habitual indulgence be obliterated. And when this negative reformation is effected, but half our work is done. There must be *infusion of virtuous principles*; and when the transgressor has ceased to do evil, he must learn to do well. If an enduring change is to be effected in the lives of bad men by moral means, it must be by frequent inculcation, *by continued reflection*, and after repeated internal struggles, that the rules and sanctions of virtue will acquire their hold upon the affections and the mastery of the will."—p. 58-59. At first sight, nothing appears sounder than this view; Mr. Burt, however, has here forgotten what he has elsewhere let us know, namely, that "want of REFLECTION is pre-eminently the characteristic of the criminal. *The habit is always wanting, often the capacity for it defective.*"—p. 64. Then what does he mean by the "infusion of virtuous principles"? Apparently, addressing moral and religious truths to the always untrained and often naturally defective intellect of the convict. As the first step in the process of reformation, after the excessive action of the propensities has been subdued, we must certainly address ourselves to the intellect; but how shall we address *such an intellect* effectually? We must begin by rousing it by objects related to its different capacities, instructing it in *things, agents, results, and combinations*; abstract ideas of duty are the last items of information that it will become capable of comprehending and appreciating. The existing system omits nearly all the former and begins with the latter. Moreover, ideas of duty, even when lodged in the intellect, if they never go farther, remain uninfluential on conduct; they must be woven into the texture of the moral and religious *emotions* to render them fruitful, and this cannot be done by mere "frequent inculcation," or "continued reflection." The evil passions arose from the influence of *internal and external stimuli which trained the propensities to habitual action*; and we must devise a mode of treatment that will stimulate the *moral and religious emotions* into habitual spontaneous action, before we shall succeed in placing them in a condition resembling that in which the propensities existed during the reign of vice. The propensities depend on one, the moral and religious emotions on a second, and the intellectual faculties on a third set of cerebral organs, all distinct, although closely connected; and it is impossible to establish practical and habitual action in any of the groups, except by exercising them directly on their own objects and in their proper spheres. Moral and religious instruction, therefore, addressed to a human being locked up in a separate cell, cannot, except in very favorably constituted individuals (who are not the usual inmates of gaols), practically excite, exercise, and strengthen the moral emotions. The cell affords no sphere for their action. How can a convict there *exercise* his benevolence, except perhaps by sparing the rats and fleas that are the sharers of his solitude? Or his sense of justice, in respecting the absent property and persons of others? At a subsequent stage of the discussion, we shall point out the application of these remarks to practical arrangements.

Having thus endeavored to show that labor inflicted merely as punishment, and performed without the exercise of reflection on the part of the convict, cannot improve his moral and intellectual faculties, and that neither fear, nor mere intellectual communication of moral and religious truths, suffices for this purpose, we proceed to remark that *that kind of labor* will produce the best effects which exercises *directly* the greatest number of the intellectual and moral faculties. If we apply this criterion to the kinds of labor before mentioned, as exhibited in the different prisons, we shall have no difficulty in deciding that the labor in trades, such as those of blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors, gardeners, and similar occupations, will be more beneficial than that of casting huge stones into the sea, loading and unloading timber, making ditches, and performing other acts demanding little more than muscular effort for their accomplishment, which are the employments of convicts in the Portland, Portsmouth, and Dartmoor prisons. There are convicts possessing great bodily strength and very low intellectual capacities, for whom these are appropriate employments; but it is an error to condemn men differently constituted to the same tasks, irrespective of their capacities for better things. Further, we must repeat that the convict whose nervous energy is daily exhausted by ten hours' hard labor in the open air, is not in a condition to profit by intellectual instruction when his task is done. Repose is then the demand of his brain as well as of his wearied muscles. To expect, therefore, to eradicate or permanently diminish vicious propensities by such labor is chimerical. It might, perhaps, be beneficially resorted to for two or three days in the week, employing the other days in teaching trades and promoting mental culture. The present system *punishes*, and this is what it is chiefly intended to do; but it has few inherent relations to reformation.

* Parliamentary Paper on Van Diemen's Land, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed. 9th Feb., 1846. p. 11.

WHAT TO EAT, AND WHY.

NO. 2

BY A PHYSICIAN.

In a previous paper, after a few general reflections on this (as we deem it) important topic, we entered upon some preparatory considerations needful to a correct understanding of the *uses* and *values* of special foods, by giving a brief account of the ingredients of human blood; and we now carry out this part of our plan by enumerating *secondly*, at as much length as limited space will allow, what are the structures or tissues now admitted to compose the solid parts of the human body.

THE TISSUES.—What is a tissue? Bone is not strictly a tissue, because it is made up of diverse structures; nor is muscle, nor skin. Strictly speaking, a tissue is a single elementary form of organized matter, occurring anywhere throughout the entire body. Thus, plain *white fibre* is a tissue. We find it mixed up with other structures in almost all the organs. Although a careless eye would overlook it in most of the organs, it is always *there*; in muscle, bone, nervous cord, skin—everywhere, perhaps, except in the true structure of the brain. The anatomist, if he had the instrument and the eye to do it, might dissect away all intermixed structures and present a *man* (in form and organs) complete “from top to toe,” of nothing but *white fibre*. *Cells*, or little animal sacs, filled with various solid or fluid animal matters, stand next in point of general diffusion, being thickly *sowed* through liver, stomach, skin, and other membranes, muscle, and brain, like turnips through a very uneven field, scattered by an over-lavish hand. Last in frequency comes *simple membrane*, composing a delicate layer of the compound structures that go by the same name.

These are the elementary tissues. Simple fibre, white or yellow, is pretty clearly proved to come from solidification of the fibrin of blood; and once formed, to be of no farther use than as a mere mechanical interlacement, holding together more vital and noble flesh-elements—a sort of connective or bond of union for living entities that must dwell and act in close contiguity. It is of no farther use. It is not endowed with vital activities. Hence its nourishment is a matter of no direct moment; and, indeed, nature is seldom slack in supplying it without our care or study. Simple membrane most probably belongs in all respects to the same category.

But the *cells* are active. They are the busy workers that in the brain evolve the almost incessant electric streams; in the muscle supply the tremendous energy that subdues the world to our purposes, and creates the materials of histories; in the digestive cavities supply the juices that prepare the food for its entrance into the system; at the origin of the lacteals introduce much of this nutriment into the blood; and in the excreting organs with unceasing labor purge off the *dead* from among the *living* matter, and so preserve the latter from a contact that, continued, would soon end in dissolution. The supplying of nourishment to these little workers is,

therefore, in the highest degree important; and as their essential part is a film or coat of albuminous substance, albumen, with its necessary accompaniments, water, fat and salts, is without question their proper food.

Although the elementary tissues are those now named, the term tissue is also applied, for convenience, to certain compound textures, which are distinctly unlike all others in their making up and functions. According to this view we may give (after Dr. Carpenter) the following list of the tissues:

1. *Simple Fibrous Tissues.* These are the masses of white and yellow fibres, whether interspersed, as already mentioned, or collected into tendons, ligaments, the fibrous membranes, etc. The proper aliment of these tissues is elsewhere explained.

2. *Fibro-Cellular Membranes.* These contain the three elementary forms of structure, as expressed in the name here given. They are the *skin*, the *mucous membranes*, or linings of all the internal cavities that communicate with the external world, as of the stomach and bowels, throat and lungs, bladder and uterus, and the *serous membranes*, which line the pleura, and other shut cavities of the body. The cells cover their free or exposed surfaces; and in almost all parts undergo a very constant and considerable waste. This is seen in the removal of the scarf-skin, and of mucus from the outlets of the body; but it occurs chiefly in the waste of the same set of cells in the fine tubes of the liver, kidneys, gastric, perspiratory, and other glands—these cells drinking in the materials of the several secretions, each in its proper organ, and then perishing by rupture to contribute its share to the secreted juices or to throw its quota of dead materials out of the sphere of life. To supply the waste of these cells constitutes a considerable source of the daily demand for food. Albumen, fat, salts, and water, are the proper aliments of these structures.

3. *Purely Cellular Tissues.* The chief of these are the adipose tissue and cartilage. The latter undergoes very little change. Its nutriment is doubtless fibrin; as its substance, when boiled, chiefly yields chondrin, which is closely related chemically to gelatine; and this last is proved to come from solidification of blood-fibrin. The fat-holding cells of adipose tissue are probably albuminous, but undergo little change; and so far, therefore, the nutriment of this class of tissues is not important. Facts go to prove that neither fibrin, gelatine, nor chondrin, when eaten, is nutritious; that neither of them is capable of nourishing even the tissues in which it is naturally found; but that, if these are of any use in food, it is solely as material for maintaining the animal heat. The system seems to have the power of forming these matters from albumen for its own use, in a way that we cannot well imitate; and hence the nutrition of the parts now referred to must be left pretty much to nature aided only by good health.

But the adipose cells are the store-houses of *fat*; and this being a material that plays a very active part, and subserves many diverse and important uses in the human economy, its supply becomes a matter of greater moment. The fats

of the human body are two—margarine, which, out of the body, when pure, is solid at common temperatures, and oleine, which also enters largely into olive oil, as well as more or less into all common fats and oils in a natural state, and which, when pure, is fluid at common temperatures. Oleaginous substances are found widely diffused through the vegetable and animal kingdoms. The peculiar fats found in suet, milk, butter, and fish-oils, though differing slightly from those found in the human tissues, are converted by the system into its own proper forms of fat. The sources of fat in the human body are, besides the known fats and oils, sugar and starch, and even albuminous substances; as it is now proved that where this material is deficient in the body, or in the food, the liver has power to transform or newform these latter ingredients into fat. Yet it is very evident nature did not design that we should depend on the liver for our full supply of this material, but that we should receive it also in our food; as is proved by its very general occurrence in healthful vegetable foods, as in maize, in wheat, in nuts, in some fruits, etc.; and by its universal presence in the milk of mammalian animals.

4. *The Osseous Tissues.* These are the bones and teeth. Besides cartilage, already treated of, these consist mainly of earthy or mineral deposits. These suffer little change when once formed; but in man their growth is not complete until about the twenty-fifth year. Their necessary food is, of course, the minerals found in their composition; and these have been found to be, in one hundred parts of bone, according to Marchand,

Phosphate of lime	52.26 parts.
Fluoride of calcium	1.00 “
Carbonate of lime	10.21 “
Phosphate of magnesia	1.05 “
Soda	92 “
Chloride of sodium (common salt) . . . . .	.25 “
Oxides of iron and magnesia, and loss	1.05 “

Total of mineral matters, 66.74 “
the remaining 33.26 parts being organic matter. The mineral substances above given are found, some or all of them, combined in all vegetable and animal foods in their natural state. Of course some foods are richer in one of these ingredients, some in another, and some may entirely lack one or more of them. We shall hereafter see that it is not solely as furnishing materials for the bones that these substances are important in the animal economy; but that they play an indispensable part in the nutrition of all parts and organs of the body.

5. *The Tubular Tissues.* These are the blood-vessels and absorbents. Their structure is made up of membranes, simple and compound, white and yellow fibre, and some muscular fibres. The nutrition of the last of these is yet to be explained; as to the rest the reader is referred to what has been said of those tissues under their respective heads.

6. *The Muscular Tissue.* This is of two kinds, commonly termed the voluntary and involuntary muscle, but the nature of these is so nearly alike that they may be considered together.

Both are now believed to be distinctly cellular. They are the agents of those incessantly repeated actions, such as the pulsation of the heart, breathing, and many others, by which life is prolonged, and also of those voluntary efforts, so constantly recurring during our waking hours, by which we seek to gratify the varying desires and accomplish the multiplied purposes of life. The use of this tissue is therefore immense, and according to the physiological doctrine that *waste of substance always accompanies exercise of the bodily organs*, the waste of this tissue must also be immense, and this must necessitate in turn a large supply of suitable aliment. Of the truth of this principle, the hunter, the wood-chopper, and the out-door laborer in general, have convincing experience. All the tissues heretofore named, present but feeble claims for sustenance, when compared with this. It becomes an important question, then, what is its proper food?

Muscle, analyzed, contains of proper muscular substance (*Syntonin*) 15.8 per cent. besides gelatine, hæmatin, fat, salts and water. Among the salts the most plentiful are phosphate of lime and other phosphates, common salt, and compounds of potash. It was taught not many years since that muscle, with all other tissues, was nourished at the expense of the fibrin of the blood; but recent chemical experiments brought physiologists generally to the conclusion that the muscle-substance (*syntonin*) is really albumen in a slightly modified form; and indeed that albumen is the great nutrient principle for all the active structures of the body. The large proportion of it in blood (40 parts in 1,000) adds to the probability of this view. The active nourishment of muscle, then, requires the supplying of food rich in albuminous compounds, and having a due share of fat, salts, and water. What is the food which best answers these requirements, is an inquiry we must reserve for the future.

7. The *Nervous Tissue*. This is of two very different kinds. The ganglia, or nervous centres, are cellular and granular, and chiefly composed of albumen and phosphorized fat, with a large share of salts, and a greater proportion of water than any other tissue; the brain being in reality more largely composed of water than the blood. The phosphorus, found in connection with fat, forms in the healthy adult as much as 1.8 per cent. of the entire substance of the brain; being less in children and aged persons, and in idiots. Of the fat, in adults 6.1 per cent., corresponding changes occur in the different classes named. These facts, in connection with the known increase of compounds of phosphorus in the excretions after severe mental exertion, and in cases of nervous exhaustion consequent on sexual and other abuses, clearly point to the *phosphorized fat* as being the special chemical agent concerned in the production of the nerve-force, and consequently as the indispensable requisite to activity and power in the intellectual, moral or passionnal manifestations of the mind.

The other form of nervous tissue is that of the "nerves" proper—the filaments or fibres which serve as conductors of impressions, inward or outward, between the nervous centres and the several organs of sense, or the muscles which

are thus placed under nervous control. In composition these differ little from the substance of the nervous centres, except in having more albumen and less of the peculiar nerve-fat. The amount of change in this portion of the nervous system is, however, small, and its nutrition is probably of but little consequence—indeed but little under our control.

Not so of the central nervous masses, above referred to, the chief of which are the "gray" substance of the brain and of the spinal marrow. The waste of these under active exercise is great, and the material fitted to resupply this waste does not seem in all foods to be abundant. Thus we have an explanation of the facts that excessive mental labor or undue gratification of the animal passions greatly increases appetite, and indeed (owing to the relative deficiency of nerve-foods in most aliments above alluded to), of the fact that such labor or indulgence persevered in tends strongly to the production of the habit of gluttonous excess in the use of food.

The aliment required by the nervous system is, unquestionably, albumen, fat, phosphorus, salts, and water. Of some of the dangers to be apprehended from an attempt to crowd or stimulate the cerebro-spinal system into unwonted activity, we shall have occasion to speak at another time.

TEACHING THE SCIENCES.

BY D. GREEN.

THE question is often asked, What things should be taught to children? Every parent who has a due sense of his responsibilities and a proper solicitude for the welfare of his children, has often asked it. Every intelligent and conscientious teacher, and every advocate of an enlightened and liberal educational policy, has pondered the same problem. It appears to be taken for granted on all hands that certain departments of knowledge are to be learned in early childhood, at least to some extent, and certain others reserved entirely until a maturer period of life.

This opinion is believed to be a mistaken one. The elements of all the sciences should be taught to children. They should early be made familiar, by practical observation, with the facts which form the basis of every department of knowledge. Of course they are not to be expected at so early a period to attain to anything like a minute acquaintance in detail with any one department; this should not be attempted. Only the rudiments need be acquired at first. The idea which we wish to enforce is, that instead of occupying the whole period of childhood on two or three branches of education, and striving for precocious attainments in these, a greater latitude should be allowed, a more general range of study should be adopted,—the youthful mind should be introduced to universal science, and permitted to enjoy a foretaste of the rich diversity of intellectual pleasure which awaits it.

Such a course is recommended by several important considerations:—1st. It is pointed out by nature herself, who has surrounded us on

every hand with objects fitted to awaken interest, and endowed the youthful intellect with an insatiable curiosity to examine and understand them. More than this, she has rendered the knowledge we first acquire most permanent of all, and has thus ordained the season of childhood to be the most favorable period of life for sowing the seeds of every species of knowledge, and cultivating a love for universal science.

2d. This course would have a natural tendency to the formation of habits of *attention*. A child who should be possessed of a *practical*, though elementary knowledge of the whole circle of the sciences, could not be placed in a situation in which he would not find objects of interest about him. By reason of their connection with some portion of his knowledge, he would be interested to take notice of, and examine them, and thus instead of contracting a habit of vacant inattention to external things—of looking without seeing anything—he would acquire the opposite one of ever-watchful attention and constant inquiry.

3d. It would tend strongly to the formation of correct habits of *association*, and thus lay an early foundation for a philosophical memory. Being furnished with the elements of all knowledge, the learner would be able on the acquisition of every new fact to determine the place where it properly belongs, by means of its relation to his previous knowledge.

4th. Lastly, it may be worth remarking that the plan here advocated would have the effect in a remarkable degree to liberalize the mind; and to supplant the powerful influence which prejudice exerts over most minds educated to a partial appreciation of the beauties and utilities of science. One possessing an acquaintance, more or less extensive, with every department of science, would be able to assign to each department its due importance, and to form just and enlightened conceptions of the mutual relations of the sciences and of their natural connection with, and dependence on each other. Such views would obviously facilitate his acquaintance with any one department, and hence it follows, paradoxical though it may seem, that a knowledge of all the sciences is essential to a proper understanding of any one of them.

In fact, the separate sciences should not be taught as such. Nature will not be fettered by arbitrary rules. The common practice of separating one branch of knowledge from another, of hedging up the sciences within closely-defined limits, and determining where one shall end and another begin, may be very well as a matter of classification, but such arrangements should not be followed in teaching. Here the natural order is, not one science first and then another, but all together, whereby each may bring the light of all the others to its aid. In this, as in many other things, the idea of independence is false and baneful. There is no such thing as divorcing one branch of knowledge from another; at least it cannot be done in the natural order of instruction in a world in which natural objects and natural phenomena are united by bonds which are indispensable to their very existence, while each affords a field for the study and application of various departments of science.

The opposite extreme is, however, to be avoid-

ed. Each department should be pursued continuously for a time, until a particular subject is disposed of, and then an application of its principles made in the discussion of another department. Too great looseness of method, and the passing indiscriminately from one thing to another in defiance of all order, and all plan, would lead to superficial habits of study, and produce none of the good results so certain to be secured by proper discipline.

The plan of study should not, however, be an arbitrary one. It should be determined rather by the natural instincts of the mind than by a blind exercise of judgment. A certain degree of continuity ought to be regarded; the mind should not be broken off from any subject merely because the time arbitrarily allotted to its consideration has elapsed, nor should it be turned from one thing to another in obedience to a pre-conceived plan, but should be kept upon a single subject sufficiently long to exhaust it, or at least to obtain a comparatively perfect view of its various relations. There are times at which the mind can learn vastly more on any subject than at others, with the same labor; and to break off the current of its thoughts, and direct it from such a subject, at such a time, because we have determined beforehand to do so, is to sacrifice the greater to the less,—to make laws blindly for the mind to follow, instead of obeying those which nature has ordained for its well-being and successful development.

If the different sciences should be studied in connection, much more the different departments of the same science. Rational and applied science should accompany each other. Theoretical knowledge and its applications should be the last of all things to be separated. The apprehension which is sometimes felt that confusion will be introduced by this mixing up of theory and practice, is a groundless fear. It is the business of the learner, not of the teacher, to separate these two fundamental departments of each science, after he shall have studied and learned it as a whole. It is a part of his appropriate labor as a learner; in fact, a *necessary* part, if he would learn in such a way as to make his knowledge available and permanent—to canvass and classify for himself the heterogeneous elements of knowledge he has acquired, and by careful and patient study gradually to evolve order out of confusion. Science cannot be taught as *science*. It must be *created* as it is learned, and by each mind for itself.

This desire on the part of teachers to separate theoretical and practical science, and indeed that of separating one science from another, is a legitimate offspring of the prevailing custom of attempting to impart knowledge synthetically. It is a part of the inductive method to arrange for ourselves the knowledge which we have acquired, and to separate from each other, in *our system*, those parts which seem to us to require it. How admirably this method is calculated to make the student think and work for himself. The process itself is the practical study of method, the true way to learn logic.

Finally, the plan of early education here recommended is not inconsistent with the principle, ever to be remembered, that the develop-

ment of the faculties, not the acquisition of knowledge, is the great object to be aimed at in the education of children. A great secret in education consists in making the communication of knowledge an instrument of discipline, that is, to impart it in such a way as to exercise beneficially the intellectual powers. Nature has thus laid the foundation of a beautiful economy, the benefits of which are enjoyed by those only who follow her teachings, and shape their measures in accordance with her laws.

INFLUENCE OF THE STUDIES OF NATURE.

"STAND out of my sunshine!" said Diogenes to Alexander, when the emperor asked what service he could render him. Haughty as the philosopher's reply may sound, it merely expresses the honest independence which every highly-cultivated and well-balanced mind may feel toward those who possess nothing better than the accidental distinctions of rank or fortune. He indeed deserves our pity who needs the condescending smile of the proud, or the heartless flattery of the vain, either to rouse him to exertion or warm him into happiness.

The power of self-excitement is the most desirable of all attainments, and it is the most rare. To love knowledge merely for its usefulness—to form and strengthen virtuous dispositions, with the hope of no other reward than the deep tranquillity they bring—is a task achieved by few; yet it is the only simple and direct road to lasting happiness. He who can find intellectual excitement in the fall of an apple, or the hues of a wild flower, may well say to the officious world, "Stand out of my sunshine." To him Nature is an open volume, where truths of the loftiest import are plainly written; and the temptations and anxieties of this life have no power to cast a shadow on its broad and beautiful pages.

I do not mean that solitude is bliss, even where enjoyment is of the purest kind. An eminence that places us above the hopes and fears, the joys and sorrows of social life, must indeed be an unenviable one; but that which puts us beyond the reach of the ever-varying tide of circumstance and opinion is surely desirable; and nothing on which the mind can be employed tends so much to produce this state of internal sunshine as the study of Nature in her various forms.

Politics, love of gain, ambition of renown, everything in short, which can be acted upon by the passions of mankind, have a corroding influence on the human soul. But Nature, ever majestic and serene, moves on with the same stately step and beaming smile, whether a merchantman is wrecked or an empire overthrown. The evils of man's heart pollute all with which they can be incorporated; but they cannot defile *her* holy temple. The doors are indeed closed against the restless and the bad; but the radiant goddess is ever at the altar, willing to smile upon all who are pure enough to love her quiet beauty.

Ambition may play a mighty game; it may task the sinews of nations, and make the servile multitude automaton dancers to its own stormy music; but sun, and moon, and stars, go forth

on their sublime mission independent of its power; and its utmost efforts cannot change the laws which produce the transient glory of the rainbow.

Avarice may freeze the genial current of affection, and dry up all the springs of sympathy within the human soul; but it cannot diminish the pomp of summer, or restrain the prodigality of autumn. Fame may lead us on in pursuit of glittering phantoms, until the diseased mind loses all relish for substantial good; but it cannot share the eternity of light, or the immortality of the minutest atom.

He who has steered his bark ever so skilfully through the sea of politics, rarely, if ever, finds a quiet haven. His vexations and his triumphs have all been of an exciting character; they have depended on outward circumstances, over which he has very limited power; and when the turbulent scene has passed away, he finds, too late, that he has lived on the breath of others, and that happiness has no home within his heart.

And what is the experience of him who has existed only for wealth? who has safely moored his richly-freighted vessel in the spacious harbor of successful commerce? Does he find that happiness can, like modern love, be bought with gold? You may see him hurrying about to purchase it in small quantities, wherever the exhibitions of taste and talent offer it for sale; but the article is too ethereal to be baled for future use, and it soon evaporates amid the emptiness of his intellectual warehouse.

He that lives only for fame will find that happiness and renown are scarcely speaking acquaintance. Even if he could catch the rainbow he has so eagerly pursued he would find its light fluctuating with each changing sunbeam, and fading at the touch of every passing cloud.

Nor is he who has wasted the energies of his youth in disentangling the knotty skein of controversy, more likely to find the evening of his days serene and tranquil. The demon of dogmatism or of doubt may have grappled him closely, and converted his early glow of feeling, and elasticity of thought, into rancorous prejudice or shattered faith.

But the deep streams of quiet thought and pure philosophy gush forth abundantly from all the hiding places of Nature; there is no drop of bitterness at the fountain; the clear waters reflect none of the Proteus forms of human pride; and ever, as they flow, their peaceful murmurs speak of heaven.

The enjoyment that depends on powerful excitement saps the strength of manhood, and leaves nothing for old age but discontent and desolation. Yet we need amusements in the decline of life, even more than in its infancy, and where shall we find any so safe, satisfactory, and dignified, as battery and barometer, telescope and prism?

Electric power may be increased with less danger than man's ambition; it is far safer to weigh the air than a neighbor's motives; it is more disquieting to watch tempests lowering in the political horizon, than it is to gaze at volcanoes in the moon; and it is much easier to separate and unite the colors in a ray of light, than it is to blend the many-colored hues of truth,

turned out of their course by the sharp corners of angry controversy.

Finally, he who drinks deeply at the fountain of natural science, will reflect the cheerfulness of his own spirit on all things around. If the sympathy of heart and mind be within his reach, he will enjoy it more keenly than other men; and if solitude be his portion, he can, in the sincerity of a full and pious mind, say to all the temptations of fame and pleasure, "Stand ye out of my sunshine!"—*Eliza Cook's Journal*.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

CALIFORNIA.—We have intelligence of a conflagration at Auburn, which has nearly swept away that enterprising and prosperous town of the mines. The entire loss is estimated at a quarter of a million of dollars. A fire had also occurred in San Francisco, which destroyed property to the value of forty-five thousand dollars; but, as it burned out a portion of the city which is represented as the resort of thieves and assassins, and the nurseries and workshops of crime, the loss is not much regretted. The mines are represented as yielding plenty of gold to the diggers in every part of the State, and all classes of miners are doing better than they have ever before done in any period in California. Business was far from prosperous; but, in consequence of the reported prosperity of the mines, there was a better feeling among the merchants. The Board of United States Land Commissioners have confirmed the claim of James R. Bolton, which embraces thirteen thousand five hundred acres of land in the most eligible part of San Francisco, which is estimated to be worth forty millions of dollars. Messrs. Palmer, Cook & Co. own the greatest part of the claim.

ATTACK ON GOV. REEDER.—General Stringfellow, of Missouri, made a violent assault upon Gov. Reeder in Kansas. The Governor was preparing to leave for Pawnee, when Stringfellow rode up, alighted and entered the office, sat down and commenced a general conversation. It became shortly apparent, however, that his purpose was no other than to seek a quarrel. Mr. Stringfellow, as a basis of compromise, proposed to the Governor that he should agree to sanction any and all laws that should be passed punishing the abduction or attempted abduction of negroes, and the propagation of abolitionism. This Governor Reeder refused, at the same time saying that his refusal was not in consequence of any objection to the principle of such an enactment; on the contrary, that the owners of slaves had an undoubted right to be protected, and should always have his assistance as governor, but that he could promise to sign no bill of whose form and provisions he knew nothing. Stringfellow then demanded that he officially recommend the Legislature to adjourn from Pawnee, when they should convene. Governor Reeder declined to make any such promise, especially to a man who did not pretend to live in the Territory. Upon this, Stringfellow challenged the Governor to go out and fight, which was respectfully declined, whereupon Stringfellow arose and pushed the Governor over in his chair, and a scuffle ensued, in which the Governor was slightly scratched. He succeeded, however, in casting his adversary off. By this time the affair began to be serious, both gentlemen having risen and drawn their pistols, when opportunely Mr. Isaacs and another gentleman seized Stringfellow just as the Governor was about pulling the trigger on him, when the Governor laid down his weapon, as his antagonist was not in a condition to defend himself. Several persons then interfered, and took Stringfellow away.

COL. WALKER AND HIS FILIBUSTERS.—Affairs in Central America are in a more disturbed state than heretofore; Col. Walker having received a reinforcement at Realejo, landed at Prito, about forty miles north of San Juan del Sud, on the 27th ult., with 375 men, and is reported to have taken Rivas; the next day he entered San Juan del Sud, and carried off the arms and ammunition collected there without opposition. Should he be successful in a few engagements, the war will soon terminate.

EARTHQUAKE IN BALTIMORE.—A great shock of earthquake was experienced in Baltimore on Thursday morning, June 23. It aroused half the inhabitants, and many of them fled to the streets. In the eastern section some windows were broken. The shock was also experienced in the country for a distance of seven miles from the city. It lasted about ten seconds, and houses and furniture sensibly vibrated. The bay steamers report that the earthquake was sensibly felt in the bay.

THE PORTLAND RIOT CASE.—The coroner's jury in this case, in which John Robbins was shot, have returned a verdict severely reflecting upon the Mayor, Neal Dow. They say:—"After a full consideration of all the evidence in the case, the jury find that the said John Robbins came to his death by and through the agency of said Neal Dow, Mayor of the City of Portland, in the manner and by the means aforesaid, and in consequence of the rash and illegal order to fire given as aforesaid by the said Neal Dow, in the said city store, by the said military company called the Rifle Guards; and that the homicide of the said John Robbins, by the said Neal Dow, in the manner and by the means aforesaid, was, and is, without any legal justification or excuse."

POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.—The most important arrest in the annals of post-office depredations ever brought to light in this country has been made in Chicago, by Allan Pinkerton, special mail agent. The thief was a clerk in the post-office in that city, and is named Theodore F. Denniston. He is between twenty-five and thirty years of age, and unmarried. His brother, Perry Denniston, was arrested for the same crime in March last, and is now at liberty on bail for \$3,500. The Dennistons are understood to be nephews of Postmaster Cook. On searching his room and removing the backs of pictures, several bank bills, to the amount of \$3,738, were found concealed, most of which were of large denominations. The money thus far discovered amounts to nearly four thousand dollars.

THE LIQUOR LAW.—The prohibition of the sale of foreign wines and spirits, under the law which came into operation on the Fourth, does not appear to have been effectual in New York, high legal opinions sanctioning the legality of their sale, as having been imported for sale under a law of the United States. Yet on one Sunday some fifty arrests were made for petty violations of the law. There does not, under its operation, seem to be any diminution in the arrests for excessive drinking; and as most of those arrested are unable or unwilling to pay the fine imposed, they are imprisoned for ten days, which, in a very short time, must fill our prisons with this unfortunate class of offenders.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—A very singular phenomenon was visible at Atlanta, Ga., on the night of the 13th inst. At about half-past nine o'clock the appearance began, with two faint streaks starting in the east and west, at points upon the horizon nearly identical with the points of sunrise and sunset, and running up the heavens until they met and united in the zenith. This formed an arch or belt spanning the heavens. This belt had the appearance of a dark thick smoke near the horizon and for about twenty-five degrees above. Five other similar belts, but somewhat fainter, then successively arose, occupying the whole space in the heavens from the zenith to the southern horizon. These six belts then began to separate from each other in the following manner: retaining their connection at the two points in the horizon, they turned upon these points as upon pivots, until the one originally in the zenith had passed over to the northern horizon.

AN EXCELLENT MOVE.—The Illinois Central Railroad Company have contracted for the planting of three rows of locust trees on each side of the Illinois Central Railroad, for the distance of one hundred and twenty miles. The rows are to be set five feet apart, and the trees three feet from each other. In eight years, it is said, the trees will furnish ties in place of those which have become rotten. They will also furnish a delightful shade in summer, and a protection from the snow-drifts in winter.

OPENING LETTERS.—Judge Hall, at the opening of the United States Circuit Court at Canandaigua, on the 19th ult., in his remarks to the Grand Inquest, alluded to the practice of opening letters while in the custody of

the Post-Office Department, and charged that no man, whether in the employ of the Post-Office Department or not, was authorized, except in the case of dead letters, to open a letter entrusted to the mail, or even to detain such letter.

THE SCHUYLER FRAUD.—The Superior Court of this city have decided in full bench, with only one judge dissenting, that the New Haven Railroad Company are responsible for the fraudulent stock issued by Robert Schuyler, as President and Transfer Agent, and that the holders of that stock have the same rights as other stockholders.

AMERICAN SHOT.—At the shot tower in Baltimore, a large force is employed in the manufacture of bullets. It is believed that they are intended for the Crimea, "both inside and outside of Sebastopol," as Jonathan is quite ready to trade with either side for prompt payment. A large order filled some months since for a Greek house, was doubtless intended ultimately for the Russians.

CASHMERE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—South Carolina moves. The cotton planters are actually breeding the Cashmere goat—not for the table only, but for fabrics. The ordinary plantation looms are used in making cloth, and such very ordinary labor as that of Southern negroes is all that is employed in the business. The cloth is said to be beautiful. The goat multiplies rapidly. The fourth cross of the Cashmere upon the native is said to be fully as good as the pure Cashmere. The making of herds of these goats is now a regularly installed business in some districts of Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia.

REMARKABLE SUICIDE.—A remarkable and distressing case of suicide occurred lately in Brooklyn. On the piazza of a house occupied by Mr. Gustin, in Charlton Avenue, the dead bodies of a man and woman, embracing each other, were found early in the morning, and by their side an emptied vial of prussic acid, by which the deed was accomplished. They were found to be a son of Mr. Gustin, a young man who was a hatter by trade, and of disreputable habits; and a woman, since ascertained to be a resident of a house of ill-fame in this city. Enough has transpired to show that it was the sad end of a long career of guilt on the part of both. A great deal of sympathy was manifested by the citizens of the neighborhood, which was much cooled by the knowledge of the facts.

MINNESOTA.—Minnesota Territory is being settled up with population so fast, that real estate in the town of St. Anthony has risen full one hundred per cent. within a year past. One half of the Hennepin Island was sold last July for \$8,000, and since then \$5,000 has been offered for one individual fourth of the same property. Two years ago, \$10,000 was the highest offer for Nicolett Island, 40 acres, and last summer \$35,000 was refused. The increase of manufacturing at the Falls is what has caused the great advance.

PERSONAL.

EDMUND LAFAYETTE, grandson of the Marquis de Lafayette, distinguished as the brave and generous champion of American independence, is now in this country, spending a few days with the Du Ponts, in Delaware, who were the early friends of the General. He is about 23 years of age, of fine countenance and engaging manners.

It is said the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Hon. Lynn Boyd, is in failing health.

MINNIE MYRTLE has met with a serious disappointment, through the burning of an entire edition of her new work on the Iroquois, just ready to be published by the Appletons. Books, engravings, plates, copy—all were burnt.

DR. LYMAN CLARK, of Syracuse, has been appointed Trustee of the Idiot Asylum, by Gov. Clark, *vice* John C. Spencer, deceased.

THOMAS S. DALSTON, of Crawford county, Ark., was killed in a fight in the Penitentiary with John R. Herndon, of the same county.

MISS HARRIET S. RUSSELL has been appointed postmaster at Great Falls, N. H., in place of Richard Russell, deceased.

JOHN DUNNIGAN has been found guilty of the murder of his wife at Albany.

JONATHAN P. BROADWELL and Dr. GRANT, both prominent citizens and very respectably connected, were convicted in Cincinnati last week, of abducting and seducing a young girl who had been bound out to a farmer near Oxford, by the Directors of the House of Refuge.

An old lady named Brown, who died in Needham, Mass., last winter, left a will bequeathing the bulk of her property, between five and six thousand dollars, to be expended in enlarging, beautifying and adorning the graveyard at West Needham.

HON. ABBOTT LAWRENCE has been quite dangerously ill. About two weeks ago his friends were in hopes that he would be able to leave for England, but his health will not allow of his embarkation.

ROBERT SCHUYLER has written a letter from his retreat in Europe. He closes his letter thus: "I hope you will publish this statement, which I have prepared under great difficulty—without documents and upon your report alone—in the greatest debility of body, and in a broken spirit, but with clear recollections."

MRS. ABASHABA ELLAFIELD, wife of Thomas Ellafield, of Evansville, Ind., became deranged about twenty days ago, and left home, taking with her two small children, one aged about two years, and the other about four years. Search was made for twenty days, when she was found in a frightful condition and the two children were found eaten up by the hogs.

JUDGE MASON, of Iowa, has resigned the Commissionship of Patents. Judge M. has acquired a large property through the very recent decision of a law suit in favor of a land company in which he was interested.

COL. JOHN H. WHEELER, U. S. Minister to Nicaragua, is expected to arrive in the United States about the 10th proximo, bearing a new treaty with that power, which it is thought here he has by this time negotiated.

OVER two hundred subscribers have been secured in Boston, to the great work of Professor Agassiz, announced as forthcoming. Professor A. is not less astonished than gratified by what has been done and is doing.

POWERS, the artist, intends to return to the United States during the approaching autumn. His great statue of America is nearly finished, and he will remain in Florence only till he gets his statue of Webster, ordered by the city of Boston, ready for the bronze foundry.

RECENT DEATHS.

BENJAMIN HOFFMAN, formerly one of the proprietors the Albany *Evening Journal*, died in June.

THOMAS CRANEY, Esq., one of the first settlers of Iowa, and a highly-esteemed gentleman, who built the first house ever erected in the now city of Dubuque, and settled the first white family on the west side of the river above Keokuk, recently died in Dubuque.

MADAME D'AUBIGNE, wife of M. Merle D'Aubigne, author of "The History of the Reformation," died at Geneva, Switzerland, on the morning of June 12.

FOREIGN.

THE WAR.—The latest accounts from the seat of war announce the decided repulse of the allies in an attempt to storm Sebastopol. The attack was made on the morning of June 18th, the French directing their artillery against the Malakoff towers, while the attention of the English was turned towards the Redan. The loss of British officers, in killed and wounded, amounts to no less than seventy. Among the killed and wounded are Gen. Sir C. Campbell, Col. Yea and Col. Shadforth. From the obstinacy

and courage with which the combat was maintained by the British at the Redan, and the necessity of eventually retiring from the attack, the slaughter on all sides has been immense; and if the information be correct, the loss, in killed and wounded of the British alone, amounts to very little short of four thousand. The greatest portion of the loss was experienced in a ravine, where a powerful and unexpected battery was opened on the troops. There is reason to fear that the loss has been very great, but Lord Palmerston said on Friday night no additional information had arrived. The Allies lost terribly by the Russians springing a mine, and during the confusion, they (the Russians) recaptured the Mamelon Tower. Notwithstanding this check, the investing army keep in good spirits, and do not permit their repulse to stay the progress of the siege. Previous advices were to the 17th, stating that there had been smart firing on both sides, but without any result of importance.

THE RUSSIAN CONSCRIPTION.—An ukase of the Emperor Alexander annuls all exceptions which have been made in the recruiting in towns and villages. Persons up to the age of 37 are liable to serve, and even the only son of a family.

THE BALTIC.—THE FLEET OFF CRONSTADT.—On the 8th of June the English fleet, consisting of sixteen line-of-battle ships, including three French, was anchored close to Cronstadt, and forming a line across the bay from shore to shore. Admiral Dundas had gone in very close with the surveying steamer Merlin, and afterward with a boat, but was not molested by the Russians.

THE BALTIC.—Admiral Baines, with a squadron of 17 steamers, has left Kiel for the Baltic. The rest of the fleet lay off Seaker Island. The recent attack on an English boat's crew at Hango, under a flag of truce, causes much excitement in England. Evidence rests solely on the authority of a negro, the sole survivor. Unprejudiced supposition is that the Russians supposed the boat was taking soundings, as recently was done at Kerch. Admiral Dundas has communicated with the Russian authorities and British Government through the Danish Minister at St. Petersburg, and demands redress. A dispatch dated June 25th, states that Sweaborg had been bombarded and the stores destroyed. It is also reported from Helsingfors that the English have bombarded Hango. The fleet off Cronstadt had fortunately discovered forty-six infernal machines concealed for the purpose of blowing up the fleet.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Since the presentation to Parliament of the report of the Roebuck Committee, there has been considerable excitement created by Mr. Roebuck, in consequence of his report being overruled by the other members of the Committee, they having given notice of a vote of censure on the Government, so worded as to embrace all sections of the opposition—namely, that Parliament, deeply lamenting the sufferings of the army during the winter campaign in the Crimea, and coinciding with the report of the Sebastopol Committee that the conduct of the Administration was the chief cause of the calamities, hereby visits with its severest reprehension every member of the Cabinet which led to the cause of such disastrous results. The debate on Administrative Reform, after repeated adjournments, ended in the unanimous passing of Sir Bulwer Lytton's resolution: That the House of Commons recommends to the earliest attention of Ministers the necessity of a careful revision of the various official establishments, with a view to simplify and facilitate the transaction of public business; and by instituting judicious tests of merit, as well as removing obstructions to its fair promotion, and by legitimate rewards to secure to the service of the State the largest available proportion of the energy and intelligence for which the people of the country are distinguished. Mr. Buchanan received the degree of Doctor of Canon Law from the University of Oxford, as also did Chief Justice Robinson, of Canada, Sir Charles Lyell, Alfred Tennyson, Sir De Lacy Evans and Moncton Milnes.

TRUE EDUCATION.—The object of all true education is to vitalize knowledge. Some teachers instruct their scholars very thoroughly, who never educate them at all. They teach them to commit the rules of their arithmetic or grammar by heart, but never lead them to comprehend a single principle; making them learn the names of thousands of places, without giving them any idea of geography.

Literary Notices.

ALL Works noticed in this department of the JOURNAL, together with any others published in America, may be procured at our Office, at the Publishers' prices. EUROPEAN WORKS will be imported to order by every steamer. Books sent by mail on receipt of the price. All letters and orders should be post-paid, and directed to FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

THE GENTLEMAN'S HAND-BOOK OF HOMOEOPATHY; especially for Travellers and Domestic Practice. By EGBERT GUERNSEY, M. D. Boston: Otis Clapp. 12mo, pp. 255. [Price, prepaid my mail, \$1.]

Dr. Guernsey's little work strikes us as an exceedingly useful one for those who receive and wish to practice the system of Hahnemann. There are times and places where a physician cannot be obtained, and when immediate aid is necessary, and other cases in which, though some prescription may be called for, a doctor is by no means essential, if one has his medicines and his manual at hand. A prominent object of the work, too, is the prevention of disease. The author's remarks on climate, and his directions to travellers, are particularly excellent. The whole is concise, plain and practical. We commend it to our Homoeopathic readers, and to all who are not fully prepared to "throw physic to the dogs."

THE WINKLES; or, The Merry Monomaniacs.

An American Picture, with Portraits of the Natives. By the Author of "Wild Western Scenes." New York: D. Appleton & Co. 12mo. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 25.]

The raciest, liveliest, most sparkling and most amusing book on our table. Its sketches of our society are drawn from life and to the life, the ludicrous points being carefully brought out, just when and where they will add to the reader's amusement, without detriment to the dignity of the story. "None but the best novels of Dickens," as a contemporary truly remarks, "present so crowded a variety of characters and scenes, as this new American book. Not less than fifty individualities may be enumerated in its 'dramatis-personae,' while its scope and view of life touches more or less upon every class and condition of society amongst us, from the levee at the White House down to the scullion and the kitchen-wench." Of plot and incident, too, there is no lack; and the interest of the story is well sustained to the end. We think it one of the most successful books of the season.

THE LIFE OF JESUS, CRITICALLY EXAMINED. By

DR. DAVID FREDERICH STRAUSS. Translated from the German, by Marion Evans. New York: C. Blanchard. Octavo, pp. 900. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$4.]

Persons interested in the modern speculative theology of Germany, will be glad to see an American edition of this celebrated work. The author calls the point of view from which he examines evangelical history, the "mythical," and labors to show that it must, in the progress of the human mind, be substituted for what he denominates "the antiquated systems of spiritualism and naturalism." He does not assert that the whole history of Jesus is mythical, but only that every part of it should be subjected to a critical examination, to ascertain whether there may be not some admixture of the mythical in it; the essence of the Christian faith remaining perfectly independent of all criticism. "The supernatural birth of Christ, his miracles, resurrection, ascension," he says, "remain eternal truths, whatever doubts may be cast on their reality as historical facts." We cannot, of course, here go into a discussion of the theory of the learned, industrious, and talented Dr. Strauss, nor can we attempt an analysis of the ponderous volume before us. Our opinions on such a question, even if we had time and space to set them forth, would be of no special value to the reader, who probably has opinions of his own which he would not be likely to abandon merely for the sake of adopting ours. We will add, however, that we have no fear that error will permanently triumph where truth is free to combat it.—*Life Illustrated.*

ERNEST GREY; or, The Sins of Society. By

MARIA MAXWELL. New York: T. W. Strong. 12mo. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 25.]

The name on the title-page of this handsome volume is a *nom de plume*. The fair writer who has made her *début* under it, has no reason to conceal her true name from the

public, who will delight to honor it as that of one who has ministered acceptably to their entertainment and instruction, and done a good work for humanity. The purpose of the book—for it has an end beyond the mere story—is to exhibit the injustice of indiscriminately turning the cold shudder to all prison convicts, whether innocent or guilty, and this she has done by framing a local story, full of interesting incidents to illustrate her views. It is written with a good deal of force and spirit, and no small degree of dramatic power, and “is thoroughly imbued with the true spirit of fraternal philanthropy.”

LEAVES FROM A FAMILY JOURNAL. From the French of EMILE SOUVESTRE. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 12mo, pp. 277. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1.] Souvestre, author of “The Attic Philosopher in Paris,” is one of the most charming of the modern French writers of fiction, and one of the few the moral tone of whose writings is as pure as their literary style. The work before us is, as its title indicates, a tale of domestic life, and is told with the same mingled liveliness and pathos which the reader finds so attractive in “The Attic Philosopher.”

ST. PETERSBURG: its People, their Character and their Institutions. By EDWARD JERMANN. Translated from the Original German by FREDERICK HARDMANN. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. 12mo, pp. 234. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1.]

Life Illustrated says: “This is a book which would be read with interest at any time, and which, now that all eyes are turned towards Russia, possesses additional advantage of being just in time to satisfy public curiosity. Its author sketches Russian society with a good deal of spirit and with apparent fidelity.”

NATURE AND HUMAN NATURE. By the Author of “Sam Slick.” New York: Stringer and Townsend. 12mo, pp. 336. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1.]

A book that you may laugh over to your heart's content, and you cannot help it; but, at the same time, one out of which, if you do not glean much genuine wisdom, it is your own fault. But the name of the author of “Sam Slick” is a sufficient recommendation.

THE LIFE OF NORTH AMERICAN INSECTS. Illustrated by numerous colored engravings. By PROF. B. JÄGER, assisted by H. C. PRESTON, M. D. New York: Fowler & Wells. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$3 00.]

A highly scientific work, and yet a popular one, forming a most valuable addition to the literature of American natural history. The author is a distinguished European naturalist, who has adopted our country as his home, and has been zealously engaged in his entomological studies for several years. We have some of the results in the present beautiful volume. In connection with the lucid scientific details, appropriate to the subject, the author presents several episodes of his travels, which show that he commands a descriptive pen, which, in liveliness and vigor, is not often surpassed. The work is illustrated by colored engravings, drawn and painted from nature. We recommend it to the liberal patronage to which it is entitled by its merits.

STAIR-BUILDING.—A. Ranney, New York, has just issued a book which should be in the hands of every carpenter. It is entitled “The Art of Stair-Building, by J. R. PERREY, Stair-Builder.” It embraces some of the greatest improvements ever made in stair-building, especially in the matter of hand-rails. It contains twenty-eight lithographic plates, and upward of seventy figures, illustrating every part completely. [See advertisement.]

DICKENS.—T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia, issues a uniform cheap edition of Dickens' works. “The Mother and Step-mother,” a capital story, is the last volume of the series received by us. [Price, prepaid by mail, 12 cents.]

OUR COUNTRYMEN; or, Brief Memoirs of Eminent Americans. By BENSON J. LOSSING. New York: A. Ranney. 12mo, pp. 407. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 25.] A valuable and entertaining manual of American biography, containing about three hundred and seventy-five concise memoirs of persons distinguished in some department of life, and deemed worthy to be held in remembrance by their countrymen. The author expresses a hope, in which

every true American will join, that “the reading of these sketches will serve to incite his young compatriots to a noble ambition to rival these historical men in their labors and achievements.” We cheerfully commend it to all our young fellow-countrymen, as a book which they will read with pleasure and profit. It is illustrated with one hundred and three portraits.

Business.

AN ALLIGATOR'S SKULL.—We record with pleasure our indebtedness to Dr. J. M. HAWKS, of Manchester, N. H., for the skull of an alligator taken at Manatee, Tampa Bay, Florida.

The numerous additions of this kind which our Cabinet has received from time to time, through the kindness of our friends, is to us a strong evidence of the increasing interest which progressive and intelligent men have in the progress of our science. In tendering our thanks to our cosmopolitan friends for these favors, we would remind them that any contributions to the elucidation of Phrenology, with which they may favor us, lend a helping hand to the spread of an agency more capable of advancing the moral and mental development of the race, than all other agencies combined.

TOBACCO ESSAYS.—The unsuccessful competitors for the prize given for the best Essay on Tobacco, are requested to send for their manuscript, if they desire it. All not called for before the first of November will be destroyed. Address FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, N. Y.

A GENERAL AGENCY IN NEW YORK.—The frequent applications from our country friends to transact business for them in New York, has induced us to effect arrangements with the leading houses for the purchase and sale of every variety of merchandise and produce. We will select, and forward by express, or otherwise, dry goods, groceries, and so forth, at wholesale prices, to any person or place. We will also receive on consignment and sell by auction or otherwise, as directed, to the best of our ability, any article of produce or manufacture sent to our care. The advantages of such an agency are simply these:

1st. We are acquainted with the principal importers, manufacturers, and dealers. And

2d. Residing in the city we are always on the ground, and can have the advantage of the best opportunities for buying and selling goods at each and every arrival or departure.

3d. Saving the expense of time and passage money to the country dealer or consumer of a trip to the city, his hotel and other expenses, while away from home. We have business connections with Boston, Philadelphia, and all the principal American cities; also with Liverpool, London, Paris, etc., etc., etc.

When goods are ordered, remittances, in checks or drafts, payable to our order, should accompany the same. Please address, FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

A SUGGESTION.—Every business man—and everybody else who writes letters—should have a few packages of *self-sealing letter envelopes*, with his own name and Post Office address plainly but *conspicuously printed thereon*. Then put on stamps with which to prepay the postage, and they are on hand ready for use. Then, when you write a person requesting an answer, just enclose one of these printed prepaid envelopes, directed to yourself, and you will be likely to get an answer by return mail.

A neat engraving on wood, emblematic of our business or profession, printed on the face of the envelope—not on the back, say on the upper left-hand corner—would add to its beauty and effect, as well as to identify your business with yourself, and thus serve as an advertisement. The publishers of this JOURNAL have facilities for getting up printed self-sealing envelopes by the hundred, thousand, or million, at moderate prices, in the most beautiful styles.

GOOD BOOKS BY MAIL.—We will send to any post-office in the United States, by return of the FIRST MAIL, any BOOK, MAGAZINE or NEWSPAPER published in New York. We will procure Works published in other cities, and import from England, France and Germany, any book in print. We supply booksellers, agents, librarians and others, with all choice books—no matter where or by

whom published—at the lowest wholesale rates. Orders with remittances, should be addressed to FOWLER AND WELLS, U. S. Book Agency, No. 308 Broadway, New York.

STAMMERING.—Professor Bronson, 186 Washington street, Boston, says:

“Having taught elocution for twenty-five years, and cured many stammerers, he has associated with him Mr. Beers, for curing this impediment of speech. While studying medicine, he was struck with the analogy between stammering and other nervous diseases, such as St. Vitus' dance, hysteria, etc. He finally succeeded in preparing a combination of medicines, which effectually and permanently cured his impediment.”

We have no faith whatever in his “combination of medicines,” and pronounce them worse than useless. That a system of Vocal Gymnastics may be so applied as to remove the difficulty, we do believe, and have no doubt that *all* cases, under middle age, may be CURED. But we protest against the mysterious and nonsensical “combinations of medicines.”

PHRENOLOGY EXTINGUISHED.—Philostratus, a small “pop-gun,” who writes for *The Syracuse Medical Advertiser*, don't believe in Phrenology; cause why? He's got a “bad head,” or else he's a *natural Know Nothing*. If he was capable of giving a *reason* for his opinions, or of stating a single seeming objection to our science, we would quote him; but he gives us only windy words, which are not worth the salt he puts in his porridge. We are obliged to our friend W. H. C., of Cincinnati, for calling our attention to this weak attempt at annihilation. We advise Philostratus to put something besides wadding into his gun when firing at game so large. His first effort on Phrenology is a mere “tempest in a tea-pot.” Try again.

HOW IT LOOKS.—Some of our correspondents have expressed a desire to *see* our NEW FAMILY HAND MILL. It is quite impossible to convey by engraving or words an *accurate* idea of this most useful invention. But we have obtained a mere external view, see advertisement, which will enable the reader to form something of an opinion of its general appearance. The inside work, or machinery, which does the grinding, must be seen to be appreciated; suffice it to say, it is, without exception, a very *useful*, if not an absolutely indispensable piece of household furniture, and will realize to all who use it our motto, EVERY MAN HIS OWN MILLER.

GRAVEL WALL.—A correspondent in Mississippi writes: “The walls of many Mexican houses, and houses in South America, are constructed of the same material as treated of in your ‘Home for All.’ The walls of VERA CRUZ are also of the same, using coral instead of pebble or coarse sand, as with you. The octagon form, and its additional space, is a new idea to me, and I presume will be to many.” B. S. W. J.”

CONCRETE HOUSES.—Fiskdale, April, 1855. MR. EDITOR: As I have seen of late considerable in your paper in regard to gravel walls for houses, I take the liberty to give you a brief sketch of one built in this place last year, by Messrs. Snells Brothers. The building is eight square, each square twenty feet, and four stories high; the walls of the first story are fifteen inches thick, the next thirteen inches, the next eleven inches, the next nine inches. It was built in June last, and at the present time is nearly as hard as solid rock; the outside is plastered with water cement, and inside there is no more dampness than in a brick or wood house.

The frost does not affect the walls at all, and will not any of a similar kind, if it is *properly built*. The difficulty with those that have fallen down must be that they were built so late in the season the walls did not have time to get thoroughly dry before the frost got into them.

I would recommend to those who build with this material to put more cement in the mortar than Fowler recommends, as, of course, it would make the walls stronger. It was done in this case, and cost but a little more. On the whole, this is cheaper than any other way of building, and can be put up in less time. The walls of this, above the foundation, were put up in twenty-eight days.

In plastering the inside, I would recommend to plaster on the walls *without* lathing. In this case, both were tried as an experiment, and where it was plastered without lathing, there is no more dampness than where it was lathed, and, of course, saves expense.—A SUBSCRIBER.—Boston Journal.

GRAVEL WALLS.—Dear Sir: I have concluded to trouble you with a few inquiries. I have determined to build an octagon house, and will commence operations as soon as the weather will permit. The plans are all ready, and I had concluded to hire a mason and quarry stone for the cellar story, which is six feet below ground. On counting up I find it will cost forty dollars to pay the mason, besides board, and the stone have to be carted some distance, while I have small stone close by. Can I use Rosendale Hydraulic Cement, and make this wall with small stones and sand, and a portion of lime, with a certainty of success? The cellar can be dug so as to do without boarding, except on the inside; but will the wall dry sufficient to enable us to go on with the upper stories soon? If you think I can make this wall with the use of cement, please inform me what proportion. The only difficulty I feared was the difficulty of getting the wall to harden, with the damp earth on one side. I would like to ask some questions about roofing, and about the liability of cisterns to freeze in the upper story, but I know that your time is too much occupied to be drawn on by individual wants. You will do me a great favor by an early reply to my main inquiries. Very truly yours, L. P., *Excelsior P. O., Chester Co., Pa.*

We cannot say from experiment that Hydraulic Cement, used in place of lime, will make a good cellar wall, but feel certain of it, from what we know of the nature of water lime, that it will make a wall quite as good as the stones and lime usually used, if not every way better. We should mix and use it in the same way we use lime, gravel and stones for the main wall, as described in our work, simply using as many good sided stones, flat ones best, as we well could.

COMPARATIVE COST OF GRAVEL WALL.—Dexter, Maine. Sir: In reading your estimates on cost of building the gravel wall houses, I see you call your lime 4½c. per bushel; now, we have the *Rockland lime* unslacked, and it costs here \$2.00 per cask, or about \$1.00 per bushel, freight being as high as the lime. My object in writing is to know whether you would consider it cheaper to build gravel walls, with lime at this price, than to build of wood, lumber being from \$5 to \$10 per M. I would also like to know if you would mix the dirt and all, just as you shovel it from the cellar. Please excuse me for troubling you with these inquiries. Should you see fit to answer, you will oblige, Yours, very truly, W. D. E.

Be lime as high as it may, and lumber the cheapest possible, to build of gravel is *several times cheaper and better* than of wood. And for this reason: The entire cost of wall material is in the lime, and \$25 worth of lime, at your prices, will build a good-sized house, say a fifteen feet octagon, two stories, whereas \$25 worth of lumber, however cheap, would not go far.

Then the mere *framing* of the wood-house will cost more than putting up the gravel wall; and when up and covered, you can live in it without outside plastering, or even inside, whereas a frame house must be clapboarded, and then lathed and plastered.

FOWLER AND WELLS: I have heard and read about your stone house plan and book, but cannot get your book, as it has not found its way into our stores. I write to you, however, about a plan that struck me; original with me, though probably not new.

To build a stone house without stone, clear off a smooth and sunny yard; prepare, say fifteen or twenty stout moulds or boxes, all but top and bottom, *i.e.*, four sides of proper shape, and having made a proper quantity of stone paste, fill all twenty moulds, pound it in, and smooth at top. Let them *set* for one day, the next morning slip off the forms or moulds; let the stone blocks harden, and fill the moulds again, and so on day by day. In a week or two one will have stone enough, all hewn and shaped, to build with. The advantages of this plan are plain enough; the material will dry sooner, and more thoroughly. One can build quicker after beginning. The blocks will be built up like stone, and cemented, and it will be just as strong as your continuous walls.

Perhaps this plan would be, to some persons and places, an improvement on yours. If it has not been discussed, why not start it? I might suggest, as suitable size for the blocks, say about three feet long, two feet thick, and one and a half deep. The wall to be one and a half feet thick. Some blocks of half length, to break joint. I intend, some pleasant day, to build a house on this plan, unless I grow very much wiser than I am at present. I see not why it would not work precisely as so many blocks of stone, or so many big stone bricks.

Two of your form of stone houses have lately been tried here—one octagon, the other rectangular. I intrude upon you only for the purpose of making this suggestion, thinking, if not already broached, it may just hit the fancy of some one. And so I am, yours truly,

J. E. SANBORN,

Prof. Chemistry, Iowa Med. College.

We publish the above as we received it, without either endorsing or criticizing it. As a professor of chemistry, he

doubtless knows of some chemical compound, unknown to us and the people generally, by which these stone blocks can be made. We will thank him to explain the ingredients and process. Yet, even then, we cannot see why not throw his ingredients into our moulds, to set *in the wall*, instead of into separate stone blocks.

M. N. A.—Q. Can we, by means of animal magnetism, exert such an influence upon material substances as to raise them?

A. I have not done it myself, or seen it done, but have seen those who say they have done and seen it.

Q. Are the soul and spirit two separate principles?

A. It is generally acknowledged that spirit is the *U/e* principle, while the soul is the result of that life, as seen in the different faculties of the mind; the latter exists as the result of the former.

Q. How can we ascertain the activity of the organs?

A. By their sharp development or pointedness.

Q. How does a large organ produce more powerful thoughts and feeling than small ones?

A. Because it has more power within itself to act than a small one of equal quality.

Q. Can a person of the bilious lymphatic temperament be as easily affected or operated upon by animal magnetism, as one of the sanguine nervous?

A. No; but the best combinations of the temperaments for magnetic subjects are the nervous and lymphatic, with strong imaginative and small perceptive.

Q. Is there any such thing as a death-bell, or is the belief in such a thing the relic of ignorance and superstition?

A. Some sound is doubtless heard in such cases; but sounds are always signs of *life* instead of death. Only the ignorant and superstitious give them any attention.

Q. Which is the best Water-Cure institution to get a thorough knowledge of the Water-Cure system?

A. Dr. Trall, 15 Leight st., N. Y., has an institution for that purpose.

OCTAGON SETTLEMENT COMPANY.

The octagon plan of settlement having met with universal approval among persons interested in developing the natural resources of the country, a general desire has arisen for a company to be formed, which shall embrace persons of every *reformatory character*, whether Physiological, Vegetarian, Temperance, Hydropathic, or Phrenological, &c.; also, of various religious denominations desirous of locating around their own church or meeting-house, in convenient proximity to each other, for which the octagon plan is peculiarly adapted. In compliance with this demand, a company is in course of formation, on mutual joint stock principles, by which all the profits which may accrue will be secured to the settlers themselves, and not to speculators.

The Vegetarian Company has issued already upwards of three thousand shares, and it is now so far established as to secure its permanence. The location will be selected and practical operations commenced this fall. There are many among the friends of that Company who approve of the plan of settlement, and would like to join, but are not prepared at once to adopt the vegetarian practice. For their accommodation the Octagon Settlement Company is commenced. To secure reformatory settlers only, abstinence from intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is a condition required of all persons admitted as residents. The Octagon plan, together with the constitution of the Company, can now be obtained of the Secretary, as advertised. This Company will enable a numerous class of reformers to avail themselves of the benefits of mutual aid in the formation of settlements.

Persons desirous of co-operating with this company should communicate with the Secretary as to the following particulars: Name, address, occupation, amount of capital, when desiring to emigrate, and the number of acres desiring to locate.

Signed,

CHARLES H. DE WOLFE, Philadelphia, *President*.

HENRY S. CLUBB, *Secretary*.

Care of FOWLER AND WELLS, 808 Broadway.

Miscellany.

SMOKERS AND SMOKING.

OUR fathers got up a rebellion on the account of a tax on tea; but we seriously think that they had not half to justify them in a rebellion against Britain that we have in preaching a crusade against smokers. If there is anything which is our especial abomination, it is smoke. To be sure, if a man chooses to fill his mouth with the most nauseous weed that the earth brings forth—to dye his teeth as an Arab beauty does her nails—to compel the careful housewife to keep at his elbow that indigenous elegance of Yankee land, a spit-box—to salivate himself into a consumption; we say, if a man chooses to do this, we have no especial objection. This is a matter that concerns his wife and children, if he have any; and if he be an old bachelor, it is not of much consequence how or when he shuffles off this mortal coil. And so in the case of snuff—if one chooses to hang a jewel in his proboscis, or to grunt and twang out his sentences through his nose, it is of no great consequence, except to those who are obliged to eat with him or listen to him. The community at large do not have to bear the annoyance. But smoking is a nuisance that spreads itself more widely—it is borne upon the wings of the wind.

The stench of tobacco smoke is communicated like contagious diseases—it emanates from the rooms, furniture, and clothing of the smoker—poisons the sweet, free air of heaven, and retains the noxious power for months together. No quarantine process that we know of will purge it away. All know that it is deemed contrary to the law of nations to poison wells of water; but God's fresh, healthful, exhilarating air is poisoned every day with a substance that is as effectual in producing nausea in the stomachs of a great part of the community as any of the drugs of the apothecary's shop. This love of tobacco, like the love of ardent spirits, is an *acquired* habit. Tobacco is a virulent poison—it will kill a cat, or a dog, or a child, and is to the natural sense of taste one of the most nauseous substances in nature. It is only by a pretty rigid discipline that most men can acquire the habit of using it. But when the habit—that of smoking, especially—is once acquired, its possessor becomes at once possessed with a most violent spirit of propagandism. Not only does he smoke himself, but he determines that everybody else in his vicinity shall smoke too. Now a brandy drinker, however much he may like a social glass, does not often compel one to drink with him, whether he will or not; he does not often spurt his glass of brandy into your face, *forcing* the sickening stuff down your throat. But the smoker does this constantly. We have heard somewhere an anecdote in point—stale, perhaps, but we will give it. A clerical gentleman, noted for his caustic wit, was riding in a stage; the carriage stopping at a farm-house, a stout old German got in and soon felt prompted to indulge the Teutonic propensity for smoking. Pulling out a well-filled pipe, he began operations. The gentleman in black endured the infliction quietly, until he began to feel certain unmistakable symptoms about the stomach. He then turned to him of the pipe: "*Sir*," said he, "*do you think it quite fair to compel me to take this smoke down my throat after it has been once down yours?*" After a little reflection, the point of the joke dawned upon the foggy mind of the smoker, and he slowly knocked the fire out of his pipe, and the stomach of the afflicted man regained its wonted quietness.

Now this *argumentum ad hominem*, which put out the poor German, applies with equal force to nearly all smokers. It is in travelling that this annoyance becomes most severe. You get into a coach for a journey; presently some one takes out an elegant cigar case, and after some examination, selects a cigar to his liking. Next comes the match from his pocket; and just as he is about to light his lucifer, his politeness comes suddenly to mind, and, with the blandest possible of smiles, he says, "Gentlemen, I hope smoking will not be offensive to any of you." Having begun to do the gentlemanly thing, the smoker thinks that he must carry it out; so out he gets, and rides upon the box with the driver. There, at least, he can smoke as much as he pleases, and he puffs away with all the fierceness of one of Irving's Dutch Governors—while the gentle breeze produced by the motion of the coach brings every whiff through the windows full in your face!

You step into a railroad car. "Here," say you, inwardly, "I shall be nose-free." But not so fast!—soon the bell sounds, and the cars stop for a moment or two. Just be-

fore they start again, out from a shanty come two or three smokers at the top of their speed. "Will they presume to come into the car?" you groan out in despair. Oh, no!—they are too *polite* to do that; they will stand upon the platform outside of the cars, and smoke there, while you, as Charles Lamb says, sit

—“and catch
Some collateral sweets, and snatch
Sidelong odors,”

till the cigars are burnt up. Then the gentlemen come in, and you have the benefit of their breath, coming from the lungs saturated with tobacco smoke.

Next you go on board a steamer, perhaps. You read in a conspicuous place, "All baggage at the risk of the owners," "No smoking aboard the engine;" but you soon find the prohibition is to *smokers*, but does by no means extend to *smoke*. You begin to flatter yourself that for this time, at least, you shall escape sea-sickness. You walk the quarter-deck with all the dignity of an admiral; you feel the gentle rise and fall of the gallant vessel, as she "leaps to the careering seas;" you are full of life and buoyancy; you perhaps have begun to hum "I'm on the sea! I'm on the sea!"—when, O horror of horrors! just as the boat is settling down into the hollow of a wave, there comes a breeze laden not with Sabeian odors, but with a compound of the vapor of heated oil, bilge water, and tobacco smoke! Your song goes down to B flat in double quick time, and you stagger off down to your berth, to settle up your accounts with "Davy Jones." Pale and stupid you once more get on shore, uttering ever and anon a feeble anathema against steamboats and smokers, and are soon ushered into a public house, where the first thing that greets you is a bar-room filled with smoke and smoking loafers. After a while you get shaved and dressed, and having, by the help of some internal improvements in the shape of tea and toast, begun to get your land legs on, you sally forth (perhaps in some beautiful Down East village) to visit some witch of a cousin, or some friend of that sort. You snuff the fresh land breeze with new life, and excoitation a fine train of sentiment, with the confident hope of making a decided "hit." You get seated by a window, looking your best in midst of a picturesque description of the effect of moonlight upon the sea, when lo! a cloud of cigar smoke from the throat of some idle schoolboys envelopes both you and your ideas. Away goes sentiment, and your stomach heaves in sad remembrance of your last night's passage, and you make the shortest road to the street, to avoid more disagreeable consequences.

The fact is, the civilized world is divided into two classes—the *smokers* and the *smoked*; the tormentors and the tormented. We are for the smoked—the tormented. We feel for our fellow sufferers, but whence shall we hope for relief? We have no hopes of redress. We must expect to go on as we have done hitherto, suffering in meekness and silence from vomiting and tobacco smoke, till we are so thin that we cannot make a shadow, and our skin is as brown as a red herring or a leg of bacon.—*Yankee Blade*.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.—There are now living, three in this State, and two in Massachusetts, five brothers, Squier by name, the youngest eighty three, the eldest ninety-six; their united ages about four hundred and fifty—all of them in the fulness of manhood, over six feet in height and up to six feet four inches their physical proportions well developed. All of them have been prominent for wealth and influence. The writer of this a few days since saw in New Haven, Vt., one of the brothers, near ninety, riding on horseback, thus giving evidence of his equestrian ship.—*Burlington (Vt.) Free Press*.

[Such facts are refreshing in this fast age. We should be glad to publish particulars in regard to the habits and mode of life of this remarkable family. Who will furnish us with the particulars? *EDS. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.*]

DURABILITY OF ANCIENT COLORS.—In the dry climate of Memphis, Egyptian colors, known to range from 2500 to 4000 years, where not exposed to the dew or to the Etesian winds, still adhere on the walls of tombs in their pristine freshness and brilliancy.

THE FIRST DUEL IN THE UNITED STATES.—Many of our readers will be surprised to learn that the first duel in the now United States, was fought in Plymouth in 1621, the year succeeding the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. Sabine in his Notes says: "The parties were Edward Doty and Edward Leister, servants of Stephen Hopkins, and hav-

ing a dispute, they settled it—gentleman-like—with sword and dagger. Both were wounded. Without a statute law on the subject, the whole company of Puritans assembled to consider and punish the offence. The decision was the wisest that could have been made. Doty and Leister were ordered to be tied together, heads and feet, for twenty-four hours, without food or drink; but the intercession of their master, their own humanity and promises, procured a speedy release."

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE TOOTHACHE.—A Dentist sends us the following: "If the connection between the tooth and the brain is destroyed, of course no pain can be felt: to do this is all that is necessary to effect a *complete and radical* cure. This is done by *burning* the nerve where it passes through the *ear*. Immediately above the orifice on the ridge or process, about one-fourth of an inch above the external opening, a notch or depression is observable in this ridge: that is the place. It is to be burned with an iron shaped so as to fit over the ridge—that is, make a notch in the end. Heat it red hot, and just before it begins to turn black, apply it for a second or so, until it is burnt crisp. It may not stop immediately, but will in a day or two. Always burn the same side that the ailing tooth is on.

"This is a certain cure; the pain is nothing at all, hardly perceptible, and it will never get sore.

"You will please put the foregoing in the proper form, and give it an insertion: thereby you may benefit many a sufferer who trembles at the idea of a dentist."

WEARING THE BEARD—No. III.

BY MRS. F. W. E.

[Extract of a Letter to an Absent Daughter.]

"In one of my letters to you—I think the one in which I gave some account of Mrs. Johnson's lectures—I said something of reforms in general; I would say something now of one reform in particular—it is one in which your father chooses to be a leader, rather than a follower—I refer to *wearing the beard*. At first, as you are well aware, I felt very much averse to it; but considering well his reasons for wearing it, I have gradually lost my aversion, and do not now feel to object to it at all. His reasons, or the principle ones, are given in his articles published in the *PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL*, which also he sent to you. He has been told by more than one that he looks younger and better with his beard, though gray, than he looked before without it: but the principal reason with me is his health. He escaped having the asthma last August and September, for the first time in those months for a dozen years; and he has had only one slight touch of it now for nearly a year—ever since he left off shaving. His general health is certainly better. And although the prevailing fashion still is to shave, more or less, there are many who wear their beards. Your Uncle S——, for two years, when absent in California, did not shave at all, as do not most others, I believe, who go there. When he visited us last December, he shaved only his upper lip. Mr. K——, who married Frances A——, wrote to Kate a short time since, that he had not used his razor since last fall. Malcolm and Henry A——, Dr. Cyrus and old Dr. H——, Mr. George D——, the gentleman also who has charge of the Telegraph office at the Globe, Mr. Joshua and Mr. Gayton B——, Mr. M——, and several others in Southbridge; Dr. S——, Mr. B——, and others in Sturbridge. Some of these, however, do not let all their beards grow, and use or have used for them, the razor some, and some scissor clipping.

"On the whole, I think the best reforms are to conform as much to Nature as we can—that everything is most beautiful and best as our Heavenly Father designs it; and so, of course, as he causes the beard to grow on the faces of men, we should not object to it."

COST OF SHAVING.—By request, our book-keeper cyphered out this sum, as follows:

TIME LOST: It is estimated that in the United States alone, there are two millions who shave every day; three millions shave three times a week, four millions twice a week, and three millions once a week. The average time spent in the operation is not less than twenty minutes. So that the aggregate amount of time lost each year is more than 67,273 years. This, at two dollars a day, amounts to \$134,920 each day, \$944,444 a week, \$4,092,590 a month, or

\$49,111,088 a year: saying nothing of the interest, which would be almost as much more.

Each owns a razor and strop, worth at from \$1 to \$5, average say \$2, when added to the above, amounts to the enormous and astounding sum of \$78,111,088 a year!!! exclusive of *soap* (soft and hard), healing-plaster, hones, whetstones, oil, strops, traps, and other matters (as the auctioneers say,) too numerous to mention. Then the cost, in time and cash, of manufacturing these razors, strops, etc., would amount to a handsome fortune for any man, each moment of his life!!!

A man who shaves every day for twenty-five years, loses in that time 303 days, of ten hours each, or one year of hard labor. But think of the loss to the nation, of SEVENTY-FIVE million of dollars a year, all for *shaving*!

In the above estimates, no mention has been made of spacious barber shops, which, if added, would swell the amount to a HUNDRED MILLION OF DOLLARS A YEAR, *worse* than thrown away.

Shears and scissors, always on hand to clip and trim the overgrowth of hair, would be sufficient for all Barberous purposes. Who will imitate the illustrious APOSTLES in this "Beard Movement?"

THE BEARD.—*The N. Y. Observer* says the officers and crew of the North Star, Arctic ship, now in Sheerness, have suffered the privations of two winters, of three months each, total darkness, with the thermometer 56 degrees below the freezing point. They have been without a single human being to associate with, except their own little company, for a period of two years and a half. During the whole period the officers and crew ceased to use the razor, merely scissors—cutting and trimming their faces and heads—and there has not been one solitary case of ulcerated or sore throat among them. Until within a week, the razor was only known by name in the ship, and, strange to say, immediately after their faces lost their warm clothing, several found that the cold took effect on their throats. Not a single man or officer has been lost from sickness. The duties of the clerk in charge of this ship have been most onerous, he having had to be up at all hours supplying travelling parties with provisions, who had, on many occasions, with their sledges and their dogs, travelled sixty miles a day.

SKULL ISLAND—INDIAN REMINISCENCES.—Among the letters written by the editor of the *Detroit Inquirer*, while on a visit to this section, the following reminiscences are related in the peculiar style for which Mr. Hosmer is noted.—*Saginaw Enterprise, Michigan*.

About twelve miles down the river is "Skull Island," so named by the Indians in consideration that upon it exists an endless quantity of "dead heads," I don't mean editors, which were left here after a great fight, years ago, between the Chippewas and Sacs, their owners having no further use for them, especially after they had passed through the hands of a set of hair-dressers who took off skin and hair together. These Indians were queer fellows, in their day—and at this battle of Skull Island, which the Chippewas had travelled "many a weary mile to enjoy," they made a general Killenny cat-fight of it, and as like Maturin's tragedies, "*all stabbed and every body died*," except about six on each side, each party of whom returned and celebrated the victory, leaving the field in undisturbed possession of the "skulls," which, having seen the folly of fighting, were willing to lie quiet, friend and foe, "cheek by jowl," and compensate themselves for a few more years of hunting and fishing, by the glorious expectation of taking a squint at the "happy hunting grounds"—and the proud consequence of having dedicated their respective knowledge-boxes to the christening of about two acres of Bod island.

Just below this locality of warlike memory, lies Sag-enong, upon a high bank on the west side of the river. This is the Saginaw of the red man, and the only place known to him by that name. The meaning of the word is "the land of Sacs." The place known to white men as Saginaw, lies twelve miles or more up the river, and is called something which I have tried hard to recollect, which means the "camping ground." Here it was that the tribes living hereabouts were wont to assemble, stately, to hold council together, often continuing some days—hence the name.

We have in our CABINET several specimens of Indian skulls from this Island, sent us by missionaries some years ago. They are of a low order, lower, indeed, than others which we have from the Rocky Mountains, California, Texas, and Mexico.

THE BRAIN AND INTELLECT.—At the thirty-first annual meeting of the Society of Natural Philosophers in Germany, at Gottingen, last year, Dr. Prof. Huschke, from Jena, communicated some remarks upon the mutual connection between the *cranium brain* and *soul* of men and animals. It is a generally received opinion among the physiologists, that the convulsions of the brain exercise an important influence upon the mind. It follows from Huschke's researches, that, *vice versa*, the mind exercises an important influence upon these convulsions. He has noticed that the brain convulsions in herbivorous animals—as sheep, oxen, horses, etc., differ from those in wild animals—as lions, panthers, bears, seals, etc., while the hog and elephant occupy a place between those two species. The more those convulsions are twisted—the deeper the furrows are drawn between them, the more indentations and branches they have, and the more irregular and unsymmetrical they appear—the more perfect is the species of the animal, so that the condition of those convulsions does correspond with the intellectual development, upon which, however, training, continued from generation to generation, exercises a marked plastic influence.

The brain of the fox and wolf has less perfect convulsions than that of the dog, whose brain, and, consequently, intellect, have been gradually improved by training or domestication. The brain convulsions of the ox and sheep are less perfect than those of the horse, and in the same proportion is the latter more intelligent than the first. The elephant's brain surpasses, by its better developed convulsions, that of the hog. So are the brain convulsions of the negro, living from generation to generation in a state of intellectual childhood, less perfect than those of the brain of the Caucasian, and are similar to those of the Caucasian child or woman. A part of the brain convulsions—as the *insula*, *lobus apertus*—are wanting in mammalia, the ape excepted, who has a cartilage-like indication of it, while in man it is perfectly developed with all its branches.

These communications were received by the savans with applause, and will, when published, (the book was then in press,) cause a sensation in the United States, where the three different races, namely, the Caucasian, Mongolian, and Ethiopian are intermingling, giving ample opportunities for the study of their brains, and where, even, without a close scrutiny of those brain convulsions, public opinion is prepared for a judgment on the diversity of these races. Our trouble only is, that some of our not strongly enough convoluted Yankee brains will not admit this adversity, and advocate an absolute equality of men, however such an equality be against nature, when not two drops of water are alike.

[Thus discourses the conservative *New York Journal of Commerce*. We are glad to have them direct public attention to the study of BRAINS, not fearing but what the *truth* will be arrived at. "The savans" cannot engage in a more useful study or investigation. We shall be glad to give their conclusions to the world through the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.]

NEW MODE OF USING CHLOROFORM.—From a communication lately made to the Academy of Sciences, by one of the surgeons belonging to a French regiment in the East, it appears that chloroform has been very extensively and successfully employed in the cases of wounded soldiers in the Crimea. The apparatus used was one of a most simple character, consisting of a piece of twisted paper, of a conical shape, with the wide end large enough to cover the mouth and nostrils of the patient, and cut round at the sharp end, so as to admit the passage of air. A piece of lint placed at this narrow end, served to receive the chloroform, of which from twenty to thirty drops were poured on it. The patient being then placed on his back with a bandage over the eyes (light being found to materially impede the effects of the inhalation), the little paper bag was held at some little distance from the respiratory organs; and, according as the patient appeared overcome, the bag was placed closer and closer to the mouth. When insensibility appeared fully established, the operation was commenced, and if it so happened that it continued longer than the effects of the inhalation, a second, and sometimes a third dose of chloroform was let fall on the lint, and allowed to be inhaled, but always in an intermittent manner. The plan was employed in the case of every man in the French army, badly wounded at Alma and Inkermann, and all without the slightest accident. "It results," says the account presented to the Academy, "from the vast number of ex-

periments which I witnessed, that it is not by any means necessary to carry the absorption of the chloroform to the extent of destroying all power of movement—in fact, that there is danger in crossing the line which separates the abolition of sensation from the abolition of motion."

SLEEP — DREAMS — MENTAL DECAY.—The following passages are from a brief review, in a London paper, of Sir Benjamin Brodie's *Psychological Inquiries*:

"Dreams are next discussed, as also the problem, 'What is sleep?' which our author declares insoluble. The sense of weariness appears confined to those functions over which the will has the power: all involuntary actions are continued through our resting as well as waking hours. Sleep 'accumulates the nervous force, which is gradually exhausted' during the day. But these are words only; for who can define or explain the 'nervous force?' Darwin's axiom, 'that the essential part of sleep is the suspension of volition,' still holds good, and is accepted as satisfactory. Talking and moving in sleep, though apparently phenomena irreconcilable with this theory, are not so in reality; for there are degrees of sleep, and these things only occur where the slumber is imperfect. It may be urged, again, that the mere absence of volition would not produce that insensibility to sight and sound which is the characteristic of the sleeper. But few persons are aware how much the will is concerned in the reception of impressions on the senses. One who is absorbed in reading or writing will not hear words addressed to him in the ordinary tone, though their physical effect on the ear must be the same as usual.

"Dreams are inexplicable: Lord Brougham suggested that they took place only in the momentary state of transition from sleep to waking. But facts contradict this theory, since persons will mutter to themselves, and utter inarticulate sounds, indicative of dreaming, at intervals of several minutes. The common puzzle as to how dreams, apparently long, can pass in a moment of time, presents no difficulty to the psychologist. Life is not measured by hours and days, but by the number of new impressions received, and the limit to these is in the world without us, not in the constitution of our minds. To a child, whose imagination is constantly excited by new objects, twelve months seem a much longer period than to a man. As we advance in life, time flies faster. The butterfly, living for a single season, may really enjoy a longer existence than the tortoise, whose years exceed a century. Even between the busy and the idle among human beings, there exists a similar difference, though less strongly marked.

"It has been usually held that large heads are more powerful and thinking machines than small ones; and, as a general rule, experience justifies the conclusion. But Newton, Byron, and others, were exceptions to it; and it is quite certain, that a large brain may be accompanied with the most dense stupidity.

"Many remarks scattered through this little treatise are worth the recollection of all ages and classes. 'The failure of the mind in old age,' says Sir Benjamin, 'is often less the result of natural decay than of disuse.' Ambition has ceased to operate; contentment brings indolence; indolence decay of mental power, ennu, and sometimes death. Men have been known to die, literally speaking, of disease induced by intellectual vacancy. On the other hand, the amount of possible mental labor is far less than many persons imagine. If professional men are enabled to work twelve or fifteen hours daily, that is because most of their business has become, from habit, mere matter of routine. From four to six hours is, probably, the utmost daily period for which real exertion of the mind can be carried on.

AN ELEPHANT'S FRATERNAL FEELING AND AFFECTION.—While a wagon drawn by several elephants was passing our office yesterday, the following story was told, which we vouch for as true:—

Last season, a menagerie visited the village of Johnstown, Herkimer county. When the cavalcade left town it passed over a bridge which the road crossed, leaving two elephants to bring up the rear. These were driven to the bridge, but, with the known sagacity of the race, they refused to cross. The water of the creek, which flows through a gorge in the slate formation, presenting at that point banks of precipitous character and thirty feet in height, was low, and by taking a course across a corn field, a ford could be reached. But the proprietor of the corn field refused to allow his property to be so used, except on the payment of an exorbitant sum,

and this the agent of the menagerie refused to submit to. Accordingly, the elephants were again driven to the bridge, and again they refused to attempt the crossing. They would try the structure with their great feet, feel cautiously along the plank with their proboscis fingers, but each time would recoil from making the dangerous experiment.

At last, however, goaded by the sharp iron instrument of the keeper, and accustomed to obedience, they rushed on, with a scream, half of agony, half of anger. The result showed the prudent prescience of the poor animals to have been correct; the bridge broke, and went crashing to the bottom of the gorge, carrying with it both the monstrous beasts. One of them struck upon its tusk and shoulder, breaking the former and very badly injuring the latter; the other was, strangely enough, unhurt. Now was shown the most singular and remarkable conduct on the part of the brute which had escaped. Its comrade lay there, an extempore bed being provided for its comfort, while no temptation, no force, no stratagem was sufficient to induce the other to leave, and proceed with the main portion of the caravan, which finally went on, leaving the wounded beast and its companion under the charge of their keeper.

Day after day the suffering creature lay there, rapidly failing, and unable to move. At the end of three weeks, the water in the creek commenced rising, and there was danger it would overflow and drown the disabled elephant. The keeper desired, therefore, to get it up and make it walk as far as a barn near by, where it would be out of danger and could be better cared for. But it would not stir. He coaxed, wheedled and scolded, but all to no purpose. At last enraged he seized a pitchfork and was about plunging it into the poor thing's flesh, when the companion wrenched the fork from his hand, broke it in fragments and flung the pieces from it; then with eyes glaring and every evidence of rage in its manner, it stood over its defenceless and wounded friend as if daring the keeper to approach; which the man was not so green as to do again, with cruel purpose.

Thus the injured animal lay there until it died. When satisfied that it could no longer be of service, the other quietly followed the keeper away from the spot, and showed no desire to return. If this was not reasoning mingled with an affection some men might pattern after, we should like to know what to call it.

BEANS AND PEAS.—The common garden bean came originally from the East, and was cultivated in Egypt and Barbary in the earliest ages of which we have any records. It was brought into Spain and Portugal in the early part of the eighth century, whence some of the best varieties were introduced into other parts of Europe, and finally into the United States.

The first beans introduced from Europe into the British North American colonies were by Captain Gosnold, in 1602, who planted them on the Elizabeth Islands, near the coast of Massachusetts, where they flourished well. They were also cultivated in Newfoundland as early as the year 1622; in New Netherland, 1644; and in Virginia, prior to 1648. French, Indian, or kidney beans were extensively cultivated by the Indians of New York and New England long before their settlement by the whites; and both beans and peas of various hues, were cultivated by the natives of Virginia prior to the landing of Captain Smith. Among these was embraced the celebrated cow-pea, at present so extensively cultivated at the South for feeding stock, as well as for the purposes of making into fodder and for plowing under, like clover, as a fallow crop.

The common pea is supposed to have been indigenous to the south of Europe, and was cultivated both by the Greeks and Romans. Its introduction into the British North American colonies probably dates back to the early periods of their settlement by Europeans, as it is enumerated, in several instances, among the cultivated products of this country by our early historians.

According to the census returns of 1850, the amount of beans and peas cultivated in the United States was 9,219, 901 bushels. The quantity of 1853, exclusive of those raised by market gardeners, may be estimated at 9,800,000 bushels; which, at \$1.50, would be worth \$13,950,000.

GENIUS.—"I know no such thing as genius," said Hogarth to Mr. Gilbert Cooper; "genius is nothing but labor and diligence." Sir Isaac Newton said of himself that, "if he had ever been able to do anything, he had effected it by patient thinking only."

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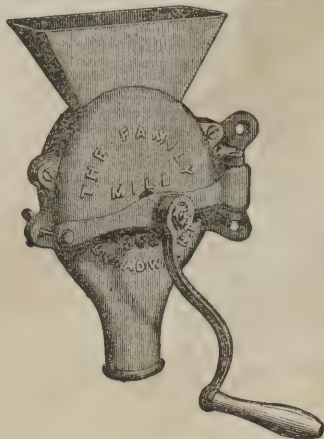
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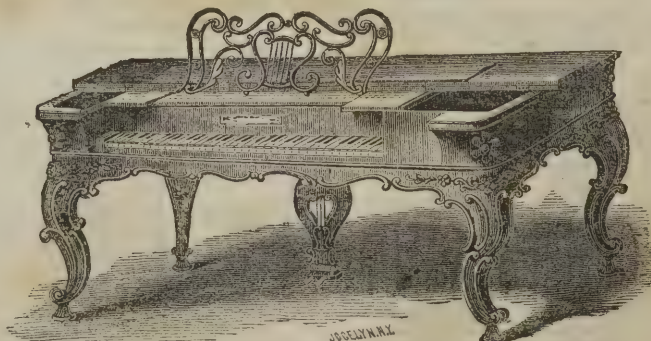
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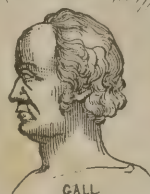
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COMMUNICATIONS ON HAND.—We have on file for insertion in the October number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, the Phrenological Character, with a full biographical sketch, and portrait of the late Abbott Lawrence of Boston; an article on the Mentality of Birds, illustrated; the Structure of the Brain; the Phrenological Organs in Legislature, and several other articles of interest. Correspondents will please await patiently their turn; their articles, so far as accepted, will appear in due time.

HOW TO DIRECT YOUR LETTERS.—Some of our correspondents are in the habit of directing their business letters to one or the other individual members of our firm, instead of TO THE FIRM. This sometimes causes delay and confusion. The person addressed may be "out of town" for a day or a week; whereas, if the letter had been addressed to the FIRM, it would have received immediate attention. Therefore, instead of directing to either of the members personally, please direct as follows: FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

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Phrenology.

"When a man properly understands himself, mentally and physically, his road to happiness is smooth, and society has a strong guaranty for his good conduct and usefulness."—Hon. T. J. Rusk.

PHRENOLOGICAL RECOLLECTIONS.

We have often thought, that if those who are skeptical in regard to the truth of Phrenology could sit in our office for a single week, and listen to its practical application in the examination of heads, their unbelief in respect to the science would be entirely dissipated. The simple philosophy of the subject will, usually, convince all, except those who are bigoted, and those who are too weak or too indolent to think, that Phrenology is not only theoretically but practically true. But those telling "hits," which so frequently occur in examinations, are overwhelmingly convincing. Men frequently start up in the midst of our delineations and interrogate us thus:

"Has any person been telling you about me, sir?"

"No."

"Don't you know me?"

"Only from your developments."

"Have you no idea who I am?"

"Not the slightest."

This has been repeated three times during a single examination, accompanied by an apology each time for incredulity and the implied doubt of our candor and veracity.

"But really," say they, "your description is so historical, not only in respect to the particular business in which I have been engaged, and my manner of conducting it, but you have told my peculiar dispositions, including my faults and the hidden motives of my conduct, and that with such astonishing fidelity to the life, that it seems impossible that you can have had no information relative to my character but the mere deduction of science."

Any statement which the subject can under-

stand to be an inference from his organization awakens no special surprise, but, often, some apparently out-of-the-way declaration is made by the phrenologist, which does not *appear* to be legitimately deduced from the developments. This startles the hearer, and makes him regard the science a miracle. We profess, however, to be neither prophets nor seers, but aim to estimate the organization in all its conditions and relations, and to draw our inferences accordingly. Our conclusions are often prophetic of the future, as well as historical of the past; and sometimes they are so pointedly true, in respect to some unusual fact or ridiculous circumstance of recent occurrence, that not a little amusement is the consequence.

The rehearsal of a few of these may be interesting to our readers.

A few days since I was in a dry goods store in this city, (Philadelphia,) which is owned and managed by FRIENDS, or QUAKERS. One of the women in attendance, who, I supposed, was doubtless of the same religious profession as the proprietors and other assistants, remarked to me that I had recently given two of her friends most accurate written descriptions of character. To one of them, she said, I had ascribed a natural tendency to believe in the doctrines, and to sympathize in the forms and ceremonies of the Episcopal Church; "and," she added, "that friend is one of the most thoroughly Episcopalian persons in belief, manner, and tone of mind, of any person I ever knew." She inquired how I could deduce from the form of the head the denominational tendency of a person. I replied that we do not profess to be able, nor promise to do this in all cases; but that the heads of some persons are so well marked in this respect, that we can hardly refrain from expressing our convictions relative to their peculiar religious tendencies.

She then inquired what constituted an Episcopalian head. I explained the prominent developments usually found in persons of several of the religious denominations respectively, and then remarked that her own head was much more

like an Episcopalian's than like a Quaker's. This declaration was responded to by a general shout from all present; but whether it was one of derision for a supposed mistake of mine, or of approbation for a good "hit," I was unable to determine. I, accordingly, entered upon a vindication of the philosophical correctness of my position, when the lady cut me short by saying, "I am an Episcopalian and attend that church regularly, though for many years I have been in a Quaker store. I use the 'plain language,' and am supposed, by many Quakers even, and by almost everybody else, to be a Quaker."

In the fall of 1854, Mr. John Wallace, of Covington, Miss., aged 27, called at our office for an examination. He had large Cautiousness, and we observed a tuft of hair perfectly white, of the size of a half-dollar, on each side of his head, directly in the centre of the organs of Cautiousness. We stated to him our opinion that he had been pursuing a business involving a painful activity of cautiousness, like powder-making, or that he had been cast away at sea, in constant fear of a violent death. At the close of the examination, he stated that he was upset from a sail-boat in Lake Pontchartrain, when sixteen years of age, and held on to the bottom of the boat all night, in imminent peril of life, while his companions became exhausted, and were lost. In the morning he was picked up by a vessel, and carried to New Orleans, when it was discovered that his hair had turned gray on the places above described, which soon became white, and has remained so ever since. His hair being black, renders the contrast of the white spots very striking.

Just before the opening of the World's Fair at London in 1851, the late Mr. Newell (of the firm of Day & Newell, the distinguished lock-makers of New York) brought to the New York office for examination the celebrated lock-picker, Mr. A. C. Hobbs. As I was then in that office, it fell to my lot to make the examination. Both gentlemen were entire strangers to me; not a word was uttered, except a bare request by Mr. Newell to "delineate the character of that gentleman." Mr. Hobbs had adjusted his long, dark hair so as to cover his forehead and face, and thus to make himself look as stupid as possible. He took the seat in a slouching, lazy manner, and had the appearance of anything but one of the coolest and shrewdest of Yankees. Having given him a description of his general character, I told him he was better calculated to be a machinist than anything else. But noticing his large Secretiveness and Mirthfulness, I added, "To be a machinist would not quite do, you should be a lock-smith; for it would afford you so much pleasure to contrive secret guards whereby to head off rogues, and prevent them from picking your locks." At this remark Mr. Newell rose from his seat, and said to me, "that is enough—that will do; this is Hobbs the lock-picker."

Mr. Hobbs, though he had gained much celebrity by picking locks in this country, had not then accomplished his great feat of picking the best European lock on the London fire-proof safe at the World's Fair, after it had been tried and abandoned by the sharpest professors of the art under the stimulus of a thousand pounds, which

sum was locked up in the safe as a reward for any man who could pick it.

Mr. Hobbs opened it in twenty minutes, but the one he *carried* to London not only was not picked during the many months in which it was exposed, but Mr. Hobbs said *he could not pick it himself*. His great study, in conjunction with Day & Newell, had been to plan a lock that he could not pick, and then he could safely defy the world.

Now, in this palpable hit, there was no necromancy or rambling guess-work, but a cool, stern, rational inference from the organization.

We have a cast of the head of Mr. Hobbs at our office in Philadelphia, which we will take pleasure in showing to any who will call.

Early in July last I examined the head of a young lady, and finding Philoprogenitiveness unusually large, told her she would make a most excellent step-mother—that she was never more happy than when taking care of children, and that if she had a child of her own she would have taken it to the *baby show*; if not, she would have borrowed one for the purpose. "Well," said she, "so I did. I borrowed my little niece and took her to the baby show, and she was the prettiest one there, I think." Though this raised a merry shout among her friends who were present, and was regarded by them as a "good guess" or "happy hit," yet, in reality, my inference was based on philosophical principles. The very excess of the maternal feelings which led her to take a borrowed baby to the show, also led us to make the remark when we discovered them in her organization. The law of cause and effect was truly comprehended and faithfully interpreted. The "conjunction, and mighty magic, hath this extent—no more." We claim for Phrenology, and not for ourselves, the credit of the correctness of these descriptions, though, doubtless, a long experience, careful study, and natural adaptation to the profession, are as important in this, as in any other.

Phrenological Cabinet of Fowler, Wells & Co., 231 Arch street, Philadelphia.

WHAT TO EAT, AND WHY.

NO. 3

BY A PHYSICIAN.

HAVING discussed the nature of the materials composing the human blood and tissues, we propose next in order to give a hasty enumeration of the *alimentary principles* found in the ordinary species of foods. Not all food is nutriment, even in the widest sense of the term. Not all that enters the stomach is to be digested and assimilated. No aliment, in a natural state, is a *single* or *simple* substance. Wheat, potato, nut, flesh, milk, or egg,—each is a compound of several, and very unlike, alimentary materials. Each variety of food, as furnished in nature, has in it substances organic and inorganic, nutritive and calorific, digestible and indigestible.

It should be premised here, that the purpose of these papers does not require the writer to consider the question of a vegetable, against a mixed diet. It is not his object to ascertain what is the natural or the best diet for man; but sim-

ply, recognizing the fact that the human family actually do draw their sustenance from widely different sources, to inquire in what particular matters, both of vegetable and animal origin, the real aliment and support of particular tissues, and hence, the maintenance of particular forms of power, may be found.

Certain it is, that taking all the alimentary substances we consume, the vegetable world contains abundant and perfect counterparts of each; except in the case of the least important of them all, and one we are inclined to believe almost worthless as food—we mean gelatine, or animal jelly. But whether all these substances in the vegetable are in the best and most assimilable form for a being like man, who must give little time to digestion, and much to action,—and whether even if they are so, it is certain that economy and the laws of our physiology require the disuse of all animal foods, are questions for which the present affords neither space nor a proper occasion.

On another point, however, the propriety of using oleaginous and mineral substances, especially, among the latter, common salt, as parts of our food, the writer wishes to be understood as taking distinct ground. These questions seem to have crept under the cloak of vegetarianism, and dignified themselves as being part and parcel of that important problem; but they are not. And because there is a false impression abroad in regard to these matters, we may be allowed to devote a few words to them before proceeding.

That the disuse of fats (or oils) and salt is no part of vegetarianism, is conclusively shown by the very simple fact that we cannot possibly make a meal of vegetables, in a natural state, without partaking in them of more or less of these ingredients, while in some of our best and most wholesome vegetable foods, they particularly abound. Indian corn yields, of oil *nine pounds* in every hundred, and of minerals, such as compounds of lime, salt, etc., *one and one half pounds* in every hundred! Compare with this the facts that fat and minerals make up a considerable part of our bodies in the healthiest state, that they are absolutely essential to the living condition of a living body, and that in our very muscles, (where their presence might be least anticipated,) they are intimately and, it seems, necessarily combined with the fleshy fibres, in the proportion of "at least six per cent.!"

"Ignorance" is *not* "bliss;" and the consequences of false teaching may be so serious to individuals, that it becomes the duty of the hygienic teacher to explore the *whole ground* of his subject, before promulgating a decisive opinion. Otherwise he must often do injury, and retard, rather than advance, the common weal.

We do not advocate the special use in large quantities of fat and salt. By no means. In well-selected food, a healthy system will generally *find or form enough* of fat for its needs, without any special addition. It will also find enough of minerals, especially if unbolted flour is used. But we cry out against the insane advice that leads the invalid, in *all* conditions of body, and in *all* forms of disease, to pare off, and squeeze out, and reject every particle of fat, as

if it were poison, and to abstain from salt with equally indiscriminating tenacity. Once for all, then, we wish to state our distinct belief, *founded on observation, reflection and the truths of science*, that for a cold, phlegmatic temperament; for a case of low chronic disease, without much tendency to inflammation, and not yet past hope; for that spiritless, bloodless, fleshless condition of body known as Anæmia, and often as "General Debility," or for chronic catarrh or susceptibility to frequent colds (when not the result of over-feeding), a middling free use of fat and salt constitutes one of the best of medicinal aids, because it furnishes, *as food*, just the materials, owing to a lack of which the diseased conditions just referred to are caused to exist, or to prove difficult of removal.

The truth is, fat and certain mineral matters, though not nutritive in the sense that albumen is so, are still indispensable to the nutritive quality of the latter; and hence they may properly be termed *subsidiary nutriment*s. Albumen is the raw material from which life elaborates living tissues. But albumen without water, has no nutritive power. Just so we are warranted in saying of fat and minerals. For why, otherwise, are these materials found in *all* foods, in *all* nutritive fluids, in *all* germs of vegetable and animal organisms? The argument is unanswerable. Besides, the fact that phosphate of lime and other minerals, fed to the soil, stimulate to an increased production of organic material in the form of grain, and the fact that animals in "bad condition" from feeding upon a soil impoverished of phosphates, are immediately restored to "heart"—that is, proper nutrition—by feeding them with pulverized bones—these facts, we say, strongly corroborate the views already expressed. We repeat again, however, that healthy systems will find enough of these *subsidiary aliments* in healthy foods—always indeed, except when, in the case of the mineral matters, the food has been derived from an impoverished soil. If there is any exception to this rule, it is in the case of salt, of which we may speak again. But none of the materials now referred to should be proscribed, separated, or rejected, from the food of either the healthy or those suffering from chronic diseases, with a feeble habit, while there are cases in which we believe, as already stated, their use in quantities greater than those normally present in some forms of food, is attended with the highest benefits.

From this long digression, made necessary, as we have thought, by the wrong impressions in regard to the nature and value of these special components of our food, that too generally prevail, we turn to the promised consideration of the alimentary principles which make up the common articles of human sustenance.

The *TYPES* of all human aliments are seven: Albumen, Gelatine, Fat, Sugar, Malic Acid, Water, and Phosphate of Lime.

I. ALBUMEN: The *allied forms* of this type, are Gluten and Casein, and the substance of Muscle-fibre, Nerve-tube, and Cell-membrane.

Albumen is found in slightly different conditions in blood and in the egg. Together with all its allied forms it suffers a modification in digestion, taking on a state in which it is termed

Albuminose. On entering the blood it is re-converted to its original state. It is the stuff of which the active tissues are mainly formed. It is discriminated from other organic principles by its coagulation on the application of heat—a familiar example of which is seen in the hardening of an egg in the process of cooking. Of this substance, according to Pereira, eggs contain from .15 to .18;* flesh, from .02 to .05. It is found also in the flesh and roe of fishes, and in shell-fish. *Vegetable Albumen* is found in the cereal grains, as wheat; in the almond, walnut, filbert, cocoa-nut, probably in the chestnut, etc.; in cabbages, turnips, carrots, and asparagus; and in small quantities, in the beet and potato. Of the onion we are told it forms from 25 to 30 per cent.

Gluten is of vegetable origin only. It is the tenacious, gummy substance that can be obtained from wheat, by chewing it, or from flour, by washing out the starch. Its abundance in wheat flour is the source of the high nutritive value of that article. It is found in different species of wheat, and under different modes of cultivation, in quantities varying from .09 to .34; the richest in gluten having been obtained from soil manured with ox-blood, and with human fæces. Southern flour, in our country, is richer in gluten than Northern, and hence is said to be "stronger;" it absorbs more water in making bread, and does not agree so well with weak, digestive organs, or with the nervous or sanguine temperament. Of gluten, Barley contains .06, oats .08, rye .10, rice .036, maize .03 to .05, beans .10, peas .03, potatoes .03 to .04. Johnston places the amount of gluten in ordinary fine wheat flour at .10, in whole bran at .14 to .18, and in whole wheat meal at .12; while he allows to oat-meal .18 of gluten, and to maize .12—statements which differ materially from the views previously held; and which, making as they do corn meal to be equally rich in muscular substance with whole wheat meal, seem at variance with all experience, as well as with previous authority.

Casein is the pure curd of milk. It is found chiefly in milk, but probably in very small quantity in the blood and some of the tissues. Of cow's milk it forms nearly .05, of human milk not quite .02, according to Pereira; while Johnston sets down the proportion in human milk at from .03 to .04. The fact that casein is the equivalent of albumen, in a nutritive point of view, is proved by the growth of muscle in the infant while milk is its only food, just as muscle forms in the chick at the expense of the albumen of the egg, or as the muscle of the adult draws its nourishment from the same substance in the blood. *Vegetable Casein*, or *Legumin* (called also gluten, by Johnston), is found in large quantities in beans, and other leguminous seeds. Boil milk, and a film covers it. This is part of its Casein; and if skimmed off, it will rise repeatedly. The same thing occurs when beans or peas are boiled; and this, with other more searching tests, proves the presence in these, of a substance chemically identical with milk-curd. Pereira gives the amount of legumin in peas at about .14, in

garden beans .11, in the kidney bean .21, and in lentils .37. Hence, with a due mixture of other necessary alimentary principles, as we shall hereafter see, these vegetables are all highly nutritious, and therefore a very valuable, as well as economical, form of food.

The true muscular substance (syntonin) being essentially solidified albumen, is reconverted in digestion into the fluid form, and so again becomes fitted to take part in nutrition. Of lean beef it forms .19—of the same perfectly dried .84; of the dried flesh of the haddock and herring .92 of the salmon .78, and of the eel .44. This muscular substance has generally been termed fibrin, and Johnston still gives it that name; but the investigations of chemistry are compelling most physiologists to abandon the idea that muscle-substance is identical with the coagulating principle (fibrin) of the blood,—a fact to which allusion has been already made. Nerve-tube and animal cell-membrane have doubtless the same origin and destination as syntonin.

It should have been mentioned in the proper place, that the tea-leaf contains a large proportion, about .25 of albuminous material. Little of this, however, is extracted in the ordinary steeping; and it is doubtful whether any method could be devised that would present us with the nutritive element, without giving us at the same time an undue quantity of the tannic acid of the leaf, with all the evil of its astringent action. Dried mushrooms contain .56 of albuminous matter, and dried cauliflower .64. These are, therefore, highly nutritious.

II. GELATIN. The allied forms are Chondrin (cartilage-substance), and, it is believed, Fibrin. For reasons stated in the last article, this is deemed a very unimportant class of aliments; and it does not require farther consideration at this point.

We shall, in our next, complete our examination of the chemical nature of the aliments; and shall then speak of their uses in, and their influence upon, the living system.

WORDS OF CHEER.

BY HORACE S. RUMSEY.

Oh! toiler in life's thorny way,
Oppressed with many a sorrow,
Though clouded are the skies to-day,
The sun may shine to-morrow:
Though long the intervening night,
Yield not thyself to sadness,
For, when appears the morning light,
Thy heart will leap for gladness.

Live for humanity and God,
O'er self be thou victorious,
Walk in the path which Christ hath trod,
And thou shalt triumph glorious.
For him who struggles for the prize,
The crown which fadeth never,
The Sun of Righteousness shall rise,
And shed its beams forever.

Then on, oh brothers, for the right,
Toil for a better morrow,
By love and labor banish night,
Bring joy to th' home of sorrow,
On you Humanity doth call;
Oh, let truth's torch be lighted,
For in its ray shall error fall,
And ev'ry wrong be righted.

Elmira Water-Cure, N. Y.

* This method of expressing percentage is preferred on account of its brevity.

Biography.

JAMES OTIS.

HIS PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

THE balance of the body and brain of Mr. Otis was such as to give a capacity for long life and great mental vigor. The chest appears to have been particularly large, and gave to the mind an unusual degree of impulse and excitability. He possessed an unusual degree of self-reliance and independence, combined with a high moral principle. With such an organization, he should be known for his uncompromising adherence to truth and justice, and bitter enmity to unprincipled men. He was a man of very superior talent, combining rapid intuitions with profound investigations.

His organization indicates that nature designed him to rule. He could never have been subjected to arbitrary power, but would rather be a victim to oppression than yield his independence and conscience.

He was qualified to exert a very powerful influence over the minds of men, and, by stirring eloquence, would sway the masses almost irresistibly, while his profound logic, based upon indisputable facts,—his frank avowal of his sentiments—the purity of his motives—his generous regard for the common good, at the expense of his own pecuniary interest, commanded the respect and admiration of all who were the friends of free thought, and would alarm and excite the enmity of tyrants and their partisans.

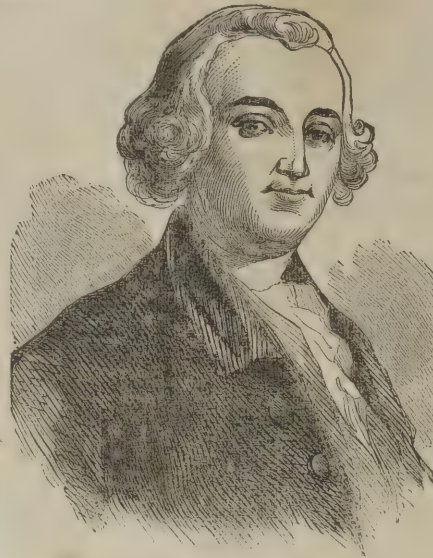
His faults were redeemed by a nobleness of purpose, and will be overlooked when compared with his numerous virtues.

His whole organization indicates a disposition to do something on a large scale, and great power of concentration to an important object. He may not appear to accomplish anything for years, but in the end it will be seen that his life was well spent, and that future generations were to reap the fruits of his labors.

The direction in which the talent of such a character as this would be displayed depend much upon circumstances, from the fact of his having varied capacities; his watchful mind, however, marks him for public service,—and in a democratic government of moral elevation, where stern honesty and real patriotism was appreciated, he would be very likely to find his way to an important and responsible situation.

BIOGRAPHY.

"Otis was a flame of fire. With a promptitude of classical allusions, a depth of research, a rapid summary of historical events and dates, a profusion of legal authorities, a prophetic glance of his eyes into futurity, and a rapid torrent of impetuous eloquence, he hurried away all before him. American Independence was then and there born." Such was the expressed estimate of the power and influence of James Otis, by



JAMES OTIS.

John Adams, when writing of that early patriot's great speech against Writs of Assistance, before the General Court of Massachusetts. He was the son of Colonel James Otis, of Barnstable, and was born there on the 5th of February, 1725. He was educated at Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1743. Choosing the law for a profession, he studied it under the eminent Jeremy Gridley, and commenced its practice at Plymouth when he was twenty-one years of age. Two years afterwards he went to Boston to reside, where his talent and integrity soon raised him to a front rank in his profession. It was in 1761 that he made the powerful speech above alluded to, on which occasion he was opposed by his law-tutor, Mr. Gridley, then attorney-general of the province. "Every man of an immense crowded assembly," wrote John Adams, "appeared to go away, as I did, ready to take up arms against Writs of Assistance." The following year Mr. Otis was elected to a seat in the Massachusetts General Assembly, and he became the head and front of opposition to aggressive ministerial measures, in New England. In the Colonial Congress of delegates at New York, in 1765, gathered in consequence of the passage of the Stamp Act, Mr. Otis was an efficient member; and the same year he wrote and published, in pamphlet form, a powerful vindication of the rights of the colonies. It was re-published in London, and awakened the ire of ministers to such a degree that they threatened the author with arrest on a charge of sedition. For several years, Mr. Otis held the office of Judge Advocate. Becoming disgusted with the continually developing government schemes to enslave the colonies, he determined to dissolve all personal connection with the crown party, and resigned that lucrative office in 1767.

Mr. Otis was sometimes unnecessarily caustic in the use of his tongue and pen. In the summer of 1769, he published some severe strictures upon the conduct of the commissioners of customs, and early in September he had a personal affray with one of them, named Robinson, and others. Robinson struck Otis a severe blow on the head, with

a bludgeon, from the effects of which he never recovered. His brain was injured, and his reason was dethroned. A jury, in a civil suit against the ruffian, awarded a verdict of ten thousand dollars damages. Otis had lucid intervals, and during one of them, he magnanimously forgave his destroyer when he craved the boon, and generously refused to receive a dollar of the sum awarded to him. For many years afterward the patriot lived on, with his great intellect in ruins, a comparatively useless man, and a deep grief to his relatives. None loved him more devotedly, or grieved more bitterly, than his gifted sister, Mercy Warren, and to her hand and voice his occasionally turbulent spirit lent a quick and willing obedience. When, at times, the cloud was lifted from his reason, he talked calmly of death, and often expressed a desire to die by a stroke of lightning. His wish was gratified. On the 23d of May, 1783, he stood leaning on his cane, in the door of a friend's house at Andover, watching the sublime spectacle of a hovering thunder-cloud, when suddenly a bolt leaped from it like a swift messenger from God to his spirit, and killed him instantly. In a commemorative ode by the Hon. Thomas Dawes, reference to his death is made as follows:

"Hark! the deep thunders echo 'round the skies!
On wings of flame the eternal errand flies;
One chosen, charitable bolt is sped,
And Otis mingles with the glorious dead."

All through the great struggle for independence, to which his eloquence had excited his countrymen, James Otis was like a blasted pine on the mountains—like a stranded wreck in the midst of the billows. It was just as the sunlight of peace burst upon his disenthralled country, that his spirit departed for the realm of unclouded intelligence.

MERCY OTIS WARREN.

HER PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

THE Phrenological developments of Mrs. Warren pronounce her as a lady of uncommon strength of mind. A healthy and vigorous vital organization sustained a large and active brain; hence, she would manifest an unusual degree of intelligence, and be deeply interested in grave and important questions.

She could not confine herself to a narrow sphere of thought, but would manifest great originality and comprehensiveness of mind.

The fulness of Causality and Comparison indicates great strength of reasoning power, an inclination to philosophical investigations, as to the causes of things. Her plans were, in consequence, usually successful, and she seldom failed in whatever she undertook.

She was possessed of a vivid imagination, a poetic and romantic mind, and a desire to perfect and beautify whatever she touched.

Animated only by noble and elevated motives, she displayed her talents only in a direction to improve and benefit mankind, addressing, as she does, their higher qualities, in a style the most polished and beautiful, accompanied with a playful and graceful wit. She exerted an unusual degree of influence over the minds of others.

We are indebted for the use of the above portraits to Messrs. PHILIPS and FANNING, publishers of the work entitled "Our Countrymen; or, Brief Memoirs of Eminent Americans," by B. J. Lossing, &c. The work contains over one hundred portraits of the most distinguished American characters, with biographical sketches of some three hundred more. It is got up in fine style, and deserves an extensive circulation. Price \$1 25.

Her energy and force of character was manifested in connection with intellect and the moral sentiments, and gave her great boldness in advancing new and important ideas, and in defending the right against injustice and oppression.

This balance of mind cannot easily be diverted from the subject of its investigation, although surrounded by many things calculated to call off its attention. Her chief power consisted in her ability to comprehend, and to originate; hence, she was less dependent upon external assistance than most persons, and showed the strength of her judgment, however unfavorable the opportunity.

Her social organs appear to have been large, and she was capable of devoted affection. She was a great admirer of intellectual men, and, as a wife to such an one, rendered invaluable assistance, but could never have loved a man of inferior mind.

BIOGRAPHY.

James Otis was a noble actor in the earlier scenes of the Revolution, and his beloved sister, Mercy, equally patriotic in her more limited sphere, was a faithful recorder of those acts, and of the subsequent events which led to the founding of our republic. She was the third child of Col. Otis, of Barnstable, Massachusetts, and was born there on the 25th of September, 1728. As eldest daughter, much of her childhood and youth were spent in domestic employments, and her leisure was devoted to reading and study. Her opportunities for education were limited, but she found a never-failing source of instruction in the conversation and the library of Rev. Jonathan Russell, the parish minister. There she read Raleigh's *History of the World*, and that gave her a taste for such practical and important knowledge. Her gifted brother, James, was also her aid and adviser in literary pursuits; and so great was the attachment between them, that when the insanity which clouded his intellect, at the last, was manifested by ravings, her voice, alone, could calm his spirit. At the age of twenty-six years, Miss Otis became the wife of James Warren, a merchant of Plymouth, and a man of congenial mind and temper. Her life passed happily in alternate employments in domestic duties, in needle-work, and in the use of the pen in prose and poetry, until the gathering storm of the Revolution disturbed the repose of all families. Her brother was then uttering his noble thoughts in the senate; and she, too, fired with patriotic ardor, labored with her pen in the great cause. She was in correspondence with most of the controlling spirits of that day, and her political opinions were consulted by many who gave them vital action in the council and the field. Her roof was always a free shelter to patriots of every condition, and there D'Estaing and other French officers spent many pleasant and instructive hours. In 1775 was published her satirical drama, in two acts, entitled *The Group*, in which she introduced many of the leading Tory characters of the day. It had a powerful effect at the time. She early conceived the idea of preparing a faithful chronicle of the war, and for that purpose she kept a journal, from the commencement to the end. After the war, her poetical pieces were collected into a



MERCY OTIS WARREN.

volume, dedicated to General Washington. It contained her tragedies, *The Sack of Rome*, and *The Ladies of Castile*. The first was so much esteemed, that John Adams, then United States minister in London, expressed a desire to have it performed upon the stage in that city, "before crowded houses, for the honor of America." Her *History of the Revolution* was published at Boston, in three volumes, in 1805, though completed several years before. She was then seventy-eight years of age, and yet possessed much of the personal grace and vivacity of mind, mentioned by Rochefoucault, who visited her seven years before. The preface, written at that time, shows remarkable mental vigor. Her earnest prayer always was, to be spared the loss of her mental faculties while she lived, and the boon was vouchsafed. When, on the 19th of October, 1814, her spirit took its flight, her reason was unclouded, though its earthly tenement was almost eighty-eight years of age.

"THE RIGHT MEN IN THE RIGHT PLACES."

WHILE we with the arm of science advocate the principle which the country desires to see adopted, and point out, as we think, a more determinate and easy method of judging than any which has yet been proposed by administrative reformers, it is nevertheless consolatory to see so earnest a desire and so general a movement to call public attention to the broad principle of precedence according to competency. This agitation must produce an influence on the governing powers in making their selections. No men are without some discrimination, and men of ability can generally form a tolerably accurate estimate of the characters of others. It is, therefore, a step gained to have awakened the public towards this principle. There can be no doubt, however, that the science of Phrenology, which takes all points into consideration,—viz., the talents, perceptive and reflective, the power of execution, and the moral, religious, and consci-

entious feelings of the candidate, must be a guide of great importance to the man endowed with the best natural powers of judgment in selecting others for important posts. The success of Napoleon I., and of Cromwell, was in a great measure owing to their choice of men. They were themselves powerful in intellect, and could understand the force of genius. They drew around them kindred spirits, and the splendor of the employed reflected itself on the rulers. It was Cromwell who chose Milton for a secretary, and Blake for a commander. He allowed no man to hold office who was not the best man he could find fit for it. Napoleon, in his career of conquest and glory, although he himself would be master and leader, and Phrenology allows to him the palm of superior intellect, yet chose from the ranks such officers as distinguished themselves by practical ability. He was a keen observer, and never idle, and he discovered native ability. A Phrenologist might also have chosen the same men from their configuration of brain. There are two conditions necessary to success; the one is a proper capacity of brain power to undertake an office, or fulfil a duty, and another is the opportunity to exercise the faculties.

The truly executive man will, of course, find some field to exercise his faculties; but if he is not thrown into a position to serve his country, he will, in his own sphere of usefulness, exhibit those administrative talents which, if brought into play on a wider platform, would excite the wonder of the world. In the choice of His instruments in the world, we believe the Almighty has always favored those best adapted by their native talents for the emergency. We may instance Moses, David, and Saul, who were chosen not for their birth and parentage, but for the power of genius and their proper manhood; which being brought into notice, and placed in situations of command, effected a purpose which has influenced the condition of the world. Now, if our rulers were content to ask the assistance of Phrenologists, and to seek for men with such native power and ability as would, if brought into play on a sphere of great usefulness, display to the world an originating and independent action, we might hope that, even in this age of mediocrity, the country would acknowledge a David or Moses.

Phrenology and physiology are kindred sciences, and if men desire to be useful servants to their country, and to preserve the talents with which God has endowed them, they must obey the material laws, and act in such a manner as to preserve their health, for the old saying is very true, "Mens sana in corpore sano—a sane man in a sound body." If this maxim were acknowledged in all its force, there are some men in power who would no longer retain situations of responsibility; for however anxious they may be to act rightly, and though naturally endowed with great abilities, they cannot escape from the effects of disordered nerves, and they are not competent for all emergencies.

"Distempered nerves
Infect the thoughts; the languor of the frame
Depress the soul's vigor."

It ought to be the duty of a public servant to attend to the preservation of his health. The nation pays him for the use of his talents, and he has no right to diminish and waste his energies by poisoning the source of their effluence, the nerves and brain.

CRIMINAL LEGISLATION AND PRISON DISCIPLINE.

BY GEORGE COMBE.—CHAPTER VIII.

Effect of the separate cell, in predisposing the convict for this instruction—Opinions of Mr. Burt and Rev. J. Kingsmill, on its effects—What treatment is necessary to prepare convicts for liberation—Systems pursued in State Prison, at Auburn, New York; in Eastern Penitentiary, Philadelphia; in the Keanie Haus, near Hamburg.

If we keep the principles now stated steadily in view, we shall be able to judge of the real value of the separate cell in prison discipline. It effectually excludes all external stimuli to the animal propensities of the convict, and this is the first step towards reducing them to quiescence. It does not remove the *internal* sources of action, and if the organs be large, and have been long trained in indulgence, and the temperament be active, the imprisoned solitary criminal will long continue to riot in iniquity in his imagination, after all means of external gratification have been removed. Convicts have confessed this fact to us in conversation, and we have seen evidence of it in writing, effected with a pencil, or when this was withdrawn, with a pin, and when this also was taken away, with the nail of one of the fingers, cut or bitten to a point,—all applied to the whitewashed surface of the cell. This internal activity is subdued by the general lowering of the tone of the whole nervous system, which ensues from solitary confinement and the absence of external stimuli. But it must never be forgotten that the same causes are lowering the tone also of the moral and intellectual organs, except in so far as this effect is counteracted by direct excitement applied to them. Labor requiring skill supplies this directly to the intellect, and in some degree also to the moral faculties, because there is a certain excitement of conscientiousness in prosecuting a useful task till it is well executed. The intellect acting under the compulsion of fear, or even of pure self-interest, will never produce the same quantity and quality of skilled work, as if fear were banished and self-interest elevated and directed by the sense of duty. Oral instruction also in useful knowledge, morals, and religion, if supplied in its living spirit, by a powerful, active, high-minded, and sympathetic teacher, will prove a powerful stimulus to these faculties; but if it be communicated by a small-brained, dogmatic, literal man, it will fall dead on the hearer, if it do not provoke him to resistance and contempt. Not a little of the reported obstinacy of criminals and their repugnance to reformation, arises from this source. The convicts who show this spirit are generally men of large and active brains, which give a consciousness of power; and when they are addressed in a tone of authority and oracular wisdom by a small-headed pragmatical person, they intuitively feel their own natural superiority: contempt for their instructor is excited by his feeble qualities and manner, and resistance is enjoyed as a means of manifesting the natural superiority which is felt. This state of things occurs in schools as well as prisons; and in both, the instructor, utterly unconscious of his own deficiencies, resorts to punishment as the only means conceivable by him of overcoming what he regards as the wilful contumacy of the prisoner or scholar. We have visited many prisons, lunatic asylums, and schools, and wherever we found in authority a man with a large and active brain, not deficient in the animal region, but more largely endowed with the moral and intellectual organs, we saw that he commanded his prisoners, patients, or pupils, by words of kindness, sympathy, and reason, under the influence of which, criminal passion, diseased excitement, and petulant mischievousness, vanished like phantoms under the radiance of a powerful sun. They were not *extinguished* in a single day; but the ruler thus constituted was a moral power fitted by nature to abate them, and one which, if assiduously and continuously applied in favorable circumstances, would ultimately call the higher powers of the inferior or diseased minds into a state of permanently healthful activity, to the full extent which their development of brain rendered possible. Mr. Brebner, of the Glasgow Bridewell, was such a man; and a woman of like nature may be seen in Mrs. Caroline Chisholm, who commands, as if by a spell, many wild and untrained emigrants to the Australian shores.

Having this experience before our eyes, we cannot read without pain such sentences as those of Mr. Burt, which are too frequently reproduced in the reports of other prison authorities. "By some," says he, "this (the separate) system of imprisonment will be borne long—to many it will be excessively irksome at first;—they will then become somewhat habituated to it; but in a third period, a feeling of uneasiness will supervene; and towards the close of a sufficiently protracted term the punishment will, in a large proportion of cases, tell with great effect; the power of endurance will have been expended, and the stubborn will bent or broken. *And then the punishment will have done its work.* But for an extensive development of this *exhaustive* power, for the great bulk of hardened offenders, nine or twelve months are not sufficient. This is proved by the results at Pentonville."—p. 54. The real physiological import of the representation here given is that the nervous system has been reduced to such a state of feebleness that the faculties are no longer capable of acting with energy; and despondency and extreme nervous sensitiveness have been produced: we state this from positive observation and unquestionable testimony. When introduced unexpectedly into the cell of a prisoner in this state, we have seen him fall into a state of nervous agitation by the mere impression which a stranger's presence produced on him, exactly resembling that which may be observed in a recluse nervous woman, when a visitor unexpectedly intrudes. The Governor of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania informed us that certain prisoners, after long separate confinement, become so nervous and so feeble in mind, that they dread the day of liberation, and

are painfully excited as it approaches. They feel themselves no longer fit to encounter the struggles of a liberated destitute prisoner's condition in ordinary society.

On the same subject, the Rev. J. Kingsmill, chaplain of Pentonville Prison, in his tenth annual report (p. 28), says:—"I had my misgivings that the reformation effected under such complete separation from the temptations of life would not prove to be of a permanent character." In this he was quite right, because, as soon as the weakened organism was strengthened by restoration to liberty, the state of depression mistaken for reformation, would vanish. He proceeds: "I feared the long continuance under a system of restraint, physical and moral, would be followed by a reaction, where there was not a real change of heart by the Holy Spirit." If he means that the Holy Spirit, invoked by the chaplain, overrules and sets aside, by supernatural operations, the laws which the same Spirit has impressed upon the organism of man, we dissent from the conclusion. Mr. Kingsmill continues:—"However this might be, I thought I saw distinctly marked effects of separate confinement of such a character as to put out of the question the idea of its exclusive application for a lengthened period, as a sole or the greater part of a convict's treatment. Among the convicts of the first years—most carefully selected as they were in matter of general health, age, crime, and sentence—there was an undue proportion, as you (the directors of the prison) are aware, of mental disturbance and excitement, from insanity downwards to a sort of indescribable nervous or hysterical condition, which was partly observable in the prison, but much more so on board ship, where a large proportion were seized with convulsions. This was the case in the *Sir George Seymour*. In the *Stratheden*, which next sailed with our prisoners, as many as twenty out of one hundred were so affected, but none of the convicts on board from other prisons (in which separate confinement was not the rule), as I reported at the time to the board."—p. 28.

Here, then, are the chaplain and assistant chaplain apparently contradicting each other regarding the sanitary and reformatory effects of the Pentonville discipline; but if, instead of confining ourselves to the principles of theology, we call in the aid of physiological science and experience, we shall at once give the preference to the testimony of Mr. Kingsmill.

These facts show that separate confinement can be beneficially applied only sparingly, and under certain important alleviations, and, moreover, that its effects will be very different on differently organized convicts. It should be administered, therefore, in conformity with the laws of physiology, and by persons instructed in these laws, and trained to observe and comprehend their operation in the case of the mental functions.

To prepare convicts for liberation, they must be trained to act virtuously, from their internal emotions and convictions, under the temptations of social life. At this stage of the problem innumerable difficulties present themselves, which have been, and we venture to predicate will continue to be, absolutely insurmountable, while the physiology of the brain is ignored. These will be better understood when we have considered the sources from which they spring. Convicts having an active temperament and strong animal propensities, which they have been accustomed to indulge, constitute magazines of moral contamination in a prison. Their moral and intellectual organs being relatively smaller, and the cultivation of these having been superseded by that of the inferior feelings, they have no emotions and no ideas except those related to obscenity, fraud, violence, debauchery, and depredation. Their brains, from their native energy, act even in solitude; they revel in the conception of objects and scenes calculated to gratify their propensities; and, while in the social circle of their fellow-convicts, they pour out torrents of descriptions of their vicious enjoyments, and incite their own faculties, and those of the listeners, to seek in these narratives a pleasing stimulus and a consolation amidst the severities of their lot. Most truly does Mr. Burt say that "their heads and hearts are filled with licentious ideas and criminal passions," and that "these springs must be dried up by degrees." But *all* criminals are not vicious to this extent. There are many who have fallen victims to neglected education, bad example, and unfavorable circumstances, whose natural qualities are still respectable, and these should be saved from the pain and demoralizing influence of listening to the confirmed blackguards. In the great majority of cases the development of the brain, and the previous history of the individuals, would furnish the means of discriminating and separating these classes. With both, the separate cell should be used as a means of subduing the over-activity of the propensities, wherever that over-activity exists; but when this is accomplished (and very different periods will be required in different cases), the culprit should be introduced into a social circle, and there his instruction in knowledge, and his training in a useful occupation and in virtuous actions, should proceed. The great difficulty is to discover a social circle adapted to the purposes of reformation. The systems of the Dartmoor and Portland prisons seem framed with very little regard to the principles here insisted on. The men live and labor in each other's society, but there is no adequate provision to prevent the contamination which we have described; moreover, the labor is in a very slight degree calculated to improve the moral and intellectual condition of the prisoners. Every movement and effort is regulated by strict discipline, and Colonel Jebb certifies that this is effectual in maintaining order and industry in the gaols; but the question in which we are chiefly interested is—What will supply the place of this external force when the convicts are restored to the temptations of common life? The various systems of prison discipline which have been tried in this and other countries have been attempts to solve this question. We shall briefly advert to a few of these.

In 1816 a great State prison was commenced at Auburn, a beautiful small town in the western part of the State of New York. It was built on the plan of a hollow square, inclosed by four walls, each 500 feet long. During day the convicts labor at trades in large workshops, under the close inspection of officers specially appointed to prevent them from conversing. They breakfast and dine in a large hall, and march to and from it and their cells and workshops, in the lock-step, which prevents them stopping or communicating. After working-hours they are locked up in separate cells, where they receive some degree of moral, religious, and intellectual instruction. We visited the prison, accompanied by Mr. Seward, the Governor of the State of New York, inspected all its details, and saw 650 convicts dine in the hall. They sat at narrow tables, arranged like the seats in the pit of a theatre, the convicts at one table looking on the backs of those seated at the table before them. The officers of the prison were stationed in the open passages, looking them fully in the face to watch them and prevent communication. Not an audible word was spoken: Governor Seward, however, mentioned that all the efforts of the officers to prevent communication were expended in vain; the ingenuity of the prisoners baffled them; and he said, "You perceive our position at this moment; we stand where not one of the convicts can see us; we speak so low that they cannot hear us, and we came into the hall after they were all seated, so that they cannot have observed us as we entered: nevertheless, every man in the hall knows that the Governor of the State is present; I discover it in their agitation and in the efforts which the officers are making to suppress communication; how they acquire and convey the intelligence I cannot discover; but the officers confirm my conviction that they do know the fact of the Governor being present." Mr. Seward pointed to this occurrence as an example of the difficulty of preventing communication, and all prison authorities acknowledge that, wherever it exists, a corrupting influence is present. The convicts appeared healthy, and no mention was made of nervous diseases affecting them.

This prison, therefore, combined the elements of instruction in trades requiring intellectual skill; of association under a rule restricting communication, to obey which required a certain exercise of moral self-control, calculated to strengthen the moral faculties; while, by entire separation during night, and by rigid discipline, it excluded, as far as possible, objects calculated to excite the propensities. It professed to give also moral and intellectual instruction. The points in which it failed were,—reliance on physical in place of moral means of governing; and the preference given to the *punitive* over the *reformatory* principle, in fixing the *object* of the treatment. The discipline was maintained by the lash, and the restraint on communication by the superintendence of officers, who acted not as moral guardians, but simply as detective police, whose duty it was to observe faults and hand over the offender to the punishing authority. The system pursued here, and also at Sing-Sing, the other great convict prison of the State, had been devised by Captain Lynds, a brave officer of the army, who was appointed to carry it out, as superintendent, at Auburn. His leading principle was the same with that advocated by so many prison authorities in England,—that convicts are sentenced to be *punished*, and that severity and suffering are the grand means of reformation, or at least of deterring others from crime. He acted so energetically on his own convictions, that, just before our visit, public sentiment had rebelled against his severities, and he was dismissed. The discipline of this prison, therefore, never has satisfied the public demands in preventing crime, either by deterring or by reforming offenders.

We have already mentioned the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania: in it complete separation for the whole period of the sentence, frequently two, four, and up to ten years, or for life, was enforced; the convicts were instructed in trades, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in morals and religion. The consequence was, that although softened, instructed, and apparently improved, yet, after these long periods of confinement, the prisoner returned to society with his whole nervous system, including his mental organs, animal, moral, and intellectual, increased in *susceptibility*, but *lowered in strength*, and so far was this effect carried, that after long isolation, the individual shrank from liberation, feared the contact of society, and recoiled from the efforts which it required. When, in this condition, he met with old associates, their influence was rendered irresistible by acting on an excitable and enfeebled frame; he returned to vice, and thence proceeded anew to crime, undeterred by all the suffering he had endured. This description applies only to men of the worst class of brains. Under every system, many of the best class are permanently cured. Here again severity proved ineffectual to protect society from renewed offences, in cases where their consequences were most to be dreaded. The causes of the failure are obvious to every observer who understands the physiology of the nervous system, and the relations instituted by God between the brain and the external world.

We have visited a prison conducted on widely different principles,—that called the Raube Haus, near Hamburg. It is a House of Refuge for young persons who have either been condemned by the courts of law for crimes, and suffered punishment in the House of Correction, and who afterwards, by the consent of their parents, come there for reformation,—for delinquents apprehended for first offences, whose parents, rather than have them tried and dealt with according to law, subscribe a contract by which they are delivered over to this institution for improvement,—and for children of evil dispositions which have threatened to overwhelm them and force them into crime, and whose parents voluntarily apply for their admission into it for their amendment. We saw one youth of high rank in this latter class; he

had been sent by his noble parents to the institution as a last resource to save him from a disgraceful career. When we visited it, many years ago, it contained fifty-four children, of whom thirteen were girls. It was then supported by subscriptions, and the annual cost was 10*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* for each child, beyond the produce of its labor. It was conducted by Candidat Wicher, an unplaced clergyman, and his wife. He had unlimited authority, and was the soul of the institution. He was born in the lower ranks of society, and thus knew intimately the feelings, circumstances, and manners of the people; but, endowed with a large, active, and very favorably developed brain, he was one of Nature's nobility, and was refined, intellectual, and gentlemanly in his manners and appearance. The children were taught reading, writing, religion, and a trade, and *there was a master for every twelve of them*, who never left them night or day. The establishment consisted of several distinct buildings, none of them ornamental or expensive, placed in a field of a few acres. There were neither walls nor fences to confine the inmates, and they were restrained entirely by moral influence and surveillance. When they behaved ill, they were punished by deprivation of food, by confinement, or flogging; but always moderately, as a judicious parent would chastise his children.

This institution, we have heard, continues to flourish to the present day, and is enlarged and improved. Its success was reported to us to be complete in relation to a large number of its inmates, partially so with a smaller number, and unsuccessful with a few. As an example of the last sort, Mr. Wicher mentioned that several of the boys had laid a plan to burn the whole buildings when his wife should be confined, and when they expected that his attention would be engrossed by her. Their scheme was revealed by one of themselves, and defeated. Mr. Wicher was no phrenologist, but he was an acute observer, and mentioned that he had been struck by the flatness of the upper (the coronal) region, and the roundness of the lower region of the head, in children who were most remarkable for depravity; but he made no use of this fact in his classification or treatment.

Here, then, were elements in operation which are not generally found in English prisons. The idea of using punishment, either to deter others, or as a means of reformation, was not entertained; the chastisements inflicted were merely for breach of rules or negligent performance of duty. The children were placed at ease in mind and body, a condition indispensable, by the constitution of human nature, to all moral improvement. We cannot too often repeat, that a state of suffering, when it is induced designedly and for the sake of making its victim miserable, tends to excite the animal propensities, and even to enlist the moral sentiments in rebellion against the tormentor, but never can become the basis of moral reformation. The suffering connected by Nature with a wound or a broken limb has a totally different character and object. It is calculated to induce the patient to avoid disturbing the healing process commenced by her in the injured parts; the condition of rest being indispensable to its success. The pain is not introduced simply to *punish* him for the offence of damaging his body, although incidentally it gives him a motive to avoid such catastrophes in future. In like manner, if, as was done here, we succeed in impressing the offender with the moral conviction, that the treatment to which he is subjected has for its sole aim his own subsequent well-being, he will not feel the restraints, self-denial, and efforts, however great, which it may cost him to work out his reformation, as *injuries* or *gratuitous inflictions of suffering*; but will view them as the conditions attached by Nature to the process of his restoration. The pain felt by the drunken convict when the stimulus of alcohol is withdrawn is severe and crushing: but place him in a moral institution; convince him that the pain is the commencement in his organism of a process of recovery from countless injuries inflicted on it by his evil habits; encourage him to bear the suffering bravely; mitigate its severity by all salutary means; and give him confidence that Nature will remove it when the cure is accomplished, and will replace the pain by the positive enjoyment of a healthy action of the now aching organism,—and this discipline will cure his drunkenness, and with it his tendency to crime, by improving at once his physical and moral nature. But the English gaoler addresses his prisoner virtually in this language:—"You have broken the law, and my duty is to inflict on you a certain amount of pain, in order to frighten ill-disposed people outside the prison from offending, and to make you feel by suffering that it is a very hazardous thing for you to break the law and come here, so that when you go out of prison, you may recollect this ever afterwards when disposed to do evil. In order to subdue your stubborn spirit, to overcome your resistance to being reformed, and to prepare you to fall in love with religion and virtue, I shall make you thoroughly wretched; the treadmill and the crank-wheel shall exhaust your strength till you ache all over with fatigue; and to add to the bitterness of your punishment, your labor shall be wasted—you shall grind only the air; you shall live in a solitary cell for years, you shall have painful tasks prescribed to you, and if you fail to perform them, or if your human nature rebel against this treatment, you shall be stinted in food, be deprived of your bed and forced to lie on the floor, be flogged, and be strapped to the wall in a strait waistcoat and high stiff collar." By these means we shall, in spite of yourself, convert your wicked heart into one of Christian love, your idle habits into those of industry, your hatred of the law into dread of its terrors, and your contempt for courts of justice, magistrates and gaolers, into profound reverence for them, excited by your experience of the wisdom displayed in effecting your reformation; and you shall learn to love us all for the merciful severity with which we have dealt with you!"

* See the Reports of the late inquiry into Governor Austin's management of the Borough Gaol of Birmingham, in the "Daily News" of September, 1858.

This is a strong but essentially just representation of the principles of English Prison Discipline as embodied in the work of Mr. Burt, and practically exemplified in the great majority of our prisons. It is, in our opinion, fundamentally wrong, and springs from a certain degree of barbarism which still lingers in the public mind, rendering it unconscious and incredulous of the superior efficacy of moral over animal force as a means of attaining the objects aimed at in criminal jurisprudence.

In the next place, in the Hamburg institution now described, not only were objects and circumstances which are calculated to rouse the animal propensities, sedulously removed, but an adequate stimulus was continuously applied to the moral and intellectual faculties, so as to keep them habitually active. The organism was kept in health by wholesome food, cheerful exercise, and useful labor, performed with the will of the individual; and the motive power to all this series of beneficial evolutions was supplied by a master devoted to every twelve of the inmates. These teachers were men possessing brains of large or full size, well developed in the moral and intellectual regions, and of active temperaments; men whose hearts were in their work. They were attracted to it by inclination, and not by the love of mere pecuniary emolument. Here, then, was provided that desideratum which is generally wanting in English prisons—external moral stimulus, furnished by the constant presence of a moral and intellectual instructor and guide, whose influence supplied that which is the characteristic want of the criminal mind, namely, internal spontaneous action of the moral and intellectual faculties. Until this action shall have been established and become habitual, there will be no security for reformation; and, by the laws of our organism, it cannot become so in ill-constituted brains, except by the long-continued application of an external stimulus, directly related to the organs on which it depends.

Reformatory institutions similar to that now described, have long been in operation at Mettray, in France; in the canton of Berne, in Switzerland; at Valencia, in Spain; and, we believe, in other places on the continent; and they have all been attended with a far larger measure of success than the English prisons can boast of. Captain Maconochie, in his "Penal Discipline" says:—"Our Government, strong and wealthy, has adopted force as its principle, in dealing with its criminals—built magnificent prisons for them, organized costly systems of separation and other nullities, and been defeated; crime having not relatively diminished under its rule, and the re-committals to its best prisons averaging, as already stated, from 30 to 35 per cent., and in two remarkable cases, of men from Perth and boys in Liverpool, rising to 60 and even 70 per cent. While Spain, weak and poor, has, perhaps accidentally, confided its criminals at Valencia to a man of true practical genius and humanity, and given him only an old convent to keep them in—which he has almost rebuilt with prison labor alone—introduced into it above forty different trades, from among which he allows each prisoner, on entering, to choose his occupation, as taste or supposed interest, or capacity, can guide him—reformed and discharged in nine years, from 1840 to 1849 (to which last period alone I have his returns), 8596 prisoners, of whom, in the same period, only 16, who had served their complete time with him (*Reincidentes que estinguieron sus condenas en este establecimiento*) appear to have been re-committed to him.*

"Let us compare this result with the late exposures in Birmingham prison, in which, in two years, there were as many attempts at suicide, many of them successful, as in nine years there were here re-committals. The contrast is too painful to dwell on; but it cannot fail to strike even the most superficial reasoner, and inspire him with a wish to trace such opposite effects up to their respective causes. There seems no doubt whatever that the difference arises from the great use of force in the one case, and of persuasion in the other; as also the little importance attached in our English prisons to the interesting of criminals in their labor, and the great value so much more wisely set on this object, by Colonel Montesinos, the governor of the prison."—pp. 8 and 9.

Captain Maconochie quotes largely from one of his reports; but we must confine ourselves to a few sentences. "I have sought, by every means, and at any cost," says Colonel Montesinos, "to extirpate in my prisoners the lamentable germ of idleness, and to inspire them instead with a love of labor." "Repeated experiments convinced me that what neither severity of punishments nor constancy in inflicting them could exact, the slightest personal interest will readily obtain. In different ways, therefore, during my command, I have applied this powerful stimulant; and the excellent results it has always yielded, and the powerful germs of reform which are constantly developed under its influence (*desarrollan se á su impulso*), have at length fully convinced me, that the most inefficacious of all methods in a prison—the most pernicious and fatal to all chance of reform, are punishments carried the length of harshness."—p. 10.

We are glad to perceive that the system of humanity has been tried at least in one instance in England, and that it has also been in some degree successful. Mr. E. Carleton Tufnell, one of the Government Inspectors of Schools, in a Report, dated July, 1853, addressed to the Committee of Council on Education, describes an establishment conducted by the Philanthropic Society, for the reformation of juvenile offenders. In 1849 the institution was removed from London to Redhill, a farm of 133 acres, situated near Reigate. "Two main objects," says Mr. Tufnell, "were contemplated by the removal of the institution to the farm at Redhill. First, it was thought that agricultural work afforded more likely means for the reformation of habits and for implanting an industrial character, than manufacturing occu-

pations, in which the children must necessarily be massed together in considerable numbers. Secondly—and this was by far the most important part of the scheme—it was intended, instead of keeping them in one large undivided establishment, to separate them into distinct families or households, each under one head, who should be responsible for all the members of the family. It was thought that more individual superintendence, and more kindly domestic influence, might thus be substituted for the ordinary mechanical and formal discipline that necessarily prevails when large numbers are congregated together.

"The boys who compose the school, 178 in number at the date of my visit, may be divided into three classes. First, there is the voluntary class, who come entirely of their own free will, consisting of youths tired of a life of vice and crime, and wishing to reform. Secondly, there is the compulsory class, being boys who have been sentenced to transportation, and have received a pardon conditional on their submitting to the regulations of this establishment. Thirdly, there is the class sent by their parents or immediate relatives for reformation, and who may be said to be compulsorily detained, so far as the parental control may be considered compulsory. For this latter class a payment, usually 5s. per week, is asked; but in the case of poor parents much less is taken. Every youth received is criminal, and has been convicted, except a few received as children of convicted parents; and in two or three instances boys have been admitted simply to save them from the consequences of a course of criminality, to which they had become addicted.

"The inmates are divided into four separate households, which are in a great measure kept distinct, each under a superintendent, responsible only to the resident chaplain, who is supreme director of the institution, subject of course to the committee, who meet every fortnight. Two of these households consist of fifty each; one embraces sixty of the older lads, and the fourth contains twenty lads employed in the stable, cow-house, and farm-yard, who are changed for others at the beginning of each month. The class of sixty is considered too large, and it is intended to diminish it, and to add to the farm-yard class of twenty.

"As it is considered that the chief cause of the past offences and immorality of the inmates is the want of steady habits of industry, by far the greater portion of their time is devoted to hard work, in which they are generally engaged from nine to ten hours daily. Each lad receives for his labor a payment varying from 1d. to 3d. per week, according as his work is well or ill performed; but, wherever it is possible, he works by task. This latter mode appears by far the best for implanting industrious habits, and I can bear testimony to the energy and good will with which the labor appears to be performed. Many of them, during my visit to the school, were engaged in brickmaking, which is one of the most laborious occupations to which a laborer can be put, and I never witnessed a heartier exhibition of unremitting industry. While at work they are scattered over the premises in small parties under industrial superintendents, it being deemed an important object to prevent the congregating in large numbers, which, with this class, often leads to immoral conversation. Every boy attends school for three hours on five mornings in each fortnight, in addition to the evening reading, and to the extra schooling of very wet days, when the usual employments on the farm are interrupted.

"The punishments consist of confinement in light cells, and of flogging, which last, however, is very rarely inflicted, not oftener hitherto than once in five or six months, and only for disgraceful offences.

"I attended the schools during the hours of instruction, which is imparted directly by the masters, with no aid from monitors or pupil-teachers, which are inapplicable to schools of this description. The masters appear competent to their work, but owing to the neglected state in which most of the lads enter the institution, the standard of acquirement is very low. Of 150 who were admitted last year, fifty could neither read nor write, seventy could read and write a little, and only thirty could read and write well. There are a few youths of superior education; but these are by no means the best conducted; and all the teachers concurred in opinion that those whose intellectual capacity was the highest were not those who gave least trouble, or were most trustworthy, but rather the contrary.* On this subject the chaplain writes:—

"Judging from the boys received into the Philanthropic, their criminality does not arise from the want of school instruction. I have had as many good scholars as bad ones, and most of those unable to read and write have been at school, or rather have been sent to school, and put in the ordinary paths of what it has been the fashion to call education. But there has been no restraining or impelling force even to keep the boy to school, far less to regulate his habits and associations during the hours when the school is not opened to him, and when his parents are mostly employed and absent from home."

"On these grounds it is obvious that little or nothing is to be learnt from an ordinary school-examination of the youths in this institution. The school-teachers are all industrial and moral, rather than intellectual superintendents; and their time is chiefly engaged not in giving literary information, but in managing the tempers, reforming the habits, and generally regulating the dispositions and behavior of those who are placed under them; in other words, their duty is to impart education in its highest sense; and on this, dependence is, as it appears to me, very properly placed for attaining the object of the society—the reformation of juvenile offenders.

* We doubt the possibility of thoroughly reforming so large a proportion of criminals, and suspect that some may have re-appeared before the criminal tribunals in other parts of Spain.

* If the heads of these boys were examined, it would be found that their intellectual ability was concomitant with a pretty well developed forehead, probably in the lower region, and their moral deficiency with a low or narrow coronal region.

HUGH MILLER,
OF CROMARTY.*

THE biography of the man whose life has been one long struggle with necessity cannot be uninteresting, especially to those who are now, in their youth, laboring, as he did in his, under an ever-present or a self-imposed necessity. They may gather strength for the conflict by contemplating his career, and by remembering that necessity, stern, unbending, uncompromising necessity disciplines individuals, races and nations, compels them to increase their mental and physical capacities, and thus enables them to arrive at the ultimatum of their abilities, and fits them to act well their parts in the great drama of the world's history for which an all-wise Omnipotence has created them. Hence the value of the recorded lives of men of character, men who have felt all the force of that divine truism, "self-made or never made."

But it is not wisdom in us to be ever contemplating the characters of the great, even as it would be folly for the astronomer to direct his telescope unceasingly at the sun. It is the sun which suggests the theory, and the nebulae which confirm it; it is the sun which pours forth the dazzling, blinding light, and the stars which beam it back in milder, kindlier radiance. And thus in studying the purely human, we learn from the great what wondrous power humanity possesses, and then we learn from the small the origin of this power, and the secret of the success which attends its exercise.

Hugh Miller stood upon the threshold of maturity an undeveloped man. From this standpoint let us look backward into his youth, and forward into his maturity. Knowing what he was, we learn why he became what he is, and it is to the aggregated philosophy of such lives that we are indebted for our knowledge of the philosophy of all life. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to a master-mason, the husband of his maternal aunt. Allured by the habits of his companions, and not unlikely by his own strong nature, which delighted in exhilaration and enjoyment, he fell into the habit of dram-drinking, and went home one night intoxicated. He tried to read his favorite book, the *Essays of Bacon*, but found he could no longer master the sense. Says he:

"The condition into which I had brought myself was, I felt, one of degradation. I had sunk by my own act, for a time, to a lower level of intelligence than that on which it was my privilege to be placed; and though the state could have been no very favorable one for the formation of a resolution, I in that hour determined never again to sacrifice my capacity for intellectual enjoyment to a drinking usage, and, by God's help, I was enabled to hold by the determination." Pp. 151, 152.

Here was the turning point of Hugh Miller's destiny, and here let us pause a moment and consider his boyhood, youth, and present condition, before we look onward into his future career. Hugh Miller was born October 10th, 1802, of an

ancestry which, for more than a hundred years, had been composed of bold, daring buccaneers — men of great influence in their peculiar spheres, every one of whom for more than a century before Hugh's birth had been wrecked many times and finally lost at sea. Hugh's own father, who had inherited all the rude virtues and but few of the vices of his race, did not escape the family death, for, when Hugh was five years old, he was drowned by the foundering of his little barque while returning from a voyage to the Hebrides. Thrown thus early upon the care of a sickly mother, he spent the years of childhood in a freedom from restraint which allowed his powers to educate themselves, and to develop those habits of self-reliance which, while native to his nature, still gained so marked an ascendancy in his character as to become the mainsprings of his after-success in life. He learned his letters by studying the sign-posts of his native place, and from this beginning spelt his way on, by the assistance of the village school-mistress, through the Shorter Catechism, the Proverbs and the New Testament, and then entered the Bible-class; and it was not until this time that he discovered "that the art of reading is the art of finding stories in books." From this time onward his intellectual appetite grew with his growth and strengthened with his strength, until he had read every book to be found in the houses of the village of Cromarty. In early youth he went to live with two uncles of his, men of rare character, who early perceived and developed the uncommon parts of their harum-scarum nephew. The section around his new home was wild and uncultivated, bordering upon a broad arm of the sea, and presenting to its restless waves high, rocky bluffs, which were hollowed into deep, wild caverns. In these caves and on these bluffs and through these dark ravines the untamed boy roamed at will, learning the alphabet of the science he was destined to enrich so nobly. He attended the village Grammar School and commenced the study of Latin, but as his teacher failed to show him that the noble language was the vehicle of noble thought, he abandoned it in disgust, and after a scuffle with his unreasonable teacher, left school for the hills and caves and more genial instructions of his uncles. But the time came for him to decide upon his future course, and after mature deliberation and much council he determined on becoming a mason, and was accordingly apprenticed to the husband of his maternal aunt. He was at this time seventeen years old, the inheritor of a bold, daring spirit, a keen intellect, refined sensibilities, and a generous, genial nature. All these had been curbed and directed by an intellectual appetite of remarkable natural strength, cultivated by a continuous course of study, and habits of keen, accurate observation and reflection.

And now that the boy sits there in his rude room in the Highlands, his head resting on the page he has vainly endeavored to comprehend, his temples throbbing with the wild pulsations of intoxication, what is it that mantles his cheeks with a deeper dye, gives the pangs of conscience a keener poignancy, and wakes the soul of the noble boy to a deep sense of his degradation and shame. It is the feeling that he has reduced him-

self to a level more nearly approaching that of the brute, a level where man's intellectual appetite can no longer be gratified by words that live and thoughts that burn.

Thrice blest is that young man whose conscience finds a firm and lasting friend in the higher mental wants of his nature, whose thirst for the right is appeased by deep draughts of truth, quaffed from Nature's overflowing fountains, which bubble ceaselessly from the rocks, and flow in widening, fertilizing streams, through the valleys and over the broad plains, towards the vast ocean of the eternal, whose crested billows sparkle in the horizon which bounds this present from the world to come!

And now that Hugh has triumphed over the laborer's worst foe, let us follow him briefly through his obscure wanderings until energy, perseverance and an all-conquering will place him in the full sunlight of prosperity and fame.

When indentured to his uncle there was merely a verbal agreement between them, and, though misfortune compelled the old man to break this agreement with his apprentice very many times, still the latter remained true to his word, and for two years endured every hardship which the Highlands afforded, toiling on with bleeding hands and failing strength until his apprenticeship ended, when he received the approbation of his sternly moral uncles, and, what was of far greater solace to him, the approbation of a conscience void of offence towards man.

During the after-years of his maturity he labored and studied unremittingly, employing every leisure hour in endeavoring to solve the enigmas presented in the lost languages stamped by the footsteps of Time upon the closed volumes of nature. While thus engaged at his trade and his other studies, he employed his hours of relaxation in labors which are the toil of ordinary men. He read much, wrote a great deal, particularly in verse, and schooled his pen in every exercise of thought-embodiment. He spent a number of months in Edinburgh, and there, from the peculiar nature of his employment, laid the foundation of a pulmonary difficulty from which he never afterwards entirely recovered. He returned home to recruit his broken health, and carved tombstones for the villages of Cromarty and Inverness. While at this latter place, he published a volume of poems, which fell almost still-born from the press. Thus he labored on for fifteen years, at the end of which time he entered as a clerk in the branch bank at Cromarty, and shortly after this latter event married wisely and happily. His course from this time was onward and upward. In 1840 he became the editor of a controversial paper named *The Witness*, which in time became a first-class Scotch weekly. During his connection with *The Witness* he wrote a series of geological articles, which were fortunate enough to attract the notice of the British Association, and which, in the collected form, compose his work, "The Old Red Sandstone."

At this point this admirably written narrative closes. Its tone is pre-eminently modest and healthy. The moral it teaches needs no elaborate exposition. The elements of his success were CORRECT MORAL PRINCIPLES, an INSATIABLE INTELLECTUAL THIRST, and an INDOMITABLE WILL. These,

* My Schools and Schoolmasters; or, the Story of my Education. By Hugh Miller. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. 1854.

in connection with Hugh Miller himself, made him what he now is—the first of Scotch mechanics, and the first of the world's philosophers.

Every young American, especially every mechanic struggling to educate himself, should read this book, and ponder well the lessons of self-reliance which it teaches.

DOCTRINE OF WILL.

BY E. W. GANTT.

WHAT is Will? Those who adopt the old systems of Mental Science will probably reply—"Will is the determining power of the human mind." If this answer is correct, let us look at the result to which it inevitably leads. If Will is the "determining power," what is its *modus operandi*? First. Through the other faculties of the mind, various motives or incentives to action are presented to the Judgment, which decides upon their merits according to its intelligence. Secondly. After the decision of the Judgment has been given, the Will chooses and acts. Are we correct? If so, what is the nature of the Will, regarded as a faculty of the mind? We answer: First. If the Will makes choice of motives after their relative merits have been decided by the Judgment, it is a sort of mind within mind; for the act of *choice* in motives implies the existence of Intelligence and Judgment in the choosing power. Secondly. If the Intelligence and Judgment of the mind guide the Will in its action, then it is not a "determining power," but is simply a faculty or organ of voluntary motion; but its action *does not* always harmonize with the decisions of the Judgment. In short, if the Will acts independently of the other faculties of the mind, it must possess in itself many of the attributes of the mind,—a conclusion ridiculously absurd; and if it is influenced by the other faculties, it is not a "determining power," but, as remarked above, an organ of voluntary motion, or a *faculty* producing voluntary *action*. We can take either horn of the dilemma, as our fancies or prejudices may dictate.

Suppose we now turn to Phrenology for the solution of this important problem. A single glance assures us that it has not yet recognized the Will as a distinct faculty of mind. We learn also that the nomenclature of the old systems of mental philosophy was applied generally to *modes of action*, and not to faculties actually discovered. Viewed in this light, the Will of the old system is simply a *mode of action*, and not a faculty. This coincides with the doctrine of Phrenology. Will is not a faculty, but simply a mode of action. Man acts in obedience to his mind, as developed and manifested in his physical organizations; and his actions may generally be regarded as a certain index of his cerebral developments. If he is selfish in all his actions, we may safely conclude that his propensities predominate; but if he performs the works of a philanthropist, we may expect to find a predominant development of the coronal and anterior regions of the brain. This view of the Will is contrary to the doctrines of the past, but it is sustained by every day's experience and observation.

The relation of this doctrine of Will to the

doctrine of man's free moral agency, will amply reward close and laborious investigation. The exact relation can be determined only by obtaining a correct answer to the following question, namely: Does man act in harmony with his cerebral development from *necessity* or by *inclination*? If his acts are a *necessary* consequence of his development, he cannot be a free moral agent; but if the development merely originates *inclinations* which *may* be governed and not permitted to manifest themselves in action beyond the limits of their proper sphere of activity, the doctrine of free agency rests upon a firmer foundation than it ever found while groping its way among the old systems of mental science.

That man can restrain his propensities if he will, or if very large and incapable of complete control, properly direct them so as to prevent their abuse, is as well known to the practical Phrenologist, as the corresponding fact of moral and religious improvement is to the philanthropist and Christian; and there are no exceptions to these rules, except in those cases of diseased or deformed brain, which, it would be conceded by all, amounts to insanity.

If, then, as it appears, human actions are not the necessary consequence of development alone, but simply the fruits of man *yielding* to inclination, the result of development, the foregoing Doctrine of Will cannot militate against, but rather confirm, the doctrine of Man's Free Moral Agency.

Lockport, N. Y., 1855.

SLEEP.

ABOUT one-third of our existence is spent in that state we denominate *sleep*; from which we infer, that sleep is just as necessary to our continued healthy existence, as wakefulness. Indeed, continued wakefulness, without sleep, becomes *insanity*; and so does sleep, when continued too long, have a tendency to destroy the healthy action of the nervous system. It is evidently, therefore, a matter of the first importance, that our sleep should be so regulated and secured, that it may not be interrupted, neither becoming deficient in quantity, nor disturbed with unpleasant dreams. In good sound sleep there is no dreaming. We dream only when there is more or less activity in the cerebral system during sleep; and the portions of the brain which are excited during sleep, determine the character of the dream. Sometimes parts of the brain become diseased, and in such cases they are easily excited, or it becomes difficult, and often impossible, to produce in them a state of perfect inactivity, or sleep. Pressure upon the head will often produce cerebral excitement when asleep; wearing tight hats, bands, or caps upon the head, and "doing up the hair," as is the fashion among females, is often injurious, and prevents sound sleep.

Eating full meals, within three or four hours before retiring to rest, is often a preventive of good sleep. The principal meal should be taken in the middle of the day; and it would be better to take it in the morning than at night, as many do. We have often cured cases of incubus and somnambulism by inducing the persons afflicted

to eat no supper, nothing after the second meal.

Beds made of down, or feathers, are decidedly objectionable, as they induce too much heat, and soon become impure, by retaining the effluvia of the body, and in this way they bring on numerous forms of disease. The best bed is made of hair, husks, the "everlasting flower," palm-leaf, wool, or cotton. "Comfortables" are liable to the same objections made above, and so is too much bed-clothing of any kind. Besides preventing the effluvia from escaping from the body, too much clothing retards the free circulation of the blood, and often produces a numbness or coldness in the limbs highly injurious.

The position of the body in bed is of considerable importance. Lying with the head turned down upon the chest has a bad effect; and cases very seldom occur where the head should be elevated so much on pillows as is often done.

To insure good sleep, the hours of retiring and rising should be observed regularly.

"Early to bed, and early to rise,

If you would be *healthy*, wealthy, and wise."

And to the sleeping-room the light of the sun and pure air should have free access. During the night, and the coldest weather, the room should never be perfectly closed. The bed-clothes should be cleanly, and daily exposed to the pure fresh air. Unless the room be very large, no more than two persons should sleep in one apartment together, and on no account should the sick and well sleep together, nor should children sleep with the aged.

No part of the apparel worn during the day should be continued upon the system during sleep. The better way is to have linen prepared in which to sleep, which may be laid aside in the morning. From your bed to your bath, and then after cleansing the pores, and invigorating the system with cold water, the clothing appropriate to the day is put on, with far more comfort and satisfaction than if it had been worn and saturated with perspiration during the night.

EXPERIENCES OF TRAVEL.

BY FRANCES D. GAGE.

THE locomotive blew its shrill whistle, and, with hundreds of others, I shook the dust from my travelling dress, slung my carpet-bag upon my arm, and hastened to leave a crowd, in which, probably, there was not one who,

"If I were not (there), would seem to smile the hero!"

For I fancied some dozen or two were looking longingly and anxiously for vacancies. I was going to visit a friend whom, a year before, I had parted from, in the full flush of health and happiness, and my heart beat with a quicker and more joyful pulsation, with the hope of meeting her *again*. As I ascended the steps, I was startled by the black badge suspended from the bell-knob, and I almost trembled as I rang for admission.

"Is Mrs. W. at home?" I asked, with a husky voice.

"Mrs. W. is dead," was the reply. "She died last week. Will you walk in? Her sister is here."

I seated myself in the parlor, and soon the sister appeared. Our meeting was one of silent grief for some moments, and then the usual inquiries were made, "What was the disease of which our dear one died?"

It was a sad recital, and one that made my blood chill with horror, as I contemplated it, and thought of the thousands who are hastening to the same dark bourn, from whence no traveller returns. Oh! could she but return, and tell her tale of reckless folly. Would they not believe, and turn from the error of their ways and live? Alas! no. If they will not believe and hearken to the voices of the living prophets, who cry to them continually, "Turn ye, turn ye; why will ye die?" they would not believe, "though one should rise from the dead."

Mrs. W. had been married some years, and was now, for the first time, to become a mother. Full of conscious joy and pride, she entered upon her work. For a few months, all was cheerful as the first round of marriage bells. But there came a time when, according to the fastidious notion of our vulgarly modest people, she must not be the observed of observers. She absented herself from church, then from the social circle, then from the street. Altogether, time hung heavily upon her hands. The wardrobe of the expected stranger must be prepared, and, of course, as it was the first, it must be exquisite. She wished to do all herself. For how could she allow hireling hands to desecrate those sacred drapings of the angelic altar that was soon to enshrine her best love. Shut up in her close room, scarcely giving herself time to rest, she plied the embroidery needle, hour after hour. What was begun as a pleasant duty, grew into an absorbing passion. To the repeated expostulations of her friends, she replied, "Let me get through with my work, and then I will take more exercise. But I want to finish *this*, while my *hand is in*." On and on, she went with her work. Things of beauty grew beneath her fingers, and she seemed to feel that there would be no end to the needs of her little one, and really there seemed no end to her labors. Weeks of assiduous toil—real toil, bending over the embroidery frame—were bestowed upon one elaborate garment after another. Her back grew weak; her digestion bad; her mind unsettled; and her whole being unfitted for its mighty work. At last, the drawer was full; the time of her *trial* (instead of her *deliverance*) came. Came—and she had neither strength nor courage to meet it, and she died. Died—a victim to her own want of moral courage to resist a popular notion, that women must exclude themselves from society, and the popular fashion of loading a little infant, that should only be enveloped in a simple, soft double gown, in rich embroidery and flowers. The babe, too, lived but a few short hours, and moaned away its life—too feeble even to breathe. Oh! what a home of sorrow and sadness had this infatuation—this self-immolation—this inch-by-inch suicide and infanticide—made. The old parents wept, and would not be comforted: the young husband wandered up and down like one in a wild dream—he could hardly be called sane. He who, a year before, was so buoyant and full of hope, looking forward to a

long life of vigorous usefulness, and laying ground plans for the future, now walked pale and sad, and heart-sore—his home broken up—his whole life-current changed and embittered. Henceforth he must go into the world with the dark shadow of a first love dimming the brightness of every pathway into which his steps may turn. And what hath done all this? An idle fashion—a foolish, cruel custom—a mock modesty, that every one should endeavor to put away. It is no argument in its favor, to say it was carried to an extreme. When the common practices of life and health are turned aside—when the harp of a thousand strings is put out of tune, can we hope for sweet harmonies? Can the body become diseased, and the mind remain rightly poised and capable of true dictation? Extremes will follow. All who thus abuse themselves by close confinement do not die, neither do their children fall victims at birth to the barbarous practice. But there are fond mothers, who give up society, and shut themselves in a retired room, but grow nervous, fretful and unhappy, and their children, if they survive their birth, have not constitutions to carry them through the ills incident to childhood; or if, perchance, they escape all these, there is a want of harmony in their dispositions, inordinate appetites and uncontrollable propensities, that may be too often traced back to diseased physical or morbid mental action; occasioned by the close room and the embroidery needle. Better health, strength, and happy tempers in manhood, than scollops and knots, vines and leaves, in infancy.

Oh! mothers—will ye not think of this, and strive more to make the golden harvest-field rich and fruitful, than to give mere ornament to the first upspring of the bud of life? Many a child's life is sacrificed to the embroidery of its blankets and shirts. The Hindoo mother who sacrifices her babe to her gods, is an uncivilized monster. The American mother who sacrifices herself and children, and the happiness and peace of a home, to our ruling idol—fashion, is a *refined Christian lady*—a very *genteel woman*.

Business.

OUR NEW WEEKLY.—It is now nearly a year since we commenced the publication of LIFE ILLUSTRATED A FIRST-CLASS WEEKLY JOURNAL. It has already reached a fair circulation, and has been widely commended as a MODEL FAMILY NEWSPAPER. A new volume will soon be commenced, when it will be a good time for present subscribers to *renew*, and for new ones to *begin*. It is determined by the publishers to exclude all sickly, ephemeral trash and nonsense, and to include sound sense, good morals, useful instruction, with the most wholesome and agreeable entertainment. The news of the world is given each week, together with matters of interest to all classes. The Farmer, the Mechanic, the Merchant, the Student, and professional man, each and all may find just the thing he needs in our well-filled columns. New inventions, and useful implements, new books and other publications, new discoveries in the sciences, and new markets for trade and commerce, will be pointed out and regularly published in LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

In another place we give an advertisement, in which the objects of the paper are more fully given. Those of our friends who have occasion for a first-class *weekly family Newspaper*, may find it in LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

THE LECTURING SEASON.—We anticipate a more vigorous campaign the coming season than ever before. All the lyceums and literary institutions throughout the country are making unusual preparations for the highest order of intellectual entertainment. Nor can a small expenditure of time and money be made to a better advantage, than in listening to the learned men—the oral teachers of science and morals, who are qualified by study and practice to thus instruct the people. Already, the brothers FOWLER have received numerous invitations, from Canada to Texas, to lecture on their favorite theme. But their field of operation must, for the present, be near the metropolis. They will visit cities and villages, within easy reach of New York by railroad, when other engagements will permit. Their terms for single lectures, within a moderate distance, will be \$25, or, for a course of six or more, from \$50 to \$100, depending on circumstances. Lecturing committees will do well to make their arrangements as early as possible, in order to avoid disappointment.

HOW TO DIRECT YOUR LETTERS.—Some of our correspondents are in the habit of directing letters to one or the other individual members of our firm, instead of TO THE FIRM. This sometimes causes delay and confusion. The person addressed may be "out of town," for a day or a week; whereas, if the letter had been directed to the FIRM, it would have received *immediate* attention. Therefore, instead of directing to either of the members *personally*, please direct as follows: FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

FRUIT TREES AND THE NURSERY BUSINESS.—An excellent friend and co-worker, in Western New York, writes to the publishers as follows:—

"I am in the Nursery and Fruit-growing business, having chosen it for the love of it, above every other occupation for getting a living. I have *lots* of trees to sell, and as all vegetarians and water-cure folks must be fond of fruit, I would like to make the acquaintance of as many of them (*by way of trade*) as are disposed.

"But that is not all I want. Having, as I said, a great many trees to sell, I want to engage two or three young men to help me sell them, and raise more, or to engage in fruit-growing separately. I want men of the progressive stamp, who have *heads* and *hearts*, as well as *hands*; men who can *think* and *feel* as well as *work*; men who are *attracted* to this business, and would engage in it for the love of it; who would be themselves *loveable* and good companions, as well as good workers.

"Now, if there are any among your readers who can respond to the above, and will address me at this place, I will be happy to communicate with them on the subject.

"If any want trees, either to plant or sell again, I can supply them on favorable terms. Respectfully,
"Waterloo, N. Y. H. COLLINS."

[We commend, most heartily, both the MAN and his OCCUPATION. Than fruit growing, we cannot foresee, for at least twenty years to come, a more *useful* or *profitable* pursuit. Let young men, and women too, in every town, engage in the *nursery business*!]

H. B., Marlboro', N. H.—We have frequently cautioned the public against the impostor—*Gillette*. He is a "bad man," and we fear, so pre-disposed to vice, as to be quite beyond the influence of "moral suasion." He told you a wicked falsehood when he said he was *once* a member of our firm. He only imposes upon those who do not know him. Our correspondent says of *Gillette*:

"Let him go to his own place. Let such a public opinion be created, that he shall be ejected from respectable society, as any other nuisance, or unclean animal. He passed on to Keene, where he spent several days gulling the public."

The best use such men can be put to, is to enlist them in the navy. They would "run away" and desert, if in the army; but, once on shipboard, they would be compelled to do duty, and in a time of war, they *might* be made to serve their country. This is the only thing such persons are fit for.

C. S. W., Belleville, Mich.—If you have any transaction with the party first named, we think you will regret it. He is a regular swindler. Dr. Buchanan's Journal and book are worthy of notice. We do not agree with him on all points, and, of course, think our system is nearest correct.

G. C. R., Tenn.—"What are the religious views of Theodore Parker, of Boston?" Read his published works, and judge for yourself.



WILLIAM M'FARLAND,
THE LIME-KILN MAN.

ALL New Yorkers were familiar with the *external* appearance of this singular person. A few brief Phrenological observations will interest the reader. We have had frequent conversations and discussions with this warped or partially insane man.

The following narrative explains the cause of his derangement:—A tall, well-built person, standing six feet high—well proportioned, with a fair complexion and a predominance of the motive, mental and sanguine temperaments—he was quick, active, and persistent in his mental operations. He had a high but narrow head, in which the social feelings and moral sentiments had the ascendancy. His intellectual faculties were well developed, and fairly cultivated. The percepts were large. He was endowed by nature with rather more than an ordinary amount of kindness and integrity, while his selfish sentiments were only moderate. Benevolence, Veneration and Conscientiousness were among the largest Organs of his brain, while the social group were next in volume, and probably *first* in activity, especially in youth. Had not his social nature been so wickedly violated, or had he fully understood the mechanism of his own organization, the probabilities are, that he would have surmounted and overcome the troubles and torments which so nearly dethroned his reason, and been spared to fulfil a higher mission and destiny while living in this world.

The cause of his insanity, it will be seen, was the *reversion* of his strong and ardent affection. Many similar cases among both sexes may be found in nearly all of our Insane Asylums. We believe a remedy will yet be found for such cases, as also for the religious maniac. One of the first requisites would be to put the *body* of the patient in the most favorable condition, with a proper—low—diet, frequent bathing—especially at the seat of the disease, together with much diversion—such as may be obtained by traveling, amusements, music, etc. But we will leave the discussion of this matter with the physicians, and confine ourselves at present to the Lime-Kiln Man:—

“Wm. M'Farland was born in the township of Brigallen, Scotland, June 18, 1803. His father, John M'Farland, was a farmer in comfortable circumstances and distinguished for his industry, integrity, and sound judgment. He was a zealous High Churchman. On the maternal side was an unusually strong mental organization, though combined with the delicate sensibilities that form woman's chief adornment.—There were two brothers older than William, and a sister younger. William, in common with the others, enjoyed the advantages of a common school education as then afforded—that is, in winters went to school, and summers worked at the plough.

“In his fifteenth year, or thereabout, he was sent to a high school, or academy, as it would be termed here, in a neighboring township, where he remained some two years. Of his scholastic achievements here we are unable to speak. Our informant, though, states that from quite a child he was remarkable for his controversial ability, and that he was often known to demolish the arguments of even the oldest heads. His thoughts and method were always very clear, and clearly enunciated. Mathematics was his favorite study.

“After leaving the academy he assisted on his father's farm a year or two. During this time he employed his leisure hours in reading and study, and rarely mingled with those of his own age in their customary sports and festivities. When he was about twenty he assumed the charge of a school in a town a few miles distant. It was here occurred what proved to be the turning point in his life. To make the recital short, it appears he became attached to a beautiful blue-eyed maid, that they were betrothed, and that she married his brother.

“Meanwhile numerous were their tender meetings under the trying tree and vows of constancy. Many were the sweet tokens of remembrance and letters burning with love that passed between them. At length his next older brother—named Knox—came to visit him, and was introduced to his affianced. This brother induced the object of his brother's affection to elope with him. Crushed in spirit, broken in heart, William, the subject of this sketch, turns to go—not home—but to flee the recollection of his misery. The next few years, whither he wandered and how, our informant could never gather from Mr. M'Farland, though, as he says, he essayed it time and again. It were hardly difficult to fancy his poignant grief—as his subsequent career shows that he never outlived this sudden blow to the fervent hopes and dreams of his youth.

In 1830 he appears in New York. His tattered garments and long hair make him an object of notice, till finally, from being known to lodge in a lime-kiln, he comes to be designated the ‘Lime-kiln Man.’ His general career from this time to the present is well known. Though he never begged, he never refused charity when tendered him. It was supposed that he slept in the Park, lumber-yards, etc., in summer, and in the lime-kilns in the winter. This is not entirely correct. During the past seventeen years he has been a constant occupant of the lime-kiln of Mr. H. B. Knapp, in his present place in Fourteenth-street, between Avenues A and B, and former place, corner of Avenue B and Second-streets.

“It is rarely he has remained away a night, either in summer or winter. He was there punctually at dark, and invariably went away by daylight. These lime-kilns comprise generally three furnaces, twelve to fifteen feet deep, which are filled with the oyster and clam shells, from which the lime is made, and a fire kept beneath them. In the winter this fire is kept up without intermission. The top of these stacks is level with the street underneath, and is divided into various apartments.

“Formerly the ‘Lime-kiln Man’ made his lodging-place on the top of the mouth of one of these stacks, till getting one of his hands badly burned, he solicited more secure accommodations below, which were readily accorded to him, and here he has invariably slept. His mode was to lie on slacking lime. Sometimes, when very cold, he would envelope himself, with the exception of his head, in the slacking material. We took occasion to visit the place he has made his home the last few years, and found it neat, and by no means as repulsive as we imagined. The white appearance of every thing gave it a cleanly, if not inviting look, and the slacking lime is not as bad a resting-place as one might conceive. The ‘Lime-kiln Man’ took his supper here, comprising such food as he had picked up, or as had been given him during the day. He always had a goodly supply of newspapers. He read his Bible, which was his invariable companion. His quotations of Scripture were remarkable. Day-times he occupied in seeming listless wanderings through different portions of the city. He visited every day, Fulton Market, and, indeed, relied upon his visits here for his main supplies of food. He never used to ask for food, but there were those who furnished him some regularly. And so with money; he never solicited any, though he never refused to accept a proffered donation.

“As for his clothes, he was known sometimes to change a garment, but he would never give up an article of wearing apparel as long as it could be of the slightest use. A washerwoman he was unquestionably ignorant of. And so he lived and died. On Thursday night, the twenty-sixth ultimo, he slept at his customary place, and was on his return from his customary visit to Fulton Market, when seized with the sickness that resulted in his death. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he breathed his last.

“He uttered no word, nor showed looks of recognition, but silently his spirit passed to the spirit land. Upon him was found an old *porté-monnaie*, containing two twenty-five cent pieces. In his hat were a large number of bits of blank paper.

“The form of the ‘Lime-kiln Man’ was large, his countenance expressive; his mouth denoted firmness, his nose was straight, his complexion sallow, and marked with lines of care; his forehead showed a strong intellectual organization

and good reasoning faculties. His hair was dark, and thin on the top.

“Now sleeps in Potter's Field the ‘Lime-kiln Man.’—The events and conclusion of his life may be a mystery. From occasional indications it is evident he possessed winning qualities that might have secured him eminence and honor. As it is, in the seeming inutility of his existence, it may be found that when the clouds and shades of the present hour have passed away under the clear light of infallible certainty, the still and noiseless destiny of the ‘Lime-kiln Man’ has worked out its part in the great problem of humanity as effectually as that of the proudest and most famous.”

The Editor of the *Picayune*, to whose kindness we are indebted for the likeness, says of him:—

“It is now nearly four years since we encountered this eccentric man in Fulton Market. We had often seen him, and that morning we determined to make his acquaintance, for through his tattered garments, his battered hat and adhering lime, we could see that he was by no means of the brotherhood of the ordinary loafer. There was in his face a sober seriousness which never relaxed. He had no vicious habits whatever, but the contrary. He was tall, with the frame of an athletic and handsome man. His long beard, in which he took no little pride, hung over his broad chest in graceful ringlets, and was often the theme of the passing artist's admiration, in the sketch-books of many of whom, we dare say, will be found portraits of him. On the morning in question, we accosted him with—“Good morning, sir.” “Good morning,” replied he, in the most respectful manner. “Have you breakfasted yet, sir?” said we, unconsciously adopting his own tone. “No, sir,” said he rather slowly. We invited him to join us, an offer which he accepted without any extravagant demonstration of thanks, but in a simple natural way, as if it were a matter of course. Sitting down at the table of one of those little market restaurants, we complimented him upon his beard. He received it very complacently, and gave his reasons for wearing it. “The hair,” said he, “both of the beard and head, are the external continuations of the nervous system. Cut them off and you weaken their powers, hence diseases of the nerves which so frequently attack the face. You might with as much propriety pare the nails even with the skin, or dam the pores of your body, through which the hurtful matter is carried off.” It was evident that he was quite an intelligent man. He gave us his opinions upon various matters, but in regard to himself he was entirely silent. It appears that he was a native of Scotland, where, disgusted with humanity, whose deepest baseness had been exemplified by his brother, he vowed never to sleep within a human habitation again, but to keep himself apart from all the race.—He never sought charity, and never refused it. While living he was made the subject of many jests, but none saw an intimate friend knew the bitter wrong that had been put upon him. His life and his death are only parts of a single tragedy, many of which are daily enacted among us, which afford matter for jest and trifling comment. He was lightly esteemed, it was true, but there are many who would be the better for the virtues and the reticence of the ‘Lime-kiln Man.’”

GRINDING AXES.—The Editor of the *Rochester Stock Register*, thus talks about the—weather:

“RATHER COOL.—With all its annoyances and perplexities, editorial life is not altogether devoid of pleasure. For instance, while perspiring with the mercury among the nineties, we are refreshed and invigorated by the reception of some of the *coolest* epistles imaginable. These are generally from men who wish to advertise their stock and wares ‘free gratis, for nothing,’ by the insertion herein of anonymous communications, or notices, avowedly for the *interest* of community, but particularly squinting toward the special *benefit* of owners! For example, we have just received a well-written article, speaking in high terms of a certain breed of animals, and dilating upon the superiority of the specimens thereof owned by several breeders and dealers whose names and residences are given. The writer suggests that the publication of the article would interest many and please readers in his vicinity; but on referring to our books, we could not discover his own name, nor that of either of the persons mentioned in his communication! Hence, we infer that our would-be coadjutor in benefiting community, is either a very rigid specimen of humanity, or that he intended his document for some other journal. Not that it is necessary that all whose stock, &c., is noticed herein should be subscribers—for we rarely ask or look for that, unless *personal interest* is apparent in the applicant—but we do believe in giving our friends the preference. The moral of this paragraph is, that all who wish to sharpen their axes on an editor's grindstone, should at least lubricate the gudgeon by becoming subscribers.”

[Now, the above “insinuations” may apply to the “Tim-buc-toos,” or to the Feege Islanders; but, really it cannot apply to our whole-souled, noble, generous Americans! We are surprised at such an intimation. With so many excellent advertising mediums, always open to respectable business men, to think of smuggling in a gratuitous puff, or an “article for Buncomb.” Why, such a man ought to be, to be—put under the table in the waste basket. But who ever heard of such presumption before? Well, well, we shall put on our new leather spectacles and look out for—“AXE GRINDERS.”]



RAILWAY GEOGRAPHY.

The above engraving is intended to represent some of the principal routes of travel in the Northern and Western States, and although not so complete and so concise as we could wish it, will serve to show what a net-work of Railways our country is covered, and the facilities of inter-communication between places thousands of miles separate.

The increase of the routes of travel is a fair exponent of this our "go-ahead" age. We can almost keep pace with the sun in his diurnal journeys, and if we cannot "put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes," a few years more of such progress as the past half century has seen, will surely enable us to do it in "forty days," which will be soon enough for all practical purposes.

The History of the rise and progress of Railroads would make an intensely interesting article of greater length than we have space for now. A very brief sketch, however, we will give.

As early as the middle of the 17th century there were short roads made of wooden rails, in and about New Castle, England. These were called *train ways*, and were used for transporting coals short distances. In the *Life of Lord Keeper North*, published in 1676, they are thus described—"The manner of carriage is by laying rails of timber from the colliery to the river exactly straight and parallel; and bulky carts are made with four rollers fitting those rails, whereby the carriage is so easy that one horse will draw four or five chaldrons of coal, and it is an immense benefit to the coal merchants." In 1738 iron was used for rails, instead of wood, at Whitelaven for short distances. The first considerable Iron Railroad was at Colebrook Dale in 1766. In 1801 an act of Parliament was granted to establish the Surrey Iron Railway (by horses) from the Thames at Wandsworth to Croydon. This was the first one sanctioned by Parliament (except a few small branches to mines, undertaken by Canal Companies). The first extensive work of the kind is the Liverpool and Manchester Railway (by engines) which was opened in September 1825.

The first Railway built in the United States was the Quincy and Boston, in 1827. It was used to convey Granite for the Bunker Hill Monument. This was followed in 1833 by the Boston and Providence, Boston and Worcester, and Boston and Lowell. In 1836 the Utica and Schenectady Railway was opened. In 1837 the Baltimore and Wilmington, and Providence and Stonington went into operation.—The Worcester and Springfield was completed in 1839, and in 1840 the Housatonic was added to the number.

In 1824 the first locomotive constructed travelled at the rate of six miles an hour; 1829 the Rocket travelled fifteen miles an hour; 1834 the Fire Fly attained a speed of twenty miles an hour; in 1839 the North Star moved with a velocity of thirty-seven miles an hour, and in 1847 loco-

tives attained a speed of seventy miles per hour. Since that time many improvements in the construction of locomotives have been made, and there are many now in use on our roads, whose capacity to reach a hundred miles an hour is not doubted.

In 1847 the extent of Railways in the world was as follows:

	Miles		Miles
G't Britain & Ireland,	10,323	Italy	115
United States,	3,800	Denmark,	106
Germany,	1,870	Cuba,	800
Holland,	200	Russia,	52
Belgium,	1,095	British Colonies,	1,000
France,	2,200	East India,	500

Total length of Railways throughout the world in 1847, 21,726 miles.

The number of miles of Railway in operation upon the surface of the globe in January 1855, was 40,344; of which 17,020 are in the Eastern, and 23,324 are in the Western Hemisphere, and which are distributed as follows:

	Miles		Miles
Great Britain,	7,774	Spain,	60
Germany,	5,840	Africa,	25
France,	2,480	India,	100
Belgium,	532	United States,	21,528
Russia,	422	British Provinces,	1,327
Italy,	170	Island of Cuba,	359
Sweden,	75	Panama,	50
Norway,	42	South America,	60

The longest Railway in the world is the Illinois Central, which, with its branches, is 731 miles in length, and has been constructed at a cost of \$15,000,000. The number of miles of Railway in the United States exceeds the rest of the world by the amount of 2,712 miles!!

The average cost of English roads is not far from £3,000 (\$65,000) a mile, and ours about \$35,000. There are about 7,000 miles of Railway in Great Britain, which together with the rolling stock (technically called "plant"), cost in round numbers \$500,000,000; in British currency, three hundred million pounds sterling.

The total number of Railways completed in the United States is 271; the number of Railways in the course of construction is 174; the number of miles in operation, 21,528, which have been constructed at a cost of more than \$700,000,000. The number of miles in the course of construction is 16,788.

The State of Massachusetts has one mile of Railway to each seven square miles of its geographical surface; Essex County, in that State, with a geographical surface of 400 square miles, has 159 miles of Railway facility; which is a ratio of one mile of railway to each three square miles of its surface.

THE LARGEST CLOCK.—The largest clock, it is said, that was ever constructed, has recently been finished by Mr. Dent for the new Houses of the English Parliament. The dials are twenty-two feet in diameter; the point of the

minute hand will therefore move nearly fourteen inches every minute; the pendulum is fifteen feet long. The hour bell is eight feet high, and weighs fifteen tons. The hammer weighs four hundred weight. The clock, as a whole, is eight times as large as a full-sized cathedral clock.

The following lines are from the pen of Mrs. M. F. C., wife of a distinguished Wisconsin clergyman. We commend the lines to our lady readers, and solicit further contributions on the same subject.

DRESS REFORM.

We will dwell on the theme in the spirit of song,
And pleased with its charms we will push it along;
For we lighten our labor in shortening our skirts,
*And we lengthen our days in loosing our girts.

Thus nature set free by proportionate dress,
Our health is returning our efforts to bless;
Then so easy our burdens, our housework so light,
We scarcely get weary at the coming of night.

Our dairy to order, and poultry to feed,
Our household to manage, and daughters to lead;
Free in mind and in muscle and quick on the step,
To the tune of our spirits our motion is kept.

Airy parlors are dusted, the sitting rooms right,
Not pantry, or kitchen, or dairy we slight;
In the cool of the morning all is done and aside,
With strength and time left to ramble or ride.

Then away to the garden, the field or the bower,
As reason and fancy may dictate the hour;
And when sacred Sabbath may call us to meet,
Without fear for our clothes, or of wetting our feet.

Its enjoyments we'll claim, in its bethel we'll sit,
All free from the fear of mopping up spit;
On the victims of fashion, and *Bacchus* if there,
From our hearts we will look with a pitying prayer,

With brain unobscured by oppressive disease,
In our graceful attire we may listen with ease;
By conscience approved, our spirit may come
To the holy of holies and mingle in one.

Baraboo, Wis.

M. F. C.

We know of no class of works calculated to do more good in the world, by preventing sickness and disease, by refining the physical nature of man, by teaching how to "choose the good and reject the evil" things of this world,—as the series of books published by FOWLER AND WELLS. No one can rise from the perusal of any book which they issue, without being wiser and better.—*Clinton Tribune*.

NEW YORK, SEPT., 1855.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.—The result of the recent elections, so far as regards members of Congress, is not yet known with certainty; but from such returns as we have, we make the following approximation towards the facts.

In North Carolina the delegation will be five Democrats and three Know Nothings.

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>XXXIIIrd Congress.</i>	<i>XXXIVth Congress.</i>
I.	Henry M. Shaw, Dem.	Robert T. Paine, K. N.
II.	Thomas Ruffin, Dem.	Thomas Ruffin, Dem.
III.	William S. Ashe, Dem.	Warren Winslow, Dem.
IV.	Sion H. Rogers, Whig.	L. O'B. Branch, Dem.
V.	John Kerr, Whig.	Edwin G. Reade, K. N.
VI.	R. C. Puryear, Whig.	Richard C. Puryear, K. N.
VII.	Burton Craige, Dem.	Burton Craige, Dem.
VIII.	T. L. Clingman, Dem.	Thos. L. Clingman, Dem.

From Tennessee we have but a single report touching Congress, and that is that Felix K. Zollicoffer is elected in the Eighth, and Thomas Rivers in the Tenth District. Zollicoffer is in the XXXIIIrd Congress as a Whig; now he makes his appearance as a Know Nothing. Rivers is K. N., and takes the place of Frederick P. Stanton, a prominent Democrat.

Morehead, the K. N. candidate for Governor of Kentucky has gained his election.

The official summing up of the vote of Virginia at the late election, with the exception of six counties, shows the following majorities for three democratic candidates of the State ticket:

Mr. Wise, for Governor,	10,073
Mr. McComas, Lieutenant-Governor,	11,229
Mr. Bocock, Attorney-General,	12,682

Here it will be observed that Mr. Wise falls more than a thousand behind his associate for Lieutenant Governor, and some two thousand behind Mr. Bocock for Attorney-General.

John A. Winston, (Dem.,) is elected Governor of Alabama by about 5,000 majority over Geo. D. Shortridge, (Know Nothing.) His majority is about 5,000, probably over. For Congress, the new Delegation compares with its predecessor as follows:

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>New Members.</i>	<i>Last House.</i>
I.	Percy Walker, K. N.	Philip Phillips.
II.	Eli Shorter,	James Abercrombie.
III.	Sampson W. Harrison,	Sampson W. Harrison.
IV.	William R. Smith, N. K.	William R. Smith.
V.	George S. Houston.	George S. Houston.
VI.	W. R. W. Cobb.	W. R. W. Cobb.
VII.	James F. Dowdell.	James F. Dowdell.

The Legislature is Democratic, and will re-elect Gov. Benj. Fitzpatrick, or elect some one of like politics to the United States Senate.

AFFAIRS OF KANSAS.—The Kansas matters are assuming a decidedly interesting shape. Gov. Reeder having convened the Legislature elected last fall, they met at Shawnee Mission; and the first thing done was to reject all members except those elected by the Missourians! The Governor hereupon refused to recognize the body as a Legislature at all, and refused to go to the place where the Legislature was held.

The Governor delivered his Message to the Legislature of that Territory on the 12th ult. He contends for the right of the people to settle their own affairs, uninfluenced by other States; says the Territorial Legislature may act on the question of slavery to a limited and partial extent, and temporarily regulate it in the Territory; shows what laws are now in force; directs attention to a definition of the boundaries of counties and districts, and the qualifications of voters; recommends a stringent Liquor Law on account of the Indians; thinks that a light tax only is required; contends that pre-emptions may be taxed; recommends the immediate establishment of a seat of government, and announces that the population of the territory is 3,393 females

and 5,133 males. The Legislature fixed on Shawnee Mission as the temporary seat of government. The Governor vetoed the same, when the Legislature passed it over the veto, and adjourned to meet at Shawnee Mission.

The President has since removed Gov. Reeder, and appointed the Hon. John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, Governor of Kansas in his place. Mr. Dawson was an effective member of the last Congress, and voted for the Nebraska-Kansas bill. He is also known as a strenuous advocate of the policy of giving homesteads to actual settlers, and introduced a bill for that purpose, which passed the House of Representatives, but failed to obtain the sanction of the Senate. Mr. Dawson having declined accepting the office, Hon. Wilson Shannon, late Governor of Ohio, has been appointed by the President. Mr. Shannon was elected Governor of Ohio in 1842 by 3,443 over Thomas Corwin, whig. In 1853 he was elected to Congress from the Seventeenth district, by about 1,100 majority over Hollister, whig.

The Missourians held a State Convention in respect to Kansas and slavery, called by the friends of Atchison, at Lexington, on 12th July. Resolutions were introduced, requesting the Legislature of Missouri to pass acts retaliatory upon, and discriminating against the products of the States of Massachusetts, Vermont, and Michigan. President Shannon, of the Missouri University, by invitation, delivered an address, setting forth the Bible argument in favor of slavery. His speech was very ultra and inflammatory. There was much excitement, and some of the propositions offered at the meeting were strongly objected to. A platform was finally adopted, with the following declarations: The agitation of the slavery question in Congress or the several States must finally result in a dissolution of the Union; the resolutions of non-slaveholding States not to admit another slave State is a declaration of hostility to the Constitution; the diffusion of slavery tends to meliorate the condition of the slave. Resolutions were also adopted calling for legislation within the Constitution, against the products and merchandise of Massachusetts and other Northern States, that practically nullify the fugitive law, and for the suppression of abolition and free soil publications and opinions.

MRS. ROBINSON.—The Governor has commuted the sentence or Henrietta Robinson from hanging to imprisonment for life in the State Prison at Sing-Sing. Judge Harris, before whom she was tried, as we understand, advised a commutation of her punishment. The Sheriff and Physician of the jail, who have had her under their charge, seeing and conversing with her daily for two years, both declare, by affidavits, that they believe her to be insane. Her counsel and other respectable citizens of Troy, who have had means of forming a correct opinion, certify to the same fact. We presume it was on the ground that an insane person ought not to be executed, that the Governor interfered. Mrs. R. took her final departure for Sing-Sing on Saturday afternoon in charge of the Sheriff. Previous to leaving the jail she threw out of the gratings of her window several articles of her wearing apparel to a crowd of young girls who had gathered in front of the jail, and who live in the block of wooden buildings immediately opposite that building. For an hour previous to her departure, she was busily engaged in packing up a small bundle which she took with her, and in decking herself out in her best clothes for the trip she was about to make. She was neatly dressed in black silk, and with her face wreathed in smiles, looked blooming and happy. An hour or two before she left she had completely recovered from the disappointment she experienced when she first learned that her taste for a tragic execution scene had been nipped in the bud by the commutation of her sentence by the Governor. She was in excellent spirits just before she started, and said that any change from the monotony of the room in which she had so long been imprisoned would be a relief to her. She joked and talked freely, but somewhat incoherently. On her way to prison her mind seemed to wander, and at times she imagined herself on the way to Quebec. When she arrived at Sing-Sing, she seemed disappointed at being compelled to stop there, declaring that they had not yet arrived at Quebec, and insisting on going on until they arrived there. When conveyed to prison, she seemed to have no conception of the character of the spot to which she was assigned, or of the fate which awaited her. She for a long time refused to answer any question put to her by the keeper, or to communicate with those having the prisoners in charge. We understand that she evinced stronger evidences of insanity

during this trip than she ever has to the Sheriff before. Since her arrival at Sing-Sing, she has behaved with great propriety, and promises to make a useful member of the institution.

MURDER AND LYNCHING.—A terrible murder was committed on the 1st of August, at West-Bend, Wisconsin, on a family named Meyer, by George De Bar, a native of Cayuga County, N. Y.

On the 31st Meyer, who owed De Bar \$1 50, for which he was directed to call on the next Sunday, informed a Mr. Young, in the presence of De Bar, that he had just sold a yoke of oxen for \$60. On the next night at 11 o'clock De Bar went to Meyer's house and demanded his \$1 50. In the conversation Meyer proposed to give De Bar a drink of beer, and went down cellar to get it. On returning from the cellar, and when about half his body was above the floor, he handed the beer to De Bar, who took it in his left hand, at the same time striking Meyer on his head with some weapon he had in his right. Meyer fell down the cellar, but soon arose and had another scuffle with De Bar, who struck him several more blows. Meyer caught him by the hair, but was soon obliged to let go his hold. In the meantime Meyer's wife had got up from bed and started for help. De Bar gave chase, and caught her a short distance from the house, where he inflicted several dangerous wounds on her throat and neck with a knife, and, as is supposed, left her for dead. He then went again to the house, saw Meyer, and gave him chase. Meyer secreted himself in a corn field, and thereby evaded another assault. De Bar's attention was next directed to Paul Winderling, who was also in the field, shrieking for assistance. De Bar caught him but a short distance from the place where was secreted Mr. Meyer. The lad called on Meyer for help, exclaiming:

"John! John, help me, or I shall be murdered!"

But Meyer was stunned, and too weak or frightened to help. He then intreated his murderer to spare him, saying:

"Oh, George! don't kill me—let me live!—don't kill me!"

But his entreaties were unheeded. With a pocket knife the brute, demon-like, cut his throat, inflicting a deadly wound! Meyer then started across the fields for the house of a neighbor, where he arrived without being further molested. Here he found his wife, who had just arrived, having sufficiently regained her strength to walk the distance. The alarm was then given, and the house was found in flames, and the murderer gone. The murderer was soon after arrested, and Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1855, Judge Larabee held a special term of his Court. The Grand Jury brought in a true bill of murder in the first degree, when the prisoner was remanded to jail to await his trial.

The Guards and Milwaukee company then followed after their officers to escort him to the jail. The mob made a rush, and mixed up among the officers, constables, sheriffs, and military, and thus pushed pell-mell, yelling, screaming, and ordering out of the room, down the stairs, and into the square in front of the Court-House. The mob swayed to and fro for two or three minutes, and he was under the control of the avengers. Another moment, and with sticks, knives, stumps, stones, and dirks, he had received many wounds, which would have probably proved mortal. They then hitched a rope to his feet, and dragged him at a fast pace about a half a mile through the main street of the village to a tree in front of Weil's Mill, and suspended his mangled, torn, and bleeding body by the feet for ten or fifteen minutes. The rope was then cut, and he was again dragged across the bridge to the east side of the river. Some of the party then seeing that he yet breathed, pounded him again with clubs. He was then hung once more to a tree, and shot three times. This last time he was hung by the neck. The mob then left, when Sheriff Spinharney and W. P. Barnes took him down, washed and buried him in the graveyard at Barton.

SALT LAKE.—Advices from Salt Lake to June 6th, state that the prospects of breadstuffs in the Valley are quite gloomy, and that the grasshoppers are destroying the crops to an alarming extent, causing the people to feel greatly discouraged. The nearest point from which they can procure supplies is San Bernardino, eight hundred miles distant. It is feared there will be a great deal of suffering this winter, as the emigration from the East, already on the road to the Lake, is very large. A party of twelve arrived here on the 4th, on their way to the States. They came over the Northern route, having crossed the mountains in the latter part of April. They had fine weather during the

journey, and report fifty men on the road, and that six hundred to one thousand will return over the overland route this season. The Eastern Mail arrived on the 5th. There was no overland emigration on the route to California and Oregon.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF LEGATION TO CHINA.—Mr. S. Wells Williams, the recently appointed Secretary of Legation to China, is said to be the best living scholar of the Chinese language out of China. Attorney-General Cushing found him of great service at the time of his mission to China. Mr. Williams has besides been very useful to all our ministers in that country, from his thorough understanding of the language and character of the people. But Mr. Williams has a claim beyond that of being a Chinese scholar. Some ten or twelve years since, he accompanied some Japanese seamen picked up at sea, and sent by Messrs. Oliphant & Co., in one of their ships to Japan. They were not permitted to land, or even to put the Japanese on shore, but were fired into and driven off. Returning to Canton, Mr. Williams kept the Japanese with him, taught them English, and learned through them the language of Japan. When Commodore Perry sailed on his late mission from Canton, he took Mr. Williams with him as his interpreter, and fulfilled his mission with great usefulness and credit.

FOR BAFFINS' BAY.—We understand that the ship Congress 2d, of New Bedford, now fitting for a whaling voyage, is bound to Baffin's Bay. The fitting of ships for that whaling ground is of very infrequent occurrence among our merchants. A number of vessels for such voyages have, however, been fitted at New London, within the past few years. The Congress will cruise in the Bay during the season, and then make her way to the sperm whaling grounds.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—LOSS OF TEN LIVES.—The steamer General McDonald, while on an excursion to Cape May, came in collision with the schooner A. G. Pease, about 9 o'clock, off Lazaretto. The schooner struck the steamer on the larboard side—raking her wheel-house, &c., completely aft. Some eight or ten persons who were in the barber-shop at the time were swept overboard and drowned. The schooner sustained little injury, but the steamer was damaged to the extent of about \$2,000. Most of the passengers being strangers, it is impossible to give the names of the lost, or the exact number. Accounts agree that ten or twelve persons were in the barber-shop at the time of the accident, all of whom must have been crushed or thrown overboard. The steamer struck the schooner on the larboard side, and the boom of the latter entered the barber-shop, crushing everything in its course, carrying away the wheel-house and all the rooms on that side of the steamer. The McDonald had 150 passengers on board, and designed taking a large number on board at Newcastle. The schooner showed a light, but the night was so very dark and stormy that it deceived the pilot as to his distance from the steamer.

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION AT WILMINGTON.—Three of Garesche's powder mills, near Wilmington, Del., exploded on Friday morning, Aug. 3, about 8 o'clock. The explosion, which seemed to convulse heaven and earth, announced that another of those fearful accidents had taken place which can only result from the ignition of an immense quantity of the most dangerous material in existence. Several tons of gunpowder had in fact exploded, scattering death and desolation around. Trees, buildings, fences, were leveled with the earth, and every movable object was dashed to an immense distance, and shattered in its flight. The sight presented, when the catastrophe was fully evident, was pitiable indeed. It has been ascertained that not less than four persons were killed outright. These were Joseph Duplane, François Fischer, Eugene Perie, (all Frenchmen by birth,) who were in the mill when the explosion occurred, and a boy fourteen years of age, who was riding past. The name of this last victim was John Pugh. Among those who were seriously injured was Thomas Mullen, whose shoulder was dislocated, and two men, whose names could not be ascertained, were dreadfully wounded. Their injuries are of the most serious character, one not being expected to live.

RIOT AT LOUISVILLE.—A dreadful riot took place at Louisville, Ky., during the election week in Aug. Some drunken or otherwise reckless men, said to be Irish or Germans, fired at a carriage containing two Americans,

one of whom was wounded. A policeman and two citizens interfered, and they also were fired at and wounded. A crowd assembled, sacked the house whence the shots were fired, and beat two of the Germans found in it almost to death. Other houses were sacked, a brewery burned, a great number of foreigners terribly beaten, and one Irishman shot so that he died in a few hours afterward. In consequence of a slight injury to an American by a shot from a street near the burning brewery, the Irishman who was said to have fired it was captured, beaten, and then killed by a shot. It was proposed to sack the Catholic Cathedral, but the Mayor persuaded the crowd to desist. There was now a cessation, and the Americans were about putting up their cannon, which they had dragged about but not used, when there came rumors of more firing from the Irish houses in another quarter. The first step was to hang an Irishman charged with shooting an American. Meanwhile the firing continuing, the crowd attacked the Irish houses, set them on fire, and killed a number of the inmates, besides burning to death many others. One woman was killed. The number roasted is stated at from fifteen to twenty. This was the general result of Monday's work. On Tuesday the city was in constant excitement, but no more blood was shed. An extra police force was organized. The Catholic Bishop disclaimed all sympathy with or knowledge of the attacks upon Americans, and called upon his people to keep the peace. The authorities seem to have made no attempt to stop the bloodshed until it was all over.

PROGRESS OF MORMONISM.—Twenty-five years ago the "Prophet" Joseph Smith organized the Mormon Church with six members. At the present time the Church in Utah Territory contains three Presidents, seven apostles, two thousand and twenty-six "seventies," seven hundred and fifteen high-priests, nine hundred and ninety-four elders, five hundred and fourteen priests, four hundred and seventy-one teachers, two hundred and twenty-seven deacons, besides the usual ratio of persons in training for the ministry, but not yet ordained, and four hundred and eighty nine missionaries abroad. During the six months ending with the beginning of April last, nine hundred and sixty-five children were born in the territory of Utah, two hundred and seventy-eight persons died, four hundred and seventy-nine were baptized in the Mormon faith, and eighty-six were excommunicated from the church.

THE GREYTOWN AFFAIR.—The sufferers by the bombardment of Greytown have arrived at Washington to present their claims before the Court of Claims, and that those claims amount to about *five millions of dollars*!

LARGE DISCOUNT.—The entire property of the Vermont Central Railroad Company, which has cost about *nine millions of dollars*, is now selling in the market, according to the prices of First and Second Mortgage Bonds and stock, at less than *one million of dollars*.

TROY AND GREENFIELD RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, held in Boston, the contract with Mr. Serrell for building the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and the Tunnel, was finally completed. Men will now be soon at work on every section of the road. Rooms have been hired, and are being fitted up in the Mansion House Block, in Greenfield, as business offices for Mr. Serrell and the Engineers on the road.

THE UNITED STATES BANK.—The Philadelphia papers announce that the Trustees of the Bank of the United States will make their final dividend on the 20th September, when the concern will cease in any shape to exist. It has taken fourteen years to wind up the concern, and at the end the stockholders lose all, and the other creditors get little.

VAN BUREN.—The Ex-President, accompanied by Major Van Buren, his eldest son, has arrived in Kinderhook from Europe, after an absence of over two years, in the enjoyment of excellent health. On the Sunday after his return, he attended the Episcopal church, and on Monday evening the Valatie Band visited his residence and welcomed his return home by a serenade.

GROTON LIBRARY.—The town of Groton, Mass., has now a library worth \$10,000, Abbott Lawrence having

given half that sum to the object, on condition that the town would raise the other half.

FALL OF STOCKS.—"Riches take wings and fly away." The truth of this axiom was fully exemplified a short time since, by the perusal of a private schedule of railroad stocks and bonds belonging to an individual, and valued eighteen months ago at a little over \$374,000, the market value of which to-day is only about \$113,000, showing a depreciation of \$261,000 in one year and a half, besides the loss of interest.

A CLERGYMAN AND HIS DAUGHTER DROWNED AT CONEY ISLAND.—The beach near the Oceanic House on Coney Island was on the 25th of July made the scene of a most distressing calamity. It appears that a party of four persons, consisting of the Rev. J. H. Elliot, of Williamsburgh, his daughter, Mr. Thomas Gibbons, and a Miss Eastman, went in bathing while the tide was on the ebb, and, through ignorance or carelessness of this fact, ventured too far, and were carried out by the undertow, which is very powerful at certain times on this beach. Two young men who chanced to be near at hand succeeded in rescuing Mr. Gibbons and Miss Eastman, but Mr. Elliot and his daughter perished before assistance could reach them.

CRYSTAL PALACE AMERICANIZED.—The Crystal Palace, admired for its beautifully light, and yet very strong structure, has performed in part that for which it was created—that is, to exhibit to all the world useful and beautiful works in manufactures and art, all combining to show the wonderful resources of men in useful operation. After that grand exposition of the works of the old world as well as the new one, it is now to contain the works of America exclusively. In October next, it will be the place for the Twenty-seventh Annual Fair of the American Institute. Our citizens will prepare the exposition of exclusively American genius and industry. Every new or improved article never before exhibited will be there for inspection. We say thus much about it in order that our American workers in iron and wood, and cotton and wool—all the great class who sustain the whole by their farms and gardens,—may have time to prepare for this fall festival, so easily accessible by sea, by river, and by railroad, to our *whole united people*.

A GATHERING OF BOOKSELLERS.—Arrangements are being made to gather to this city, in the coming autumn, all the authors and publishers in the United States of any distinction. It is intended to entertain them at a grand temperance banquet at the Irving, or some suitable place, and to make the affair the occasion of a grand display of the literary wealth and talent of the country. The entertainment will be given under the auspices of the New York Booksellers' Association, but the expenses will be defrayed by private subscription.

ACCIDENT TO THE HON. CHARLES SUMNER.—The Hon. Charles Sumner, who has been travelling in the West, recently came near losing his life. In going up the Mississippi, on the Iowa side, to take a boat somewhere near Rock Island, he hired a man to drive him for some fifteen miles in a buggy. The horse was only three years old, the man very careless, and the road almost impassable. In consequence of the breaking of one of the shafts, the horse became unmanageable and broke away at a furious speed. Mr. Sumner had sufficient presence of mind to cling firmly to the buggy, although feeling that a precipitation down an embankment or a collision was unavoidable; and the latter catastrophe really came to pass. The buggy was dashed against the projecting rails of a zig-zag fence with such tremendous force, that it whirled some ten or twelve feet into the air, and turning several complete somersets, came down upon the ground with Mr. Sumner under its wreck. Fortunately, the shock had detached the horse from the buggy, and Mr. Sumner had not attempted to leap. The fall stunned him, and it was impossible for him to extricate himself until a party in another vehicle came to his assistance. His leg proved severely bruised, and one of his toes very badly crushed. He still walks quite lame.

CHARITY AT HOME.—Edward E. Powers, of Columbus, Ga., who died suddenly of disease of the heart at Chicago, Ill., on the 12th ult., aged 62 years, was a native of

Bernardston, in Franklin County, and though long a resident of Georgia, where, by trade, he had amassed a fortune, he ever preserved a deep personal interest in his native village, and frequently made it the theatre of his benevolence. He has now forever associated his name with it, by leaving by his will \$10,000 as a permanent school-fund for that town, the income of one-half of which goes to the support of a high or grammar-school, and the other half to the common schools, always provided that the town itself raises \$300 a year for the same purposes. He also left \$10,000 to the Female Orphan Asylum of Columbus, Ga.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES SILK BUCKINGHAM.—This well-known lecturer and writer died on Saturday, June 30, at his residence, Stanhope Lodge, Upper Avenue-road, London, Eng., after a severe and protracted illness. Not many months since, the deceased commenced an "Autobiography," which promised to be exceedingly voluminous. The portion published sufficed to show that the career of the author had been singularly checkered and adventurous. Mr. Buckingham was in his early days at sea in an humble capacity. He afterward became connected with journalism in India, travelled over the greater part of the world, and returning to England, acquired some fame as a lecturer, and grew conspicuous by his connection with various philanthropic schemes, many of which were looked on as impracticable. In 1832, he was elected member of parliament for Sheffield, and continued to represent that constituency until 1837. While in parliament, he was active in promoting the temperance movement, and was instrumental in obtaining the committee at whose instance the well-known medical evidence respecting intoxicating liquors was collected. His connection with the British and Foreign Institute, and the ridicule with which many of his proceedings were visited by *Punch*, will not be forgotten. Lately, since his name was placed on the pension list, Mr. Buckingham has not taken an active part in public life. As a lecturer, he possessed many advantages, his voice and manner being extremely well suited for oratorical display. He was also fluent and animated, and gifted with a lively imagination. He died in his sixty-ninth year.

DEATH OF HON ABBOTT LAWRENCE.—The death of Hon. Abbott Lawrence took place at Boston on Saturday, August 19. His health had long been in a precarious state, and for several weeks past no hopes had been entertained of his recovery. A biographical sketch of this eminent merchant, politician, and philanthropist, with a portrait and phrenological character, will be given in our next number.

FOREIGN.

THE last advices from the seat of war furnish no intelligence of the progress of the Allies towards the reduction of Sebastopol. There has been some heavy firing on the part of the besiegers, but without effect, and they had betaken themselves to building extensive new works to bear upon the Malakoff and Redan. On their part, the Russians were not inactive, having created equally strong and additional defences in the rear of the menaced fortifications. There is no indication of any design of the Allies to attack the Russian army in the field. Powerful Russian reinforcements are approaching, and twenty thousand men have been ordered from Marseilles to the Crimea. The Allies have broken up a bridge of boats at Genitchi; but it does not appear that it is the bridge by which the Russians have brought supplies across the Putrid Sea into the Crimea. Omer Pacha has gone back to Constantinople, it is said, to endeavor to have his army transferred from the Crimea either back to the Principalities or to Asia. Gen. Simpson, the British commander, has also asked to be recalled—a sure sign that he considers the expedition hopeless. The Bashi-Bazouks collected near Constantinople under the British General Beatson have revolted, at his attempt to subject them to Western discipline, and committed some horrible excesses. In Asia the Russians have withdrawn from before Kars, which they were besieging, whether on account of a Circassian demonstration in their rear, or to attack Erzeroum, is not certain. At Tripoli the Arabs have revolted against the Bey and driven him out of the city. Lord Raglan has been duly buried in England, and in France the loan of 750 million francs is all taken.

From the rest of Europe there is no exciting news. The Spanish insurrection is over. In Austria, Napoleon's recent

bitter speech has caused some feeling, but nothing very serious seems likely to come of it.

The latest news from Spain is important. It is confidently stated from Madrid that, on the 4th inst., the Spanish Government decided to give formal adhesion to the Western Powers, and to send to the Crimea twenty-five thousand men, to be paid and outfitted by France and England. The official *Gazette* totally denies this statement, while the *Epoca* and other journals as firmly maintain its truth, and add that the project will encounter great opposition in the Cortes. In return for this accession, Napoleon promises to put down all attempts against the throne of Isabella. The present visit of the King of Portugal to London is said to be with the view of including Portugal in the alliance.

Literary Notices.

ALL Works noticed in this department of the JOURNAL, together with any others published in America, may be procured at our Office, at the Publishers' prices. EUROPEAN WORKS will be imported to order by every steamer. Books sent by mail on receipt of the price. All letters and orders should be postpaid, and directed to FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

LECTURES AND MISCELLANIES. By Henry James. New York: FOWLER AND WELLS. [12mo, pp. 442. Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 25.]

Henry James is one of the foremost thinkers of this age, and his books will be read and admired by appreciating thousands in this and other lands, when most of the works which to-day are floating so bravely on the tide of newspaper puffery shall have been buried beneath centuries of oblivion. They find now "fit audiences, though few," among the liberal, the thoughtful, and the progressive. They combine great depth and originality of thought, with remarkable clearness, vigor, and polish of style, and a hearty earnestness and uncompromising honesty of purpose, which are as refreshing and attractive as they are rare. They are full of thought, but they suggest even more than they express. They are not books to be thrown aside with the first reading. The volume before us is made up, as its title indicates, of miscellaneous papers, in the form of lectures and essays. The former were delivered in New York in the winter of 1850-51, and attracted a good deal of attention at the time. The topics discussed by Mr. James are generally social, political, or theological, but he examines all these subjects from a stand-point far above those from which parties, sects, and schools get their partial and one-sided views. We give the heads of his chapters; "Democracy and its Issues;" "Property as a Symbol;" "The Principle of Universality in Art;" "The Old and New Theology;" "The Scientific Accord of Natural and Revealed Religion;" "The Laws of Creation;" "Burkeley and his Critics;" "God;" "Man;" "Responsibility;" "Morality;" "A Very Long Letter;" "Spiritual Rappings;" "Intemperance;" "Christianity." To all thinkers and lovers of free thought and honest expression, we commend the writings of Henry James, and particularly the volume under notice.—*Life Illustrated.*

ARCHY MOORE, THE WHITE SLAVE; or, Memoirs of a Fugitive. By Richard Hildreth. New York and Auburn: Miller, Orton, and Mulligan. [12mo, pp. 408. Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 25.]

This is a new edition of an anti-slavery novel, originally published anonymously in 1836, when it attracted considerable attention. It now appears with a new Introduction, and with the author's name upon the title-page. Mr. Hildreth is well known as a writer of great vigor and earnestness. His "Despotism in America," and "History of the United States," are works widely read and appreciated. The book before us is the result of the author's observations and reflections during a residence in the South, and is one of the best works of its class.

THE YOUNG WOMAN'S BOOK OF HEALTH. By Dr. Wm. A. Alcott. New York and Auburn: Miller, Orton, and Mulligan. [12mo, pp. 311; price, prepaid by mail, \$1.] Dr. Alcott's books are almost as numerous as those of G. P. R. James, whose prolificness has passed into a proverb, and it is not surprising that both sometimes repeat themselves. Well, the doctor's books are in the main excellent,

and we hope he will live to write at least a dozen more. His main object in this volume is to teach young women how to *preserve health*. A more important subject can claim the attention of no writer on hygiene. The work is eminently practical in its character, and most of its rules and hints are sound and valuable.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL SERIES.—A. S. Barnes & Co. have issued the third number of their Geographical Series. It is entitled "An Improved System of Geography, by Francis McNally." It has some advantages over any work of the kind with which we are acquainted, and we cordially recommend it to all who are interested in education.

T. S. ARTHUR'S NOVELS.—T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia, has just issued another novel by T. S. Arthur, entitled, "Trial and Triumph; or, Firmness in the Household," which he sells for 25 cents.

A CORRESPONDENT thinks we have misconceived and misstated the positions and doctrines of Strauss as set forth in his *Life of Jesus*. We are aware that our notice was too brief to permit a full statement, but we deem it correct as far as it goes. But our correspondent says:

"Strauss attempts to criticize the miraculous conception, birth, life, death, and resurrection, nay, even the very personal existence of Jesus, into the 'airy nothing' into which the mythological gods of antiquity vanish, under the same ordeal. The humanitarian or moral doctrines of Christianity, however, the learned author admits, are eternal truths, above the assaults of criticism."

MORE LABOR SAVED.—We invite attention to the advertisement of "Bowen's Self-Multiplier," which is now ready for distribution. Most of the inventions of the age are designed to facilitate or annihilate *physical* labor. The hand, the foot, and the physical man in general are aided by machinery, but the *head* is less attended to. The accountant must go through with his multiplications and divisions in the good old way, unless versed in logarithms, or made to rely on prepared tables in cases of interest, discount, and the like, which necessity has prepared.

But this little invention, while it comes within the scope of quite young intellects, in many cases saves months of wearisome toil. Yet it does not do everything. The purposes for which it is designed are generally specified, with the privilege of each individual to extend the application of the system as far as his inclination or interest may dictate.

We would enumerate a few of the classes of persons who need it:

1. All such as are called upon to make out taxes, such as assessors, supervisors, school officers, &c.
2. Those who are required to apportion money or quantities of any kind. This class would embrace those who make out dividends on stock, as well as all State and town school officers and the like.
3. Those engaged in mercantile business who have long and difficult numbers to multiply or divide, when one factor remains constant. This class embraces computers of canal tolls, accountants in large establishments, &c.
4. All teachers need it to explain the theory of multiplication, and to increase the power of their pupils in devising ways and means for saving labor and lengthening life.
5. *Everybody* that can read and understand, wants it for the pleasure of investigating it, and the preparation to use it if occasion should require it.

For sale by FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York. Price of Pamphlet, Blocks, and Blanks, \$1; of Pamphlet alone, 25 cents.

THE PIONEER, OR CALIFORNIA MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—We have been agreeably surprised by the examination of this excellent periodical, published at San Francisco by our friends and agents, Le Count & Strong. In mechanical execution it compares well with any of the publications of the Atlantic States, and its contents will suffer in comparison with none. John Phoenix, whose sayings have been copied everywhere, is a regular contributor. The editor's table contains much that is "rich, rare and racy." Friend Clarke, of the Knickerbocker,—you have a competitor in the Pioneer.

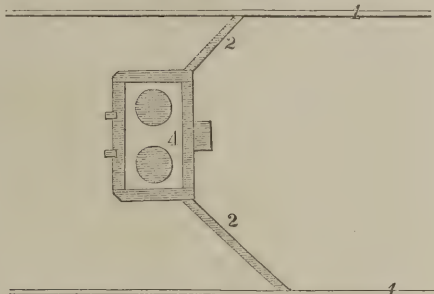
GENIUS OF THE WEST.—An original magazine of Western literature is published monthly at Cincinnati by Wm. T. Coggershall, for one dollar a year, and is well worth the money.

Miscellany.

GRAVEL WALL.

THE METHOD OF MAKING AND SETTING WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES.—Make box frames for weights as for brick walls, with this difference: nail on the back of the frame a rough piece of plank, 1 or 1½ inch wide, to serve as an anchor in the wall; this should be done before the frame is put together, and nailed from the back board into the anchor, as the board is thinner than the latter, and there will be no danger of the points of the nails coming in contact with the weights, as if done otherwise.

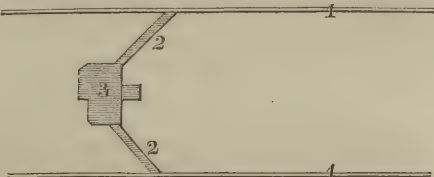
On the outer and inner side of the frame, at the back corners, next to the wall, tack a rough board on an angle of 45



deg, of sufficient width (with these and the frame) to fill the boards that support the wall; these splay boards, as I call them, should be levelled to fit the outside boards, if not the frame, and be put on the top as well as the sides.

I would advise to leave the sill out of the frame, and only stay it with a strip until the wall is finished, for this reason. If the sill is in, you will be under the necessity of cutting the box boards and let the sill project through them, which you will find very inconvenient (when the wall is above the window) to fit pieces to fill the holes; and it will be almost a miracle if they should come right for the upper windows. By observing the above directions, you will avoid all hammering on the frames before the wall has become hard, which should at all times be avoided.

For door frames, take plank of any thickness you like, in width twice the thickness of your doors; if you bead or chamfer the corners, of course you must allow in width and thickness sufficient for that; then anchor and put on the splay boards, as directed in window frames: this takes



but one piece each for sides and top, and makes a very pretty and neat finish; whereas if curved in the old method there would be three pieces for every one in this, and compel you to hammer the wall in putting them up. The splay boards remain on the frames until you come to finish, then remove them.

To anchor the upper timbers: When the wall is within about two feet of the top, level your timbers for the ceiling of the upper rooms; let them project over the wall, to support the cornice; then nail anchors to each timber directly over the wall, and fill in the wall around them, and level up between.

CHEERFULNESS.—"Mirthfulness is understood to be an original faculty of the mind, having the power to give a peculiar quality to any other faculty with which it is combined, a faculty which, like the cuckoo, lives in other faculties' nests. It belongs to that class of faculties which have no utility except from the other faculties of the mind. There can be no definition of it. The definition of this would be nothing more than the individual's opinion of it. Light mingles with and influences the intellectual faculties and moral attributes, but seldom consorts with the passions or appetites. Laughter arises from the perceptive faculties, those which, when tinged with mirth, give everything with which they meet an air of ludicrousness. That which is

styled refined or intellectual mirth, is a combination of mirth with the reflective faculties. It is the result of a dissimilarity of certain things upon which the mind is reflecting.

"Among the many devils which possess us, the devil care is the most troublesome. He is a low-browed personage, and seeks no good. Sorrows are ennobling, but not so care. It has no faith, nor hope, nor trust, nor love. It pesters the whole of life. It broods troubles and trials until the sun can never clear them up. When it touches labor, it becomes weary. It touches poverty, and it stands forth mildest like blasted corn.

"Sorrow hath slain its thousands, but care has slain its tens of thousands. It is the rust that has tarnished and eat the blade. Sorrows are like the princes in the East, who dug wells in the wilderness for those who come after them, but care only digs the pits. *Cursed be care, and let all the people say Amen.* Let those who wear its sackcloth take it off, and let those who have buckled it to their girdles put it far from them. What does care do? It does nothing but throw gravel among the machinery and dust in the eyes, and converts the honest sorrow of a bereaved heart into selfish murmurings and dissatisfaction. *Cursed be care in the field, in the street, in the hut, and in the mansion, and blessed be the spirit of mirth that brings with it light to the eye, hope to the heart, and strength to the hand.*"—*Beecher.*

TREES AT THE SIDE OF RAILWAYS.—The Austrian Government requires the directors of the railways in the empire to plant young trees, a description indicated, at convenient distances along the line, intending them to replace eventually the posts upon which telegraphic wires are at present affixed. If this plan should be adopted in the United States, a graceful tree would take the place and perform the service of the unsightly poles, which are to be seen along our railways and public roads.

EARLY CHOICE OF A PURSUIT.—A young lawyer recently remarked to me, that before he decided in what business he would engage, he had serious doubts as to which of the three, law, medicine, or agriculture, he would be most likely to succeed in. The conflict in his mind caused careful self-examination, which resulted in a hearty choice of the law; and he is now on the direct road to prosperity. Similar was the experience of the writer, resulting in an equally decided choice of agriculture, with results that have fully equalled his expectations. As a general rule,

"One calling only will one genius fit,
So broad is art, so narrow human wit."

Duty, interest, happiness, all require a considerate answer to the great question, "What shall be the business of my life?" Drifting into business may do very well, when one chances to drift aright; but the thousands who float on to sand-bars, from which, if they ever get removed, it is only after much delay and toil; and the other thousands who drift upon rocks, that sink them at once, or cause them to complete their voyage broken and shattered, warn those about to start, to consider well the various courses, and count the cost.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

[Now, all this "drifting" and "floating" upon "sand-bars" and "rocks" may be prevented, when the vessel is well piloted. Phrenology is the compass, and will point the navigator to whatever port he may wish to sail. With this compass, he may pursue his chosen course, with a certainty of reaching the haven of success. *Without* it he may indeed be "broken and shattered," and end his early pilgrimage without having even *tasted* of prosperity. In choosing a life pursuit, do it on scientific and philosophical principles—do it PHRENOLOGICALLY. This is the "Pole star" set in the firmament to direct the steps of humanity aright. Try it, ye wanderers, ye complaining ones, it will set you right in the world, and show you the way in which the God of nature designed you to go.]

PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY.—A correspondent, T. T. H., from Fowler, St. Lawrence County, New York, states that he perused with pleasure an article on Phrenology, from the *Boston Daily Atlas*, which appeared in the JULY number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, but differs from the editor, when he says "that he considers it asking too much of a young man to require him to lay bare all the secrets of his heart before being admitted into business relations; and that an employer might, with less delicacy, demand the privilege of perusing one's private letters than a

phrenological chart of his character, capacities, and moral worth."

Our correspondent says, "If I was about to engage in an extensive business, I would not employ ANY man until he had first obtained a Phrenological Examination, so that I might have a satisfactory assurance of his ability to perform the labor for which he offered his services. The time is not far distant when a business man will require such evidence of capacity and integrity of those seeking employment, and when that period arrives, robberies and defalcations will be rare occurrences. And the most important result of such examinations will be, that no young man will engage in a business for which he is not *naturally qualified*—invaluable knowledge to him and his employers."

[We may add, for the information of some of our readers, who may not be aware of the fact, that we are consulted daily, by anxious parents, as to what pursuit in life their children *ought* to follow. There are thousands of families in our country who know the UTILITY of Phrenology, (and we are happy to add, the number is steadily increasing,) that would sooner send their children to Sebastopol than to assign them a sphere in life without previously consulting a PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGIST.—EDITORS.]

ETIQUETTE OF CHURCHES.—The New York *Churchman* issues a vermilion edict on the subject of fans in churches, which we fear will raise a breeze among our fair readers, not altogether calculated to cool them:

"THE USE OF THE FAN IN CHURCH.—During the heat of summer it is no doubt a great luxury. But we are not in God's holy temple to think of luxuries—rather of endurance and sacrifice. The practice is a most irreverent one. When we go to perform our solemn devotions to God, we are not to give way to self-indulgence. It is a profane familiarity in the presence of Him who is greatly to be feared in the assembly of his saints."

LOCATION OF BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.—Frequent inquiries are made whether bounty land warrants can be located in Kansas and Nebraska Territories. We have have ascertained by inquiry that they can only be located on lands subject to private entry, whereas there are none such in the Territories named, and will not be for some time to come; but we understand they will be received in payment for valid preemption claims in those Territories on the completion and return of the surveys, or when the claimants are in a condition to prove up their claims, even on settlements made prior to the survey.—*Washington Union.*

CABBAGES.—The value of cabbages for feeding, especially dairy stock, is probably greater than usually supposed. The field cultivation of this plant is much on the increase among the farmers of Great Britain. The amount of nutritive matter which is capable of being raised from an acre of land under cabbages is, compared with most other crops, very large, and with a general knowledge of this fact the cultivation of it will be much extended. The lands require to be rich, deep and somewhat moist. The rows should be at least 30 inches apart, and the plants not less than 25 or 26 inches. The two best varieties for field cultivation are the Drumheads and the York.

THE USES OF IRON.—It is really surprising to note the multitudinous and rapidly-increasing uses to which iron, the most valuable of all metals, is now daily applied. We have magnificent iron steamships. We have cradles and playthings for babes, made of iron. Some of the most beautiful and graceful buildings on Broadway are built of iron. Our most substantial bridges are made of iron. Our railways, locomotives, agricultural implements, mechanics tools, surgical instruments, cooking utensils, and magnetic telegraphs, through which we "feel the pulse" and read the thoughts of other nations, are made of iron! Indeed, the question arises, What may *not* be made of iron?

Our next door neighbor, Mr. JOHN B. WICKERSHAM, 312 Broadway, N. Y., has just issued a large illustrated quarto catalogue, which he will send gratis, prepaid, by mail, on receipt of a York shilling, or three three-cent postage stamps, embracing a list of the articles of his own manufacture, with upward of one hundred and thirty illustrative engravings.

The following list embraces *some* of the items of iron enumerated and illustrated in this new catalogue.

Ornamental and plain iron railings, of wrought iron, wire, or cast iron, for public and private grounds, dwellings, public buildings, areas, and stoops, etc., etc. Iron window-

guards, for public buildings, hospitals, lunatic asylums, private houses, basement windows, etc., etc. Iron gratings and railings, for banks, stores, and offices. Iron gates, for public parks, churches, and farms. Wire fences, for railroads, farms, lawns, etc. Wire fence, Wickersham's patent, cannot burn or float. Flat rail cottage fence. Iron bedsteads, for dwellings, hospitals, asylums, prisons, etc. French wire furniture—washstands, tables, chairs, settees, etc. Cast-iron furniture—chairs, settees, tables, blower stands, shovel and tongs stands, spittoons, umbrella stands, hat trees, door scrapers, tables, table pedestals, etc., etc. Wire Nursery fenders. Wire nettings, for fences. Garden wire-work—arbors, arches, trellis for grape-vines, runners for training plants and flowers. Cages. Coal and iron ore screens, for screening coal, sand, lime, iron, copper and zinc ores. Cast-iron fronts, for stores, public and private buildings, cornice, lintels, caps, columns, spouts, sills, girders, etc., etc. Horse-posts. Wrought-iron doors, shutters, gratings, and railings, in fact, all wrought and cast iron works in the before-mentioned branches.

Besides the above, the illustrated catalogue contains an engraved view of Mr. Wickersham's proposed celestial railroad, to be built in Broadway, which, together with his lucid description of the same, will interest all readers.

The subject is inexhaustible, and we cheerfully leave it in the hands of the inventor and manufacturer, to be followed up indefinitely, or until "all things" shall be thoroughly IRONED!—*Life Illustrated*.

A GOOD BUSINESS.—The Editor of *The Ethical Companion*, of OCALA, FLORIDA, gives the following advice:—

"We notice many advertisements of persons who promise for one dollar, or even a smaller sum, to give any one a start in a money-making business, very pleasant, and with little labor. We doubt such advertisers, and advise our readers never to notice them. If any young man, or invalid, would like to travel, for health or pleasure, who is not able to bear the expense attached thereto, we can readily show him how to obviate the difficulty, and make a little to lay by. We have been dealing with several book publishers of late, and have found the little business of a book and news agency quite profitable, that is on a small scale, as the nature of our other business will not admit of our travelling. It is not a low business, but, if properly carried out, is a good and noble work.

"FOWLER AND WELLS, New York, offer greater inducements to agents than any of the others we have dealt with, and as they stand up to their engagements, we are ready to recommend them to any person willing to engage in that kind of business. Most of their books are very useful, and he who aids in distributing them, aids in spreading in my blessings and comforts. To any person desiring to give the business a trial, we can give all necessary information, and will do so cheerfully."

[Before answering any advertisement, in which "great inducements" are held out, strangers should first ascertain the character of the Advertiser. If he is well-known, and every way responsible, there will be no risk; but, on the other hand, if he prove to be an imported or domestic swindler, the less you have to do with his "great inducements" the better.

In the matter of selling Good Books, however, it is quite another thing. In this you have a clean, straight-forward, honest, and most useful business, a business, indeed, which is quite indispensable. For, without books, how are we to acquire a knowledge of the arts and sciences, histories, biographies, etc.? Young men cannot be more pleasantly or profitably employed, than in distributing good books among the people everywhere. We shall be happy to furnish full particulars to all who may feel inclined to engage in selling good books. Address FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, N. Y.

TO PREVENT FRUIT TREES FROM SPLITTING.—For preventing forked fruit trees from splitting under their weight of fruit, Isaac Lewis, of Hopkinsville, Ky., has given his plan.

"My plan," he writes, "which I have followed for thirty years, is this: When I find a forked tree that is likely to split, I look for a small limb on each fork, and clean them of leaves and lateral branches for most of their length. I then carefully bring them together, and wind them around each other from one main limb to the other. In twelve months they will have united, and in two years the ends can be cut off. This brace will grow as fast as any other part of the tree, and is a perfect security from splitting. I have them now of all sizes, and I scarcely ever knew one to fail to grow."

[Would it not be well to pick off a part of the fruit from a young tree, which might otherwise be ruined by over-bearing? We think much injury results from neglect in this respect. When a tree has attained its growth, it

may be permitted to ripen a full crop, while a young tree, like a child, should not be overtasked.]

RED HAIR VS. THEOLOGY.—The *Phrenological Journal*, in an article on temperaments, says, "We have never seen or heard of a red-headed minister, or, rather, of a minister possessed of a pure sanguine temperament."

Several years ago, a minister was presented to the parish church of Crieff, in Scotland. The parishioners objected to receiving him, and when the case was tried before the presbytery, it was found that their only objection to him was that his hair was red. The objection was insuperable. He was not received.—*Mass. Spy*.

A friend informs us that he is personally acquainted with a minister of the Methodist denomination, now in the Baltimore Conference, who has very red hair—a devoted Christian, an able and efficient worker in the cause of Christ, and one who is universally esteemed and beloved. He is small in stature, quite slim, and very energetic.—*Highland Eagle*.

THE FASHIONS, BY FANNY FERN.—The *Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post* has the following original description:—

"Who talks of New York taste? Refresh my aching eyes, oh, Philadelphia! with a sight of thy broad brims and drab bonnets. New York has gone rainbow-mad. Dresses with plaids a yard square, or striped like the pennants of a ship. Ridiculous little trimless caps of bonnets, loaded with poppies, marigolds, asters, lilacs, roses, wreaths, sprays, buds, blossoms, beads, gauze ribbon, plumes, lace, spangles, fringe and frillery, *ad infinitum*. Their wearers, with forms frightfully compressed between whale-bones, no sparkle in their eyes, no spring to their step, listless, ennuied, jaded, dead-and-alive specimens of womanhood, utterly incapable of a new sensation.

"And the men! what shall we say of them? With three exceptions, [The Editors and Publishers of the WATER-CURE JOURNAL are, doubtless, the three alluded to. Ahem!] there is not a handsome man in New York! Epicurean, sensual, hirsute, wine-bibbing, oyster-fed, cigar-stupefied, snake-skin pantalooned bipeds; puffing smoke into ladies' faces, peeping under ladies' bonnets, and looking as though they had exhausted life before they were out of round jackets. The sight of Horace Greeley's clear, child-like face, and pure, calm eyes, is as refreshing to the sight in Broadway, as the first snow-drop blossom in spring. [Hurrah for the old white hat, the old white coat, and Horace himself.]

"But the New York children? It makes one sigh to look at them. These men and women will soon pass away—but the little children—they too must be bound, and laid on the altar of Fashion—puny, pale-faced and spindle-legged, braided, be-curled, be-flounced, corseted, drilled, little, sickly automatons, never jumping, never bounding, never surprised, never delighted, premature little old men and women.

"The sight of a bouncing country child, full of vitality and irrepressible life, with locks full of clover, and cheeks full of roses, were worth a long journey to see.

"And the shops? Plenty to sell, but nothing to wear—plenty of glitter, but no substance; all expensive, but utterly unsuitable for good sensible people as are their showy wares, beware as you would not lose caste, how you question the price. Nobody but a Bostonian or a Philadelphian, they say, ever does that!

Suffer a word of homely advice from the stranger within thy gates, oh, New York! Sell thy diamonds, and sweeten thy gutters. Set fire to thy milliners' shops and oyster saloons, build fewer churches, or put more people in them. Turn thy puny, candy-fed, victimized children out to grass, and place a well-selected library* at the disposal of thy listless, dressy wives and daughters. FANNY FERN.

[*That "Library," composed of works on Hydropathy, Phrenology, and the proper education and development of children, self-improvement, and so forth, may be had at the office of this JOURNAL.]

LUNATICS.

The New York Courier and Enquirer gives the following description of two very singular cases now in the Kings County Lunatic Asylum, on Long Island, near New York city:

Among the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum are several cases of remarkable interest. An idiot child, MARY —, 13 years of age, a native of Brooklyn, is one of the most extraordinary cases on record, and the visitor is at once struck by her singular resemblance to the so-called "Aztec" Children. The dimensions of her head in its circumference and in the different measurements from ear to ear, correspond exactly with those of the elder of the two "Aztecs," while

the facial angle and the general formation of the features are precisely similar. Her attitudes and gestures also resemble those of the Indian dwarfs: her limbs, like theirs, are uniformly flexed at the knees, while there is in every motion a restless vivacity, accompanied by a thrusting forward of the head, which has gained for her in the Institution the name of "Monkey Mary." In stature she is a dwarf, while her strength greatly exceeds that of other children of the same age. The degree of intelligence she possesses does not exceed that of any domestic animal, yet she is always cheerful and docile.

We should be glad to know the "cause" of this singular deformity. The parents should be able to account for it.

Another very remarkable freak of nature is exhibited in the case of a woman, a native of Ireland, 32 years of age, who has a full beard, covering her cheeks, chin, and upper lip. The "Bearded Woman" recently on exhibition in this city had no hair upon the upper lip, but this woman has a strong growth of beard upon all those portions of the face which in men are usually thus furnished. It is not deemed improbable that this extraordinary hirsute development has had much influence upon the mind of the unfortunate woman, and her condition is such that most of the time she is necessarily subjected to the closest confinement which the regulations of the institution allow. This case, considered in all its bearings, presents many topics worth the investigation of physiologists.

The oldest inmate of the Asylum is a native of Long Island, about eighty years of age, who has been insane for forty years, and for the last seventeen years has been a patient in this institution. There are also others there, younger branches of the same family, who have received their malady by inheritance. The youngest patient is but six years old, and is an idiot. The whole number of idiots, is four; and it is a matter of regret that circumstances require that they should be associated with the insane. Recent experiments have demonstrated that by the expenditure of a vast amount of patience and care, many, esteemed hopelessly idiotic, have been brought by slow degrees out of their moral darkness, into a light scarcely less than marvellous. The last census showed that there were 1655 of this unhappy class in our State, and we trust the Legislature will persevere in the good work it has begun of attempting to cultivate the slightest germ of intellect which any of them may be found to possess. Of all the insane in the Asylum twenty-five are natives of Long Island, and these are chiefly of the oldest families. Their condition is probably, in most of the cases, referable to a series of intermarriages within a narrow boundary of relationship.

"Intermarriage of relationship" is sometimes practiced by men and women who would carefully avoid inflicting so great a physical curse upon their domestic animals as that of breeding "in and in," while they wickedly disregard a well-known law of nature, and thus bring into existence deformed human beings, idiots, and lunatics!

The institution is under the charge of Dr. E. S. BLANCHARD, a gentleman who cannot claim an experience in this speciality of very many years, but who possesses in a remarkable degree the qualities which are likely to rank him among the first in the highly difficult and laborious branch of practice which he has chosen. Already he has that hold upon the respect and affections of those under his care which enables him to control their deportment with very great facility; while the fact that since the first of January 55 patients have been discharged cured, is an evidence of professional skill worth a basket-full of diplomas. The difficulties to be encountered in the treatment of patients at such an Asylum as the one in question are almost disheartening. Many are carried thither directly from the emigrant ship—one-fourth of all the insane in this State and one-sixth of all in the United States being of foreign birth—and the physician in charge being without the slightest information of the cause of the disease—whether mental or physical—is compelled, literally, to grope in the dark in his treatment, and sometimes succeeds in striking the right chord and again restoring to harmony the "harp of a thousand strings." In other cases a maniac is found raving in the streets and is conveyed to the Asylum, and again the physician is ignorant not only of the cause, but of the name, age, and birthplace. There have been a few instances in which circumstances indicated that extreme and protracted destitution was the cause of the malady, and in some of those a generous, but carefully regulated diet, has proved the means of cure. That 55 patients out of 200 should, under such circumstances as these, be discharged in six months, is certainly an evidence of both attention and skill. The general health of the inmates has for some months been as good as that of the same number of persons differently situated.

A BOOK-STORE WANTED.—Warren County, Ill., has no book-store. The county contains about 10,000 inhabitants. Some one wishing a location, in the book trade, could find a pleasant and healthful place in Monmouth, the shire town. J. A. McCALLON, Monmouth, Ill.

[Until a book-store shall be established in Warren County the people will depend entirely upon travelling agents, for whom this will afford an excellent field. Who will occupy it?]

WONDERS OF THE ATMOSPHERE.—The atmosphere forms a spherical shell surrounding the earth to a depth which is unknown to us by reason of its growing tenuity, as it is released from the pressure of its own superincumbent mass. Its upper surface cannot be nearer to us than fifty, and can scarcely be more remote than five hundred miles. It surrounds us on all sides, yet we see it not; it presses on us with a load of fifteen pounds on every square inch or surface of our bodies, or from seventy to one hundred tons on us all, yet we do not so much as feel its weight. Softer than the finest down—more impalpable than the finest gossamer—it leaves the cobweb undisturbed, and scarcely stirs the slightest flower that feeds on the dew it supplies; yet it bears the fleets of nations on its wings around the world, and crushes the most refractory substances with its weight. When in motion, its force is sufficient to level the most stately forests and stable buildings with the earth—to raise the waters of the ocean into ridges like mountains, and dash the strongest ships to pieces like toys. It warms and cools by turns the earth and the living creatures that inhabit it. It draws up vapors from the sea and land, retains them dissolved in itself or suspended in cisterns of clouds, and throws them down again as rain or dew when they are required. It gives us the twilight of evening and of dawn—it disperses and refracts their various tints to beautify the approach and the retreat of the orb of day. But for the atmosphere, sunshine would burst on us and fall us at once, and at once remove us from midnight darkness to the blaze of noon. We should have no twilight to soften and beautify the landscape—no clouds to shade us from the scorching heat—but the bald earth, as it revolved on its axis, would turn its tanned and weathered front to the full and unmitigated rays of the lord of day. It affords the gas which vivifies and warms our frames, and receives into itself that which has been polluted by use, and is thrown off as noxious. It feeds the flame of life exactly as it does that of the fire—it is in both cases consumed, and affords the food of consumption; in both cases it becomes combined with charcoal, which requires it for combustion, and is removed by it when this is over.

"It is only the girdling, encircling air," says a writer in the *North British Review*, "that flows above and around us, that makes the whole world kin. The carbonic acid with which to-day our breathing fills the air, to-morrow seeks its way around the world. The date trees that grow round the falls of the Nile will drink it in by their leaves. The cedars of Lebanon will take of it to add to their stature; the cocoanuts of Tahiti will grow rapidly upon it; and the palms and bananas of Japan will change it into flowers. The oxygen we are breathing was distilled for us some short time ago by the magnolias of Susquehanna, and the great trees that skirt the Orinoco and the Amazon—the giant rhododendrons of the Himalayas contributed to it, and the roses and myrtles of Cashmere, the cinnamon tree of Ceylon, and the forests older than the flood, buried deep in the heart of Africa far behind the Mountains of the Moon. The rain we see descending was thawed for us out of the icebergs which have watched the Polar star for ages; and the lotus lilies have soaked up from the Nile, and exhaled as vapor, snows that rested on the summit of the Alps."

"The atmosphere," says Maun, "which forms the outer surface of the habitable world, is a vast reservoir, into which the supply of food designed for living creatures is thrown—or, in one word, it is itself food in its simple form of all living creatures. The animal grinds down the fibre and the tissue of the plant, or the nutritious store which has been laid up within its cells, and converts these into the substance of which its own organs are composed. The plant acquires the organs and nutritious store thus yielded up as food to the animal, from the invulnerable air surrounding it. But animals are furnished with the means of locomotion and of seizure—they can approach their food, and lay hold of and swallow it; plants must await till their food comes to them. No solid particles find access to their frames; the restless ambient air, which rushes past them loaded with the carbon, the hydrogen, the oxygen, the water—everything they need in the shape of supplies—is constantly at hand to minister to their wants, not only to afford them food in due season, but in the shape and fashion in which alone it can avail them."—*Family Friend*.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, the WATER-CURE JOURNAL, and LIFE ILLUSTRATED, will be sent to one address one year for three dollars.

SINGULAR CASE OF DISEASED VENERATION.—The following interesting facts were communicated to the *WATER-CURE JOURNAL* by Mr. Hiram Hanover, of Centreville, Texas:—

Some time during the past year, a planter, who lives on the Brazos River, had preaching amongst his negroes by a Methodist divine, and some religious excitement was produced amongst them.

A negro about thirty-five years of age, who had, some years ago, been a member of the Methodist Church, but had subsequently backslid, was particularly wrought upon, and became very religious.

By permission of his master, he held night meetings amongst the negroes of the plantation, and took the lead in exhorting and praying at these meetings, being very zealous in the cause.

After a time, it was noticed that during the night-time, after these meetings, he showed symptoms of being somewhat deranged; but he still, however, continued to lead in the religious exercises of these night meetings, all the time becoming still more crazy, especially during the night after one of the meetings, although during the day he was very orderly and quiet, and attended to his duties as well as the other slaves.

In the course of a few weeks his insanity had increased to such a degree that he became a perfect maniac, without any lucid intervals, and was frequently so raving mad as to be dangerous, exhibiting a very strong combative and destructive disposition. This continued for a while, when one morning he was discovered armed with an axe, in a perfect rage and fury, using his utmost exertions to slay all, both black and white, that came in his way. He cut down the door of his master's house, and also that of a neighbor's house near by, and, an attempt being made to secure him, he nearly cut off the arm of one negro, wounded others, and came very near killing his master's son, when it was found to be an imperative necessity to shoot him, which was accordingly done.

The physician from whom I received these facts was then sent for, in order to make a *post mortem* examination. He accordingly went, dissected the body, and found no symptoms of disease in either the heart, liver, lungs, bowels, or in any other organ in the whole body—all indicated a state of perfect health.

He then dissected the brain, and here, to his great surprise, he found that portion of the brain where phrenologists locate the organ of Veneration, in a diseased state. A portion about the size of a silver dollar was of a dark bloody hue, with the membrane adhering closely to the brain, and so rotten that he could cut it to pieces with his thumb and finger, and that portion of the brain very full of dark blood.

Extending from the organ of Veneration on each side of the head down to Destructiveness and Combativeness, was a narrow strip of brain that was very much inflamed, and so distinctly colored that it could be traced connecting Veneration and Destructiveness and the latter organ and Combativeness together; and these organs were very much inflamed and engorged with blood, while all the other portions of the brain, except the organs of Veneration, Destructiveness, and Combativeness, and the narrow streak that connected them together, had a perfectly healthy appearance—were white, and free from blood.

This condition of the brain, which, to a phrenologist, corresponds exactly with the acts of its owner, was perfectly astounding to the operator, and he confessed that he was compelled, against his will, to become a believer in Phrenology; and these statements are entitled to the more credit, inasmuch as they come from a gentleman who, in addition to being a man of unquestionable veracity, was, up to that time, an uncompromising disbeliever in Phrenology.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.—T. G. W.—"Are there ever extreme cases, in which pupils cannot be governed without corporal punishment?" No, never. It may take time—may require more patience and love than every teacher possesses, but it *can be done*. And the harder the cases, the greater the need of government by love, and the more effectual when attained. It is a law of mind, that both ignorant and animal minds instinctively feel their need of both guidance and restraint from superior ones. This law gives civilized men control over savages, so that single persons, going as captives among savage tribes, often come to be their rulers. Drunkards crave restraint from the moral and good. In short, in the very nature of mind, the more ignorant and vicious a human being is, the more completely

it can be controlled by moral elevation. Nor lives there a human being, in savage life or civilized, in sensual high life or vicious low life, which superior goodness and intellect cannot reach, throw out, melt, mould, and reform. The law of mind that goodness overcomes badness, and the moral rule the sinful, is as universal in its application as any law of physical matter in its application. It is the more difficult to reach a hardened scholar in school, because bad home and other influences partly counteract good school influences; yet, while this may protract, it need not *prevent* governing every scholar by moral suasion and reason. In phrenological language, every human being is born with Conscientiousness. And in and by the structure of mind itself, this sentiment governs propensity. Its authority is regal. Even weak Conscientiousness, brought into action, overrules even powerful propensities. Men sin *because conscience lies dormant*, not because it is small, and the passions large. *And it can always be reached through intellect; and more easily in children than adults.*

THE BEARD QUESTION.—MESSRS. EDITORS: I was much pleased with Messrs. Richards' and Potter's replies to G. W. K. My experience agrees with Mr. Richards that the beard keeps the face cool and protects it from the hot sun, preventing blisters and tan. Instead of being a burden, it is a real protection in both winter and summer. One point to which I would like to call the reader's attention is, that nearly all parts of the system are injured by shaving. Not only is this true of the body, but nearly all the mental powers suffer from the foolish practice. Experiments by O. S. Fowler, and others, prove that each physical and mental organ has a magnetic connection with the face. Undoubtedly Dr. Potter's statement that shaving injures the eyes is correct, for it injures all the organs that have a magnetic connection (or pole, as it is called) with that part of the face that is shaved. And that the face is injured by shaving I know to be a fact by experience, G. W. K. to the contrary notwithstanding. But let us see what organs are injured by depriving their poles of Nature's covering, thus producing, in a greater or less degree, a vitiated, depraved and unnatural action of their corresponding organs. In the upper lip we have the poles of Firmness, Self-Esteem, Amativeness, Adhesiveness, Philoprogenitiveness, Approbation, and Mirthfulness. In the lower lip and chin we find the poles of the reasoning and moral organs, heart, &c.: thus it is seen that a large part of the mental as well as physical organs suffer directly, while all the rest suffer more or less indirectly, from the Barberous custom of shaving the human face.

BEN. RADICAL.

"SEEING THE LIONS."—Formerly there was a menagerie in the Tower of London, in which lions were kept; it was discontinued about forty years ago. During these times of comparative simplicity, when a stranger visited the metropolis for the first time, it was usual to take him to the Tower and show him the lions, as one of the chief sights; and on the stranger's return to the country, it was usual to ask him whether he had seen the lions. Now-a-days, when a Londoner visits the country for the first time, he is taken by his friends to see the most remarkable objects of the place, which by analogy are called "the lions." One constantly hears the expression, "We have been lionizing," or "seeing the lions;" but thousands who make use of it are ignorant of its origin; it originated as above. So says the *London Notes and Queries*.

PHRENOLOGY AND THE FINE ARTS.—Mr. George Combe has published a work in which he applies his phrenological theories to art. At Rome he saw a group of "Hero and Leander." Hero was beautiful; but her Philoprogenitiveness was too large, and her Adhesiveness deficient. In Raphael's "Espousal of the Virgin," however, the great precursor of Spurzheim has represented the Amativeness of the due phrenological size. All great pictures (he says) are strictly phrenological—as, for instance, Da Vinci's "Last Supper." The Saviour has large Cautiousness, Secretiveness, Benevolence, and Veneration; Judas has a large cerebellum; St. Peter a great development of Combativeness and Self-Esteem; and St. John a preponderance of the moral and intellectual organs. On Salvator Rosa's picture of the "Conspiracy of Catiline," Mr. Combe reports that, "Here is not a well-developed anterior lobe or coronal region in the whole group."—*Life Illustrated*.

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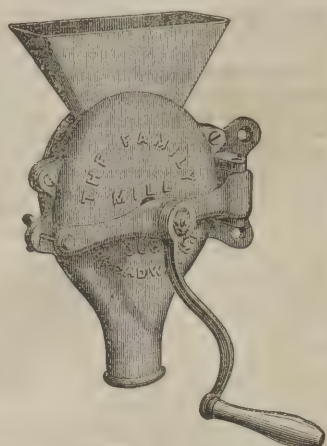
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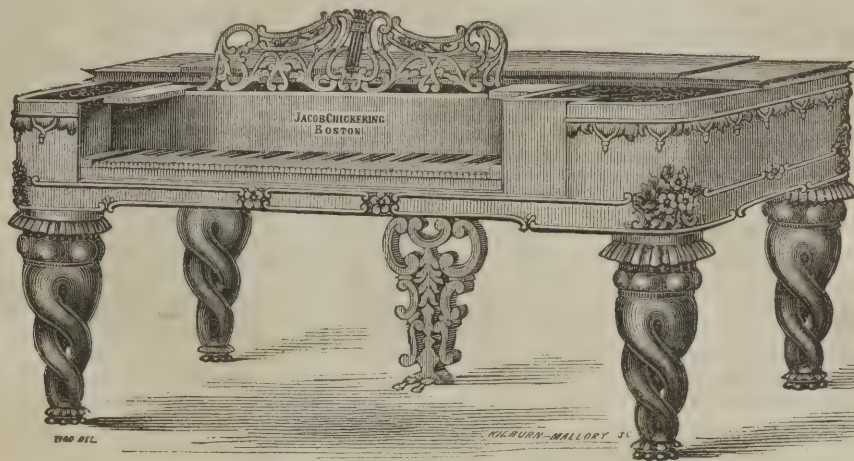
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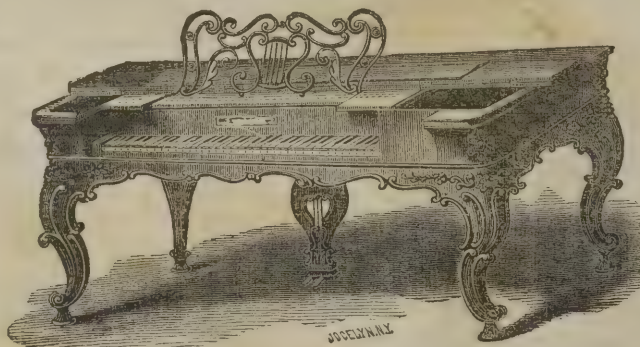
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THE PHRENOLOGICAL ALMANAC for 1856 is now nearly ready for the press. Popular as has been this little annual for years past, it is our intention to make the one for the coming year more worthy of public patronage, if possible, than any of its predecessors. It will be illustrated with many engravings, and contain matter of interest to all. We shall print a large edition, and shall be ready to supply any quantity.

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Phrenology.

"When a man properly understands himself, mentally and physically, his road to happiness is smooth, and society has a strong guaranty for his good conduct and usefulness."—Hon. T. J. Rusk.

PHRENOLOGICAL RECOLLECTIONS.—No. II.

BY NELSON SIZER.

WHEN the practical phrenologist recalls the many singular characters with which a long experience has brought him in contact, he finds some things to amuse, but more to instruct and encourage him in his course. Human character is so varied, that he never finds two persons so nearly alike that they do not present interesting differences. Even the Siamese twins, though more alike, doubtless, than any other two brothers in the wide world, are found to differ in the development of some of their organs; and there is also a corresponding difference in their characters.

I examined the heads of two young ladies, who were twins, in the city of Washington, in the year 1841. One of them was introduced and carefully examined, after which she left the room, and in a moment the other came in and took the seat. I supposed her to be the one I had just dismissed. I was requested to make an examination of her head, and proceeded to do so, but I could discover no difference between her and the other. Her head measured precisely the same, three ways, and I concluded that a plot had been laid to have me examine the same head a second time, under the impression that it was a different one, in order to ascertain if I would give a different character. Under this impression, I proceeded with unusual care, until I thought I had discovered some slight difference between the person in hand and the one who had just left me. I then said to the parents that there was but little, if any, difference between the developments of this person and those of the one before examined; and that if there were

two persons so nearly alike, I would like to see them together. The twin sister who was first examined then came into the room, and I made a careful comparison of their heads, and found in one a little more Self-Esteem and less Cautiousness than in the other; indicating that she was more bold and self-assured than her sister.

I was informed that this was the only difference that had ever been noticed in their characters, and that the only way the neighbors could tell them apart was, that Mary always took the lead of Martha, as an *elder* sister generally does when there are two or three years' difference in their ages. The mother said she could not tell them apart by their looks, even when they were together. I offered to examine their heads before the audience blindfold, and distinguish Mary from Martha by the difference in their characters, the manifestation of which dissimilarity of disposition being the only means the public had of distinguishing them. This I could do, while their own mother could not tell the one from the other.

The girls had been trained precisely alike, and being of the same size and personal appearance, there could be no reason why one should take the lead of the other, except a difference of disposition. In this case Phrenology did two things. It developed their real characters, including the slight differences which existed between them; and it enabled me to tell them apart by means of their mental dissimilarity, when not even their mother could do it, though they had been under her maternal eye for eighteen years.

In the year 1842 I was giving a course of lectures at Grafton, Vermont, in company with Mr. P. L. Buell. My associate had publicly examined the head of a young man who was a clerk in a store. He described him as a sharp, shrewd character; inclined to traffic, and not very conscientious in the means employed to compass his ends. Towards the close of the course of lectures we were requested to make a double-test examination of a head in public. It was arranged that the lady whose head was to be ex-

amined should be permitted to wear a veil to cover her face above the eyebrows.

I made the first examination, in the absence of Mr. Buell, and described her as having a very masculine head; great energy, determination, courage, tact, keen trading talent, and well qualified to meet the sharpest peddler on his own ground. That if she got a great bargain, she never was much troubled by conscience; and, in short, that she had a man's head on woman's shoulders, and would follow merchandising or traffic in some way if circumstances opened the way.

Mr. Buell was then called, and gave substantially the same description that I had given, ending with the peculiarly strong masculine traits of her character.

As she left the platform, it was noticed that she immediately left the house with the merchant whose clerk had been examined a few evenings before, when some of the citizens surmised that our lady subject was none other than this merchant's clerk dressed in woman's clothes. They started in hot pursuit, and chased the party to their home; but in their haste, our lady left a shawl, a shoe, and a skirt or two in her path, but escaped from her pursuers.

The sequel of the affair proved that this clerk and his employer were dissatisfied with the description given of him at the first examination, and this double-test examination was planned by them, thinking, if he were disguised as a lady, we would pronounce the person honest, amiable, and in all respects ladylike. But, instead of this, they got from us a double endorsement of the first, though neither of us suspected the trick until after the delineations were completed. At that time young men wore their hair very long, and rolled it under about the neck; and on this occasion our subject parted his hair in the centre, and the tying of the veil around the head above the ears not only hid his face, but prevented us and the audience from suspecting his sex by the appearance of the hair.

A few days since, a lady came to our office in Philadelphia to obtain a written character for her little boy, and stated as a special reason for so doing, the fact that a friend of hers obtained a written opinion of a boy aged four years. It was stated in the description that he was a very peculiar child to manage, and that he required a given course of treatment, which was minutely pointed out.

The character was thrown aside and forgotten, and the boy became turbulent and unmanageable, and for three years was considered "a villainous child." The phrenological character happened to turn up, and the parents, finding that, so far, the predictions were verified, they therefore resolved to train him thenceforward strictly according to the directions given in the character. "And now," said the lady to us, "after a little more than a year's training under the new regimen, he has become a model child in disposition and behavior."

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INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Within a few weeks near the close of the year 1854, there were published as many as three good-sized volumes on the dry theme of Metaphysical Science. This is certainly a somewhat remarkable event. Well might the editor of Putnam's Monthly inquire, "Is the taste for metaphysical studies on the increase in the United States, or is it simply accidental that three new works on Intellectual Philosophy make their appearance on nearly the same day? President MAHAN, of Cleveland College, President WAYLAND, of Brown University, and Dr. HICKOCK, of Union College, have all favored us with their views of the 'Science of Mind,' within a few weeks."

This remarkable fact of three new works on a subject which commands very little attention outside of College and Academy recitation-rooms, having made their appearance almost simultaneously, came to our knowledge a few weeks before the appearance of the January Number of your Phrenological Journal. As we have been growing, year by year, more confirmed in the opinion that the phrenological view of the intellectual powers or faculties is the one which is most in accordance with the phenomena, most in accordance with good sense, and most adapted to practical usefulness in the conduct of the understanding or education of these powers, we looked for the appearance of your Jan. No. with no little anxiety of expectation. We expected some notice of one or all of these works to which we have referred; and we were most earnestly desirous that some one of you or of your contributors should make the appearance of these works the occasion for an extended review of the whole field of Intellectual Philosophy, in which the students of this science, whether in or out of College, might find the common sense views of phrenologists brought into contrast with the old scholastic notions of the "regular faculty." The present seems an appropriate time for such a review and comparison between the old and new, the scholastic and the common sense views of Mental Science. One of the works just published might be profitably reviewed at some length, or the views of all of them upon certain topics collected, and made the subject of critical examination. Now, the present, surely, would be a suitable time for a re-examination of the whole subject of the mental powers; and the *superiority* of the phrenological views might now be brought out *very manifestly*, when the defective views of three of the most prominent metaphysicians in this country could so appropriately be presented to the attention of the public. We trust some of you will feel "moved" to undertake so important a work, at a time so opportune.

There is one fact in regard to these systems of Intellectual Philosophy which might be presented as a presumptive proof of some defect or error attaching to them all, and of the superior conformity of phrenological views to the facts and phenomena of the case. We refer to the fact of the *wide diversity* between the opinions and teachings of these three distinguished professors.

"President Wayland adopts, for the most part, the peculiar tenets of the Scottish school of metaphysicians; Dr. Hickock, those mainly of the Kantians; and Mahan combines the two into a kind of conscinian eclecticism. It is thus curious to see three of the most distinguished teachers, in three of our leading seminaries, coming to quite different conclusions in respect to the principles of what they call 'a science.' President Mahan divides the intellectual faculties into primary and secondary—the primary being sense, consciousness and reason, whose functions are intuitional; and the secondary being the understanding, judgment, association, memory, imagination, &c. President Wayland divides them into the perceptive faculties, consciousness, original suggestion, abstraction, memory, reasoning, imagination and taste. Dr. Hickock has still another arrangement, which is that of sense, understanding and reason. There is here a considerable difference of classification, but it is increased when they come to speak of the functions assigned to these *supposed* faculties."

The present, surely, would be a good and appropriate time to show that these differences arise mainly from the departure which each makes in his chosen direction from the method of nature, that is, the method adopted by phrenologists. Their differences go a good way to demonstrate that all of them are wrong, or that none of them have hit upon the true method of philosophizing. The essential agreement of phrenological philosophers may also, at the same time, be shown to be owing to the fact that their method of looking at the phenomena of mind, or of philosophizing, is the natural method or the true one.

If you should give this communication a place in the columns of your Phrenological Journal, some of your contributors will feel moved, we trust, to undertake a portion or the whole of the work here pointed out, as a work which might be most appropriately and most opportunely done now. The present would be a good time, also, to show the worthlessness as well as the falseness and baselessness of these metaphysical speculations, and to insist on the propriety and advantage of substituting a *true science* of mind in the place of these empty, dry, uninteresting and un instructive studies in collegiate and academical courses of instruction. A.

HON. CHARLES MASON.—In acknowledging the receipt of the PHRENOLOGICAL and WATER-CURE JOURNALS for August, the Editor of the Elsworth Herald says:—"The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL contains a likeness of Cornelius Vanderbilt and Hon. Charles Mason, also the Phrenological character of each. With Judge Mason we were personally acquainted during our five years' residence in Iowa—about half that time we occupied the same law office with him—and should say that the Phrenologist has hit the Judge's character most admirably; we might also add that many have inquired if Judge Mason was not a relative of Mr. Calhoun."

[Since the publication of that Phrenological description, we have learned the following in-

teresting facts concerning this very eminent and constantly rising man. Our informant, G. W. W., formerly clerk under government in Washington, says:]

"Mr. Mason, who has nearly completed his 51st year, was at the head of his class during the whole course of his cadetship at the United States Military Academy, at West Point, N. Y., and during half that time was assistant professor of mathematics to the classes below his own. In his class, there were graduated such men as Prof. HACKLEY, of Columbia College, Prof. MITCHELL, the astronomer, of Cincinnati, Colonel BARNES, of Springfield, Mass., the distinguished civil engineer, and other men who have rendered themselves eminent by their scientific attainments."

PAUL NO PHRENOLOGIST.

"It would seem, from an extract of a sermon delivered by Henry Ward Beecher, published in the last number of your paper, that the *modern* preachers have a decided advantage over the *ancient*. Paul was unacquainted with the *revelations* of Phrenology. Yet in pursuance of his mission, he went forth a burning torch, enlightening the dark corners of the earth; opening the blind eyes of the gentile nations," &c.—Elder Mitchell, in the *Christian Union*.

It is quite true, Elder, that modern preachers have "a decided advantage over the ancient." St. Paul was not only unacquainted with Phrenology, but he had not the slightest knowledge of chemistry, and only the most crude and incorrect ideas of Astronomy, Geography, Natural Philosophy, and Physiology. He did not even know the earth was round, and would have laughed to scorn the man who should have told him that it revolved on its axis. Modern preachers know all these things, and a great deal more, and thus *have* an advantage over the preachers of the olden time.

Why then did the preaching of St. Paul produce such prodigious effects upon the world, while the efforts of Elder Mitchell and his contemporaries are so remarkably destitute of power? Why? Listen, Elder, and we will tell you.

St. Paul was not a man of the foggy species. He was no conservative, but a thorough-going radical. He had a mind of his own. He did not wait for Christianity to become popular before he embraced it, but *believed* as soon as his understanding was convinced, and proclaimed his belief without pausing for a moment to consider what the consequences might be to himself. He had an open mind to receive truth, an earnest heart to embrace it, a glowing tongue to declare it. He was a man who dared to be free in thought and word, in spite of the Public Opinion of his time, and with martyrdom confronting him in his chosen path. Besides this, he was a tent-maker, earned his own living, and had no pew-holders to conciliate.

Elder, your abilities are evidently of a limited description; but if you had the courage, the independence, and the zeal of St. Paul, you, even *you*, would leave your mark upon the village where you live, even as he left his upon the world.

Biography.

Mlle. RACHEL. HER PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

For the past month New York has been the theatre of intense excitement on account of the presence of this world-renowned *tragedienne*, whose name has already become "a household word."

The student of the science which unlocks the chambers of the soul, and the readers of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL in particular, will naturally look to the organ devoted to the exposition of Phrenology in the United States for a mental, and some, perhaps, for a more tangible representation of this distinguished person. They will expect us to account for her extraordinary powers on phrenological principles.

It is generally supposed that tragic performers must have powerful *physiques*, in order to be able to rise to eminence in the histrionic art.

Mlle. Rachel's Physiology indicates high mental susceptibility, intensity and tenacity. She is remarkably elastic; and the most minute fibre of the body contributes to the representation of every mental emotion.

Her predominant phrenological organs are Ideality, Imitation, Firmness, Sublimity, Constructiveness, Benevolence, Spirituality and Causality; while the base of the brain is inferior in development to the other regions. The peculiar construction of the top and side head is such as to enable her to *feel* and thus truthfully delineate all the various passions and emotions of the human mind alternately and with wonderful rapidity; and instead of the physical system clogging her genius, it contributes to its expression. Many inferences could be drawn from the shape of her remarkable head to indicate the causes of her success. For instance, the immense will-power acting with Secretiveness and Cautiousness, would enable her momentarily to control and bring into subjection all the other powers of her mind while developing any particular trait of character. Another and a most important element of success arises from the combined action of her immense Ideality, and Imitation, and Constructiveness, enabling her to so enter into the spirit of the scene as to really *feel* the various emotions which she is portraying. We can easily conceive, too, that the massiveness of her intellect, the ease with which she comprehends the most abstruse principles, and the clearness of her mental conceptions, along with that exquisiteness of feeling and love of the terrific—furnished by the organs already named, would afford the ability to instantaneously grasp the poet's idea and give it the impress which Rachel alone could give it. Such a sentimental lobe could not fail to permeate those with whom she came in contact with an element belonging to a higher sphere.

Mirthfulness and Order are large, giving gaiety and precision, and performing important duties in the mental council. Acquisitiveness or love of gain is fully developed, and imparts an eager desire to accumulate property; but having so

many wishes to be gratified, it would be difficult for her to hoard money. Ambition and desire to excel is a ruling characteristic, as seen by the extraordinary height of the crown of the head, and is a powerful impelling motive to put forth almost superhuman exertions for the purpose of gaining approbation; but if Approbativeness is wounded, she suffers intensely.

The social faculties as a class do not predominate. Sexual love is only moderately developed.

In summing up her phrenological character, we may say her organization is in exact accordance with that so well known to the public.

As a Tragic Actress she stands without a rival on the globe.

BIOGRAPHY.

RACHEL sprung from the ranks of the people. She was born about the year 1820, of Israelitish parents, who sustained, and brought up with difficulty, a large and numerous family by careful and laborious industry.

From her earliest years, the intellect of the child had developed itself with singular precocity. That dramatic genius, which has since so wondrously displayed itself, marked out her futurity.

In consequence of this, when her father at length established himself in Paris, she was sent to one of the numberless Dramatic Schools which may be found in that city.

A professor of music, M. Choron, the founder and director of an institution under the patronage of the government, having chanced to see the child, then only twelve years of age, was the first to divine the future genius of the great tragedian. Soon, however, he began to realize the fact that his young *protégée* was not destined for the musical profession, and determined upon entering her at the school of M. Saint Aulaire, the well-known Professor of Declamation. Under this teacher, then, did Rachel commence her studies. Poor and without protectors, obliged to struggle with the daily privations entailed upon her by the misery and obscurity in which her family was barely existing, she pursued her studies with an ardor and a tenacity of purpose, which alone might be considered prophetic of her after-eminence. By the strength and resolution of her budding genius, she was enabled to obtain the favor of making her *début*, at the age of sixteen, on the first stage in Paris, at the Theatre Français.

At this period, in 1838, the tragic school, which had acquired so much lustre in France, by the production of the *chef d'œuvres* of Corneille, Racine, and Voltaire, had fallen, as it were, into premature decay. It is well known that no classically great and tragic artist, whatever might be her or his talents, could have selected a more unfavorable epoch for their first appearance before the Parisian public.

In consequence of this, Rachel's entry upon the French stage as *Camille*, in "Les Horaces," of Corneille, by no means drew a large audience. On the contrary, there were scarcely two hundred persons present, and the receipts hardly amounted to sixty dollars.

It would not be possible to describe the astonishment and admiration of those who were there. All felt that a young and powerful genius had revealed herself, whose intellect, inspired by the older dramatic poets of France, should revive



MADEMOISELLE RACHEL.*

their glory, while she would identify her own name with the memory of theirs, and the reputation of Rachel, in Paris, was, from that moment, established.

Seventeen years have now passed by since Rachel first displayed herself to the Parisian world. Since that time, the inscription of her name on the bills of the Theatre Français has always been sufficient to draw a crowd of her admirers to the theatre. Always has she been received with the same eagerness, while her appearance has ever been attended with similar enthusiasm. The reason of which is, that Rachel is rarely the same. Like all great artists and great poets, she also has her moments of surpassing vitality. Never is she otherwise than complete. Yet often does she surpass even herself. At times she abandons herself with a greater fire to her inspirations. She kindles her own genius more thoroughly with the enthusiasm of the spectators, and yields more readily to the internal inspirations of her soul. Then those who have seen her for a hundred times in the same impersonations, are seized with unspeakable admiration. Under its impulse, they hail, in Rachel, the greatest tragedian who has, probably, ever existed, and recognize in her one of the marvelous types of artistic perfection.

* We are indebted for the above cut to the politeness of J. C. Derby, of this city, for whom it was engraved as one of the illustrations to "Bell Smith Abroad," one of the most pleasing and interesting books of the season.

The position of Rachel daily increased in the significance of its success. She had already secured herself in the estimation of the public, and her professional brethren, dazzled with her sudden glory, and delighted with the popularity which was enriching them (perhaps, also, ashamed of their first hostility and envy), decreed her a magnificent crown in gold, which was presented to her with a most flattering letter, if any letter can be considered flattering when addressed to a woman of such profound and varied talents as those which insured her success. From almost every part of Europe propositions were made to her. First, however, she chose to pass into the great cities of France—Lyons—where the municipality of the city presented her with a golden crown—Bordeaux, Marseilles, Rouen, Lille, and others. In all of these cities she was received and feted with as wild a degree of enthusiasm as that which her *début* had caused in Paris.

She then traversed Europe from year to year, successively, during the months of the *congé*, which she had reserved for herself, in her engagement with the theatre. It was during these periods that she visited England, Belgium, Holland, Prussia, Austria, and Russia, being everywhere received with the homage and enthusiasm due to Genius.

In America, Mlle. Rachel's triumph has been as complete as in Europe. Her transcendent powers as a tragic actress are acknowledged by every one who has seen her. We have heard no dis-

senting voice. We need not give particulars in reference to her performances in New York. The papers of the whole country have teemed with accounts of her acting in her various great characters. On account of the high prices fixed by her manager, M. Felix, her audiences have been comparatively small, and the pecuniary success of the enterprise, unless a different policy shall be adopted, is quite doubtful.

We cannot better conclude our sketch than with the following pen-and-ink portrait of Mlle. Rachel, as she appeared on the stage at the opening of her first performance in New York. We copy it from the *Courier and Enquirer* of this city:

"She appeared upon the scene; she did not seem to come there. Eager eyes were watching for her first step; but we venture to say she was full before them at their first glimpse of her, and that they felt her spell before they had clearly seen by what they were bewitched. She is like her portraits; but looked last evening younger than in the grand head by Henriquet Dupont, and must ever express more intelligence than appears in Dubufe's three-quarter length. Pale, with jet-black hair, a small, regular nose, a mouth mobile enough, but rather sweet in its expression and tender in its lines for the heroine of tragedy, and a large forehead quite protruding itself over the straight black brows that shadow her wondrous eyes, she is the very embodiment of feminine intellect. Her figure is slight, and her mental entirely dominates her vital system; but her limbs, with all their delicacy, have a firm look, and she is rather lithe than fragile. The fall of her drapery would make any sculptor despair, did he not see that itself is but the reproduction in tissue of lines into which the Grecian sculptors wrought their marble.

GEORGE LAW.

HIS PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

GEORGE LAW visited Our Rooms a few days ago, and submitted his cranium to a phrenological examination, the result of which we take pleasure in laying before the readers of the *PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL*.

He has a remarkable physiology. This constitutes his distinguishing characteristic. The *vital* temperament greatly predominates over the mental and muscular systems, though he is possessed of uncommon physical strength, together with more ability to endure hardship and fatigue than one in thousands. All the apparatus necessary for prolonging life to old age and securing greater physical enjoyment than is usually experienced by men, is amply developed. He possesses great locomotive power also, and the ability to control muscular action as well as the inclination to be constantly on his feet. He may be slow under ordinary circumstances, but when aroused is capable of uncommon physical ac-

tivity. The mental or nervous temperament is fully developed, but does not materially influence the mind. He would prefer *work to study*; would rather be engaged in a vigorous out-door business, than in a sedentary in-door occupation.

We observed three or four ruling phrenological traits; one of which was the power to concentrate his mind and continue mental action until he had fully matured the plan, or comprehended the idea under consideration.

Another was indomitable perseverance, and the capacity to determine upon a course of action, and maintain his position against all the opposition that could be brought to bear against him. He might be *induced* to yield a point when Sympathy or Affection was appealed to, but would never succumb to threats.

Presence of mind in times of danger, and unwillingness to flinch under physical obstacles, is another leading trait of character. He would undertake to do that which most men would shrink from attempting.

But the most conspicuous feature of his mentality arises from the very large development of the Perceptive faculties. His Intellect is very available, giving him practical judgment and knowledge of the qualities of things—an extraordinary mechanical eye, enabling him to detect disproportions at a glance—the ability to maintain the centre of gravity, and apply force and resistance to machinery—memory of the relative position of objects, and a love of geography, together with the power to make correct business estimates.

Causality and Comparison are large; but he reasons by analogy and association more than from cause to effect, yet he has a superior talent to lay out work and understand physical results. Language is fairly developed, but he cannot express himself copiously. He has not much natural musical talent, but remembers ideas by association.

Mr. Law is rather eccentric, for he has no inclination to imitate or adopt the ways and manners of others; nor is Wit a controlling quality.

Benevolence predominates in the moral region; so that he has a kind disposition and generous impulses. The great strength of his animal nature may render him selfish and over-anxious to acquire property to supply his animal wants, yet he is sympathetic and tender-hearted; also respectful to superiors, and inclined to speculate in business; for Hope is sufficiently large to give an enterprising spirit. Conscientiousness and Spirituality are inferior to the other moral organs, and do not exert much influence in character.

The whole social lobe is prominently developed, and the love element is particularly influential. Interest in children, attachment to friends, and fondness for home are all strong elements, and exert no little influence in enabling him to strictly adhere to a given course of life. He makes strong friends and equally bitter enemies.

The organs of Combateness and Destructiveness are average. He is not cruel or revengeful, but is desirous of overcoming obstacles. Alimentiveness is large enough to give a relish for food, and to dispose him to supply the wants of nature, but is by no means a controlling fac-



George Law

ulty. Mr. Law has a large development of Cautiousness, but Secretiveness is moderate; so that while he expresses his opinions frankly and bluntly, he looks far ahead in business, and provides against a failure.

His success in accumulating property depends more upon his perseverance, prudence, and practical judgment, than upon the love of money for its own sake. He would use money freely to gratify his various desires, and, if necessary, would sacrifice any amount to accomplish a desired end, if property could do it.

The greatness of the man whose mental portrait we have been sketching, consists in the power of the organization as a whole. His talents are engaged in carrying out such desires as gratify the mind while in the flesh. The spiritual nature, poetical feeling, and literary versatility are medium developments; while love of history and the exact sciences, shrewdness in discerning character, and ability to gain an end by experience and practical knowledge, are superior qualities of mind.

BIOGRAPHY.

GEORGE LAW was born in Jackson, Washington county, New York, on the twenty-fifth day of

Oct., 1806. His father was an energetic farmer, in moderate circumstances, who gave his children no advantages for education, except those obtained at the district school. George learned to read and write, became fond of reading; and that was the sum total of what is commonly called his early education. The boy was *educated* in the open air, on the farm by the brook; and he early was distinguished among his play-fellows by his skill in making miniature dams and bridges. Among the books read by him in his youth was the "Life of William Ray," which gave an account of a boy who left his father's farm, went out into the great world, and made a great fortune. This book fired the ambition of George Law, and he was no sooner eighteen years old than he worked out all one summer for a neighboring farmer, earned forty dollars, and with that sum in his pocket walked to Troy with the hope of living over again the career of William Ray. His father reluctantly consented to his going, but gave him no outfit.

Arrived at Troy, the young man did the most sensible thing in the world; he took the first job that offered, which was one of hod-carrying, at which humble employment he worked for thirty-

three days, and earned thirty-three dollars. As winter drew on, work failed. George, who began to feel the defects of his education, bought Duboll's Arithmetic, Morse's Geography, a work on Bookkeeping by Single Entry, and devoted his whole time during the winter months to the thorough mastering of these books. He almost learned them by heart. In the spring he went to work as a mason and bricklayer, but lost the proceeds of his summer's labor by the failure of his employer. George was unable even to pay his board in the fall; but nothing daunted, he walked twenty-two miles to a job, earned the sum he owed, and then walked back and paid his landlord. A year or two afterwards we find him in Pennsylvania, getting out stone for the canal at a certain price per foot. From that he rose to be a sub-contractor; and, finally, a contractor. Before he was thirty years old he had made a fortune, married, and was the father of a family. He then returned to his native State, and bid for some sections of the Croton Aqueduct, of which he obtained two in Sleepy Hollow. To him, also, was awarded the contract for building the High Bridge over the Harlem river, and it was the execution of this work which made him a millionaire. He introduced so many ingenious plans for saving labor, that, though he took the work at a very low estimate, he made it immensely profitable. Of late years Mr. Law has been extensively engaged in the business of Ocean Steam Navigation; at one time he owned no less than sixteen steamships, some of which were of immense magnitude. To him belongs much of the credit of the Panama Railroad. He did not originate the idea, but without the aid of his capital and energy, the road could not have been built.

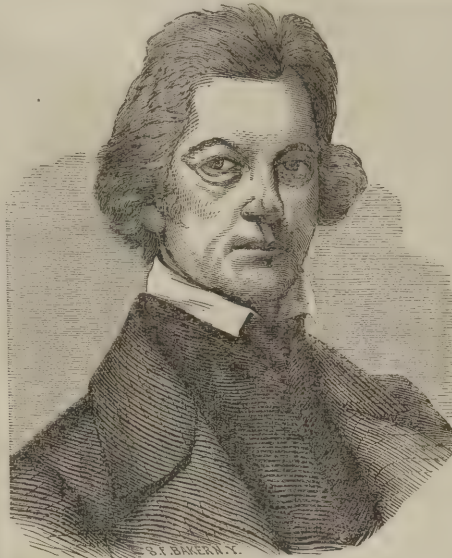
Mr. Law has now retired from business, and resides in his mansion on the Fifth Avenue, where, among thousands of costly books, he shows with pride the few school-books which he bought and studied in the first year of his independence. He is much spoken of as a candidate for the next Presidency.

SPENCER H. CONE, D.D. HIS PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

THE annexed likeness represents a strongly marked character. The motive and mental temperaments are developed in the highest degree, giving the desire to be constantly employed, and the ability to perform an immense amount of physical and mental labor. Persons having such organizations as Mr. Cone's, literally work themselves to death; and he must have been a very industrious man. The arterial portion of the vital temperament was prominent, but the digestive system was comparatively weak; so that the body was not amply nourished, the exhausting elements being stronger than those which supplied vitality.

The form of the brain was long, high, and narrow; so that the selfish faculties were only moderate, although the executive qualities were strong and active. Combativeness and Destruc-



SPENCER H. CONE, D.D.

tiveness, acting in connection with the motive temperament, gave him unusual energy and force of character. Secretiveness was moderate—hence frankness and sincerity must have been distinguishing characteristics. Acquisitiveness was not a large organ, and he valued property only as a means to secure other ends. He could have transacted a great amount of financial business for others, still he did not love property for its own sake. Cautiousness was sufficiently developed to give prudence, but did not furnish restraint or conservative power; while the head being high, gave him an unconquerable Will, very great perseverance, and positiveness of character.

Some of the organs in the moral group were very large. He was not, however, so imaginative and fond of the marvellous, as sentimental, devotional, and philanthropic; for Benevolence and Veneration were larger than Spirituality and Ideality. Sympathy must have been a leading feature, and have exercised a controlling influence over the whole mind. He could have easily forgot his own necessities while administering to the wants of others.

Intellectually, he should have been remarkable for intuition and knowledge of men and things. He had a wonderful faculty to accumulate knowledge from experience and contact with the world. His conversation was pointed and personal, and his remarks were appropriate. Memory of association of ideas must have been remarkable, and he reasoned by analogy. Comparison was larger than Causality, giving a great ability to illustrate his ideas as he went along, and his thoughts were presented in a clear and definite manner.

Human Nature was the largest organ of the intellectual lobe. He understood the disposition of another as soon as he came in contact with him, and knew how to so adapt his language to the minds of those with whom he associated, as to gain the end desired.

Love of travelling is indicated by large Locality. Language appears to have been very large, and he talked copiously upon any definite

subject. This faculty would enable him to express his thoughts by gesticulation as well as by the vocal organ. The cut represents large Order, giving the power to arrange and properly present his ideas.

It may not be uninteresting to state that the individual who dictated these remarks from the foregoing cut, was unacquainted with Mr. Cone's history, having never seen the man, nor heard anything in reference to his career; and the sketch which we append was not seen by him until it appeared in the JOURNAL.

BIOGRAPHY.

The readers of the newspaper press have already been made acquainted with the decease of the Rev. SPENCER H. CONE, D.D., pastor of the First Baptist Church, New York, which occurred in this city, August 28th, 1855. In presenting a short sketch of the life and labors of this distinguished man, we believe we are only echoing the universal public sentiment in regard to his genius, philanthropy, and high mental culture.

SPENCER H. CONE was born in Princeton, Somerset County, New Jersey, on the 30th of April, 1785. His father, Conant Cone, was descended from the first settlers of New England; and his mother, Alice, was second daughter of Colonel Joab Houghton, of New Jersey.

Through the energetic and persevering efforts of his pious mother, he was prepared for college at an early age. She acted under a strong and abiding assurance, impressed upon her mind when pouring out her soul in prayer for her infant charge, as he lay sleeping on her lap, that he would in due time be privileged to preach the glorious Gospel of the blessed God. At the age of twelve years he entered Princeton College. At fourteen, when he was prosecuting his studies in the junior class, domestic afflictions obliged him to leave college, and aid in the support of the family by teaching.

After assisting for three months in the Academy at Princeton, he took charge of a school at Springfield, Burlington County, in the same State, where he continued more than a year. By the invitation of Dr. Allison, he then assumed the duties of instruction in the Latin and Greek department of his Academy at Bordentown, to which place he removed his father's family; and the subsequent year he accepted an appointment in the Philadelphia Academy, under the supervision of Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, with whom he labored between four and five years.

To increase the means of sustaining his growing expenses, he left the school for the stage, where for seven years he realized an income of from fifteen hundred to twenty-five hundred dollars per annum. At the expiration of this period, he was so affected at seeing an inferior actor hissed off the stage, and reflecting upon the low and vile character of those who frequent the theatre, upon whose capricious applause the reputation of the most gifted depends, that he abandoned the profession in disgust, and took charge of the books and funds of the *Baltimore American*, a large printing establishment, devoted principally to politics.

On the 10th of May, 1813, he was married to

SALLY WALLACE MORRELL, of Philadelphia. Mr. Cone subsequently received an appointment in the Treasury Department at Washington, from which office he was transferred to a holier sphere of duty, THE MINISTRY OF THE GOSPEL OF JESUS CHRIST. His conversion occurred during his residence in Baltimore, after leaving the *Baltimore American*.

Mr. Cone was ordained November 26, 1815, and a few weeks after was chosen Chaplain to Congress. In 1816, he became pastor of the Baptist Church in Alexandria, D. C., and in May, 1823, he removed to New York, and took charge of the Oliver Street Church, which office he occupied more than eighteen years. Under his ministrations, that body was largely increased in numbers and resources. Its celebrity for usefulness in all departments of benevolence was unparalleled in the history of the denomination. Several of the great enterprises of the day were originated there, and a large share of the success of others was attributable to the efforts and generous contributions of the Oliver Street Baptist Church.

On the 1st of July, 1841, by the unanimous vote of the First Baptist Church in the same city, he took the oversight of that flock, which, from peculiar circumstances in its history, had been greatly reduced in numbers and influence. It has since been raised to a degree of prosperity and usefulness enjoyed by few churches even in this favored land.

For a series of years he was annually elected Moderator of the Hudson River Association, and has occupied similar offices in the New York Association, and the New York State Convention. He was also for nine years President of the Baptist Triennial Convention. Previously to the formation of a more general body with the same object, he filled for many years the double office of Corresponding and Recording Secretary to the New York Baptist Domestic Mission Society.

With a brief interval, he had presided over the Board of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, since the organization of the Institution; and from the origin of the American and Foreign Bible Society he had been annually and unanimously elected its President, a post which he has occupied with the utmost devotedness and efficiency.

The great services which the Rev. Mr. Cone rendered to the Foreign Mission cause are universally acknowledged, but his history is most known and appreciated as identified with the American and Foreign Bible Society. He bore the brunt of the controversy in the Board of the American Bible Society, when the principle of pure translation was attacked, and the majority determined to support no foreign version which was not conformed to the *transfer* principle of the English. His motto from the first was,—“THE BIBLE TRANSLATED.”

Mr. Cone's public speaking, and his influence in controlling large assemblies, were so remarkable, that any sketch of him which contained no allusion to the characteristics of his eloquence, and his ability as a presiding officer, may be regarded as essentially defective.

No one who heard him, had failed to notice the uncommon volume and sonorousness of his voice, and its astonishing flexibility and power of intonation. Its whisper could be heard throughout the largest auditory, and its loudest tones never shocked the ear of the listener. In a ready flow of appropriate language to express any conception of his active mind, we have never met his superior, and seldom found his equal.



ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

His mind was eminently practical. He possessed a readiness of conception, united with a faculty of reasoning and deciding upon the spur of the moment, which, in the rapidity and accuracy of its decisions, resembled intuitive wisdom. Added to these, and not less essential to his success in the pulpit or the chair, was the profound confidence in the perfect sincerity of his heart, and the purity of his motives, with which he never failed to impress an audience.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

In our last number we announced the death of Abbott Lawrence, which took place in Boston on the 18th of August, 1855, after a long and painful illness, at the age of sixty-two years.

Abbott Lawrence was the seventh child of Samuel Lawrence, and was born in Groton, Mass., Dec. 16, 1792. The family of Lawrence is one of the most ancient in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the name occurring in the history of Watertown as early as 1635. The one who bore it probably came over from England with Governor Winthrop in 1630. Samuel, the father of Abbott, was a patriot of the Revolution, and an officer in the Continental army. An anecdote is told of him which so well illustrates his character and the spirit of the times in which he lived, that we give it here as we find it in one of the morning papers:

“On the 22d day of July, 1777, he obtained a furlough, and returned to Groton to fulfil his contract of marriage with Susanna Parker, with whom he had been acquainted from childhood, and who had been his promised bride. Though the casualties of war and his necessary absence from home promised but few bridal comforts, it was the opinion of his betrothed's mother that Susanna had better be Samuel's widow than his forlorn damsel. With this intent he obtained leave of absence, and while the marriage ceremony was progressing, the alarm-bell rang to call all officers and soldiers to their posts at Cambridge, and ere the congratulations of friends had commenced and the customary festivities been indulged in, the young patriot, prompted by his love of country, and acknowledging the claims of a struggling nation upon his individual efforts, took a hasty farewell of his bride and hurried to Cambridge. Of such sterling stuff was made the father of Abbott Lawrence.”

Abbott Lawrence was a successful business man, but he was something more. He was a statesman, a philanthropist and a public benefactor. His history is similar to that of most of those who have been the architects of their own fortunes and fame. He commenced without capital, and with a very limited education, and by industry, economy, prudence, energy, and above all, by a hearty, earnest and entire devotion to his chosen pursuit, “by doing,” as he said himself, “whatever he undertook *with his whole heart and soul*,” he became one of the greatest of our merchant princes, and died, after expending vast sums in benevolent and philanthropic donations, one of the richest men in the country.

The *Courier and Enquirer*, of this city, pays the following tribute to his memory, in an article published immediately on the announcement of his death:

“He was a great man and a good man, and his greatness and goodness were mainly exhibited in a walk in life in which no adventitious circumstances make the great and good, and in which, although the world often acknowledges heroes, the world does not incite to heroism by waiting always, as she does for the soldier and the statesman, to crown with fame and honor. Abbott Lawrence was a merchant—a merchant in the largest and broadest sense of the term—owning commerce as a noble calling, and ennobling it himself by the industry, the capacity, the enlarged views which he brought to it, while at the same time he made it subservient to rearing for himself a princely fortune which he scattered with a princely hand into those channels of education and public and private benevolence where best it would be calculated to make good merchants, good citizens, good statesmen, where best it would relieve distress and encourage the struggling, and where best it would show forth the true manner in which a successful merchant should employ the rich fruits of his merchandise. Other greatness than this Mr. Lawrence had, but in this—in the manner in which by merchandise he reared a fortune, and in the manner in which he employed that fortune—we think his greatness to consist. By these he is to be remembered, and for him there needs to be no greater memorial.”

In the *PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL* for 1849, we published a very full phrenological character of Mr. Lawrence, accompanied by a correct and lengthy biographical sketch, to which we have concluded to refer our readers instead of repeating it here.

CRIMINAL LEGISLATION AND PRISON DISCIPLINE.

BY GEORGE COMBE.—CHAPTER IX.

"It appears that the number of boys maintained on the average throughout the year 1852 was 117; and the net charges of maintenance and management amounted to 3191*l*. 19*s*. 6*d*. Hence the cost per head for 1852 was 27*l*. 4*s*. 7*d*. In the previous year, 1851, when 93½ boys on the average were maintained, the cost per head was 32*l*. 2*s*. 8*d*. This shows that, by increasing the number of boys, the cost has been reduced nearly 5*l*. per head; and it is the opinion of the society that if the number of lads were increased to 300 or 400, the cost per head per annum for each boy might be diminished to 20*l*. or 21*l*.

"The number of youths that have been received at Redhill since the school was opened in 1849 is 461, up to the 1st June, 1853. Of these 289 have been discharged in the following ways:—157 have emigrated either to Australia or America; one has been sent to sea; seventy have been apprenticed or assisted to employment in England; and sixty have been discharged at their own request, or as unimprovable, or have deserted. Of this latter class, however, several have been ascertained to have subsequently reformed, the good seed sown in them while within the walls of this institution having at a later period produced its fruits. The success that attends the operations of this society may be epitomized as follows:—Of the whole number of criminal boys received, seventy-five per cent. are reformed, and become honest and industrious members of the community; twenty-five per cent. relapsed into their former courses, at least for a time, though several of these eventually shake off their evil habits, and turn to the paths of honesty and respectability. Minute inquiries are continually made after those who leave, especially those who emigrate, mainly through agencies established in the colonies; and all who depart are encouraged to correspond with the resident director of the school. I have perused several letters that have been thus received from emigrants, and they are generally of the most interesting and hopeful character.

"The experience of this institution at Redhill, as well as of all foreign institutions for the reformation of criminal children, many of which I am acquainted with, seems to establish with moral certainty this principle—that to bring back erring children to the paths of rectitude, they must not be massed together in large numbers as in ordinary schools. They may be collected into one establishment under one head, but while there they should be divided into small separate households, each under its respective teacher and matron. *The object should be, to bring to bear upon them a home influence and domestic organization: that they should be always under the eye of an intelligent superior, ready to advise and direct them, and that all congregations of numbers, during work or leisure hours, should be especially avoided.*

"In sending the lads out to the colonies, it is still more requisite to observe this principle of division, and to send as few as possible in one ship. Several mishaps have arisen from inattention to this precaution. In 1852 twelve lads emigrated in one ship, of whom three relapsed; and at the end of last year, sixteen being allowed to go in one ship, and encountering very stormy weather at starting, seven of them absconded. The conclusion appears to be, that when a number of youths, nursed in crime, meet together without any superior guidance, they begin to talk of their former lives and crimes; this quickly leads to boasting of their daring exploits and narrow escapes, and thus by an easy transition they are led to imitate what they here held up to praise and admiration.

"This necessity of division makes the essential distinction between a reformatory and all other schools, and accounts for the apparently large expense which must be incurred if such establishments are to be efficiently managed. Hence, too, arises the chief difficulty that has been encountered in conducting the Philanthropic School, *as it has been found almost impossible to obtain fitting superintendents. On the continent there are institutions for the training of such persons, but no such institutions exist in England.*

"If I might be allowed to criticise the arrangements of this establishment, I should say that the household plan was not sufficiently carried out, and that forty or fifty are too many to place under one teacher. The two most noted institutions in Europe for the reclamation of juvenile offenders are the school in Mettray, in France, and the Rauhe Haus, at Hamburg. In the former one teacher is allowed to every twenty boys, and in the Rauhe Haus one to every twelve. I have inspected the Hamburg school, which has been very successful, not only in reforming those sent to it, but in training teachers for the business, who are in great request for similar establishments in other parts of the continent. The Mettray reformatory school is of world-wide celebrity, and in both, the principles that ought to govern such institutions have been so long studied and practiced that I should hesitate to doubt the correctness of the conclusions to which they have arrived. Perhaps it is owing to this variation of management that the number of those who relapse into crime is two or three times less at Mettray and Hamburg than at Redhill."

We have printed in italics certain passages to which we solicit particular attention, as confirmatory of some of the principles before expounded. The measure of success here described has been attained by substituting kindness for severity, and by supplying an external moral force in place of that which is wanting in the culprits, and thus by direct stimulus culti-

vating whatever portion of moral power they naturally possess. Physiology is not applied in treating or classifying them, nor is the instruction given altogether such as their natures require; still this institution is a great improvement on ordinary prisons. It will, perhaps, be objected, that although well suited to the case of juvenile offenders, it is inapplicable to adult convicts; but this is a mistake. An adult convict is an overgrown naughty child who has gone astray, through inherently vicious dispositions, defective instruction, or evil example; his organism is not changed in its nature from what it was in youth, it is only grown larger and stronger, and every natural law to which it was subject at 15 applies to it equally at 25 or 35 years of age. It will be morally impossible, therefore, to reform adult criminals by a method different from that by which young offenders are reclaimed, and still more so, if that method be reversed. We are glad to see that a conference of philanthropic prison reformers was held at Birmingham, on the 20th of December, 1853, for the purpose of urging on Government the necessity for instituting reformatory prisons for young offenders, after the model of those before described, and that the *Times* cordially and powerfully supported the movement. We wish them every success, but we beg of them not to limit their efforts to the young. What scheme, then, do we recommend to be adopted in regard to adults?

More than thirty years ago, Mr. Edward Livingston, whom we have already quoted, recommended the institution of a Penitentiary on the system of separate cells, each cell having air, light and warmth, duly supplied, and a small yard attached to it. He proposed also to institute *voluntary* labor, and to prohibit all *direct and positive* infliction of pain or suffering, at the hands of the officers of the prison. The convict here introduced would receive a supply of coarse food, but have no occupation. As soon as he requested, *as a favor*, to be allowed to work, the means would be afforded him. The kind of work would be suited to his capacities or previous habits. His diet would be improved with his industry. Through idleness, or any other abuse of the *privilege* of labor, he would forfeit his claim to it, and return to idleness and coarse fare. During this term of his confinement he would receive moral, religious, and intellectual instruction, and be visited, consoled, and encouraged by the officers of the prison, and by religious teachers and visitors. When he had been steadily industrious and moral in his deportment for as many months as appeared sufficient to render him trustworthy, he would be permitted to work and take his meals in the society of other convicts in his own stage of improvement, the number not exceeding ten, and at night each would return to his separate cell. When together, their intercourse and demeanor would be narrowly watched by a competent instructor and superintendent, and the least attempt at mutual corruption, the first symptom of abusing the indulgence, be followed by its cessation; and the convict would find himself sent back to the stage of solitary labor, in his separate cell, from which he had shown that he was not yet fit to be advanced. If he fell still lower, he would be returned to idleness and the coarse fare from which he had started at first. In the social state, while his conduct was correct, his fare would be improved, and he would be allowed, if capable, or willing to be taught, to work at employments involving the application of skill, and to receive a small remuneration, which he might expend on books, tools, or other gratifications, save food and drink, or put by in order to purchase his liberation. His liberation would be hastened by his attainments and good conduct; and the impression would never be allowed to be weakened, that this final consummation depended on himself alone, and that favor and indulgence were equally out of the question.*

Captain Maconochie subsequently proposed a mode of treatment called the "mark system," carrying out the general plan of Mr. Livingston. "Criminals," says he, "instead of being sentenced to prison for a fixed time, should be sentenced to earn in a penal condition, a given number of marks (or other denomination of prison currency) according to their offences, over and above all those that they may expend for maintenance in prison, or forfeit them through misconduct. To give full scope to the plan, they should have no other allowance of *right* than bread and water, with a bare floor to lie on; but work being provided for them, they should be enabled to earn marks, at reasonable rates, by performing it, and of these marks be allowed to expend, day by day, what they please for improved fare and other comforts."

To carry this system into practice, Captain Maconochie proposed that time-sentences should be either commuted into marks, at the rate say of 1000 for each year of the sentence, or be passed in marks, increasing with the magnitude of the offence, to be earned in a penal condition before discharged. A certain number of the marks should be earned in the state of separation, not to exceed from a twelfth to a twentieth of the whole sentence. He concurs in the effects, good and evil, of the separate system, which we have before ascribed to it. After preliminary preparation the prisoners should enter a social circle, and be subjected to two species of classification: the first to be their distribution, by the superintendent and surgeon jointly, and to be frequently revised, into classes, *according to their physical powers or other ability*; the second, their distribution by themselves into mutually-responsible parties. The object of the first is to make the penal imposition as nearly as possible equal to both strong and weak. He suggests a method of doing this practically, into which we do

* See an able article on "Criminal Legislation," by the late James Simpson, Esq., in the "Phrenological Journal," Vol. VIII., pp. 493—1832-4. It was subsequently published in the Appendix to the first edition of his "Philosophy of Education."

not now enter, but which seems sound. The object of the second is to generate uniform purpose and that to good, in the body of men thus combined; to make good conduct popular, and misconduct unpopular among them, and to create a generous and social, as opposed to a selfish and egotistical, spirit in all. He recommends that two-thirds of every man's probation on the public works should be passed in such a party, and that he should stand alone only during the last third. During the two-thirds he should not be eligible for any employment giving him authority over his companions, but during the last third, he should be actually invested with it. Captain M. considers that with a right spirit infused into a body of men, by far the most valuable assistants in carrying out the details of discipline among them, are the more advanced of their own number. "And they, in their turn," says he, "are much benefited by the charge and confidence placed in them." He proposes that when a certain amount of marks is earned within a fixed minimum of time, the convict should be entitled to his discharge in this country; that when they are earned within a longer period, he should have the choice of the particular Australian colony to which he would prefer being sent, and that when they are earned only in the longest period permissible, he should be sent with a ticket of leave to Van Diemen's Land. He would make extreme offences committed in a home party subject the offender to forfeiture of all marks previously earned and to the full execution of the original sentence. He next suggests regulations about diet, clothing, and lodging, the quality and quantity of each of which should depend on conduct; but he would diminish the present rate of physical comfort to all. He recommends that the hours of labor should be quite equal to those of hard-working free men, and that on no account any remission of them should be allowed for instruction or other purposes. "Properly improved," says he, "the evenings and Sundays should be sufficient for this purpose." Captain M. has a great dislike to corporal punishments, and thinks that in general they operate injuriously, yet he doubts if they can be altogether avoided. He therefore allows, for minor offences, or infractions of discipline, flogging, irons, fine, imprisonment, or two or more of these together. He allows wages for labor in the shape of marks; in certain cases the payment may be by the piece. Shamming sickness, or malingering, is a common and most injurious practice among prisoners, and should be met by suspending marks during sickness. By thus retarding liberation, we should render it the interest of every man to be well. In cases of severe, protracted, and unavoidable illness, some alleviation of this rule may be admitted. This rate of wages, when paid by the day, should vary a little according to skill and value.

The prisoner's discharge should never be granted, except on proof of innocence, or error in the sentence, until he has earned all his marks and thus fully paid his debt to the country; and he should then have a certificate of his conduct and character in prison, as evidence of his reformation. To prevent his being thrown directly on society without the means of subsistence, he should have the option of continuing to labor in the prison as a free man, on money wages for six months after the expiry of his sentence, but under the prison discipline and fare.

Captain Maconochie finally describes the staff of officers necessary to carry his system into effect, but into this we need not enter, it being a question of mere detail. It is only justice to him to remark that his system has never had a fair trial. At Norfolk Island, and at Birmingham, where he attempted to carry it into practice, he was baffled by the existing state of the law. It did not sanction his proceedings, and the officers attached to the old rules and methods of prison discipline, represented his efforts as breaches of the government rules, and he was removed from his situations before he could possibly work out his own views. Besides, the want of legal authority to grant the rewards promised to the convicts for good conduct, necessarily impaired their confidence in him; so that, altogether, his method is unscathed by its falsely reputed failures.

The schemes of Mr. Livingstone and Captain Maconochie appear to us to be great improvements on those now in practice; but still they fall short, in some important particulars, of our standard. By proposing a physical examination of each convict, Captain Maconochie may, or may not, include a record of the dimensions and proportions of the different parts of his brain. This, in our eyes, is a fundamental requisite to understanding the natural character of the man. He does not propose any inquiry into the previous history of the convict. This we regard as an important omission. Again, he makes too slender a provision for the moral and religious improvement of the convicts. Hard labor for ten hours a day incapacitates the brain for serious mental application at night. The proposed bands of mutually responsible convicts are intended to act under the guidance of their own faculties alone, prompted by their interest to do right, and restrained by fear of falling back in their condition from doing wrong. These are certainly the chief motives which animate men in general society in their conduct; but as these failed to restrain the individuals who became convicts, it is obvious that there must be some defect in their minds or circumstances which led to that failure, and that we must remove or palliate it before we can safely trust them again with freedom. His plan will directly exercise their intellectual and selfish faculties, but only indirectly their moral powers. It seems better adapted, therefore, to prepare convicts for the colonies than for a return to home society; and as the latter alternative has only recently been adopted, Captain M.'s scheme could not be expected, in its details, to bear direct reference to it. We consider, nevertheless, that a staff of officers, capable of acting at once as moral instructors and as superintendents of labor, in the proportion of

one officer for every ten or twelve convicts, who should never leave them night nor day, is necessary for success in reformation.

We remarked that we should not pronounce an individual to be incorrigible on consideration of the size and proportions of the different parts of his brain alone. The system now proposed, under which each convict would enjoy a certain extent of independent action, would supply an additional test of his dispositions and capacities. He could never accomplish the conditions of his freedom by earning the marks under continuous good conduct, unless capable of a considerable degree of self-control; and by repeated failures he would in fact declare himself to be incorrigible, and unfit to be again trusted with freedom. But it would be necessary to establish a tribunal before which such relapsed prisoners should from time to time be brought, and which should, through a properly qualified officer, closely investigate the circumstances under which he had forfeited his right to liberation, so as to protect him against injustice, caprice, or ignorant mismanagement on the part of the prison officials.

The following instructive table, extracted from the Governor's Report of Pentonville prison, p. 17, throws some light upon the mental dispositions of the convicts subjected to its discipline.

Prisoners.

Numbers—561 prisoners were in custody on 1st January, 1852.
717 were subsequently admitted.
1278 was the total population.
737 the entire number removed (deaths included).
521 the number remaining on 31st December; and
550-62 the daily average number in confinement.

Ages—1 was under the age of 17 years.
170 were between 17 and 20 years.
262 " 20 " 25 "
108 " 25 " 30 "
115 " 30 " 40 "
48 " 40 " 50 "
13 " 50 " 60 "
717

Prison Offences, Punishments, &c.

NUMBER OF REPORTS, ADMONITIONS, AND PUNISHMENTS.

Reports.....601
Admonitions.....65
Dismissals.....48
Not punished on special grounds.....27
Punishments.....461-601

Offences—

Class I. Communicating and attempting to communicate by writing.....66
— verbally or by signs at exercise.....39
— in school or chapel.....70
— by knocking on cell wall.....20
— through the water traps.....7
Attempting clandestinely to send a letter out of prison.....1
Having tobacco in possession.....1-204
II. Dancing in chapel, mimicking chaplain, and other misconduct during divine service.....6
Misconduct in school, and insolence to schoolmasters.....9-15
III. Obscene communications, and drawing obscene figures on books, stools, &c.....17
Disfiguring their persons by cutting off their hair.....2
Disobedience, insolence, refusing to work, &c.....57
Disturbing the prison by shouting, whistling, and singing obscene and other songs.....24
Boring holes in cell windows and ventilators.....11-111
IV. Using threats, swearing at and assaulting fellow prisoners, while working in association.....10
Using threats, oaths, or obscene language, or attempting to assault officers while on duty.....37
Willfully spoiling work-material and cell-furniture, cutting their clothes, shoes, &c.....56
Insubordinate conduct, breaking open cell in trap-door, cursing medical officer, and assaulting warden.....1
Projecting a written plan of escape, and attempting to escape.....2-106
V. Misappropriating prison property.....12
Purloining and exchanging provisions while employed in bakehouse, &c.....22
VI. Attempting suicide by hanging.....2
Refusing to take food.....1-3
461

Prisoners Punished— No. of prisoners. No. of punishments.
Once.....192.....192
Twice.....51.....102
Thrice.....19.....57
Four times.....15.....60
Five.....3.....15
Six.....1.....6
Seven.....3.....8
Eight.....1.....21
—255
Not punished.....993

Total population.....1278

Nature of Punishments—

Close confinement, own cell, ordinary diet.....20
" " and secular books withdrawn.....4
" " and punishment diet.....2
" light cell.....5
" dark cell—1 day, 8; 2 days, 59; 3 days, 332; 7 days, 404
1; 13 days, 2; 14 days, 1; 15 days, 1.....10
Close confinement, and withdrawn from association.....10
Withdrawn from association.....11
" school.....2
" chapel.....1
Restraint in leather sleeves.....2
—461

ILLINOIS is known throughout the United States as the Garden State of the Union. It is justly entitled to the name, from the extraordinary fertility of its soil. Its vast tracts of rich, rolling land, interspersed here and there with clumps of woodland, were called by the first French settlers "Prairies," which, translated, means natural meadows. Almost the whole State is a natural meadow, and presents attractions to the agriculturist that are seldom met with elsewhere. But those causes which have made the State thus fertile, have in a measure rendered the fertility useless until within a short period. Owing to the principal portion of the land being on nearly the same general level, there are but few navigable rivers, so common in the Eastern States, by means of which crops raised so easily and in such profusion, could be transported to a market. This cause, and this only, has prevented the Government lands of Central Illinois, from being taken up by actual settlers in preference to millions of acres now under cultivation. Nor has this been an entire preventive; for throughout the whole State, even in those sections most remote from the principal thoroughfares, may be seen highly cultivated farms whose extensive fields of wheat, corn, and other crops, would be an honor to any agricultural districts in the world.

It was not in the nature of so progressive a people as ours, to allow so valuable a section of country to remain uncultivated. It was clearly seen that if any means of transporting the products of the central portions of the State to either the lake on the north, or the rivers on the west, could be devised, the millions of acres there nearly useless, would at once be devoted to agriculture. Canals were out of date, and a Railroad seemed indispensable. But how could it be built? In the more settled portions of the country, the stock of a contemplated railway is taken by property-owners near its line, who would be inconvenienced, and whose property be appreciated thereby. Why, then, should not something like the same plan be adopted in this case? Government owned the lands; they were unsalable in the present state of affairs, but a railroad in their midst would soon bring them into use. Then why should not Government appropriate funds to an object so clearly for its advantage? The question was discussed and a petition presented, the result of which was,

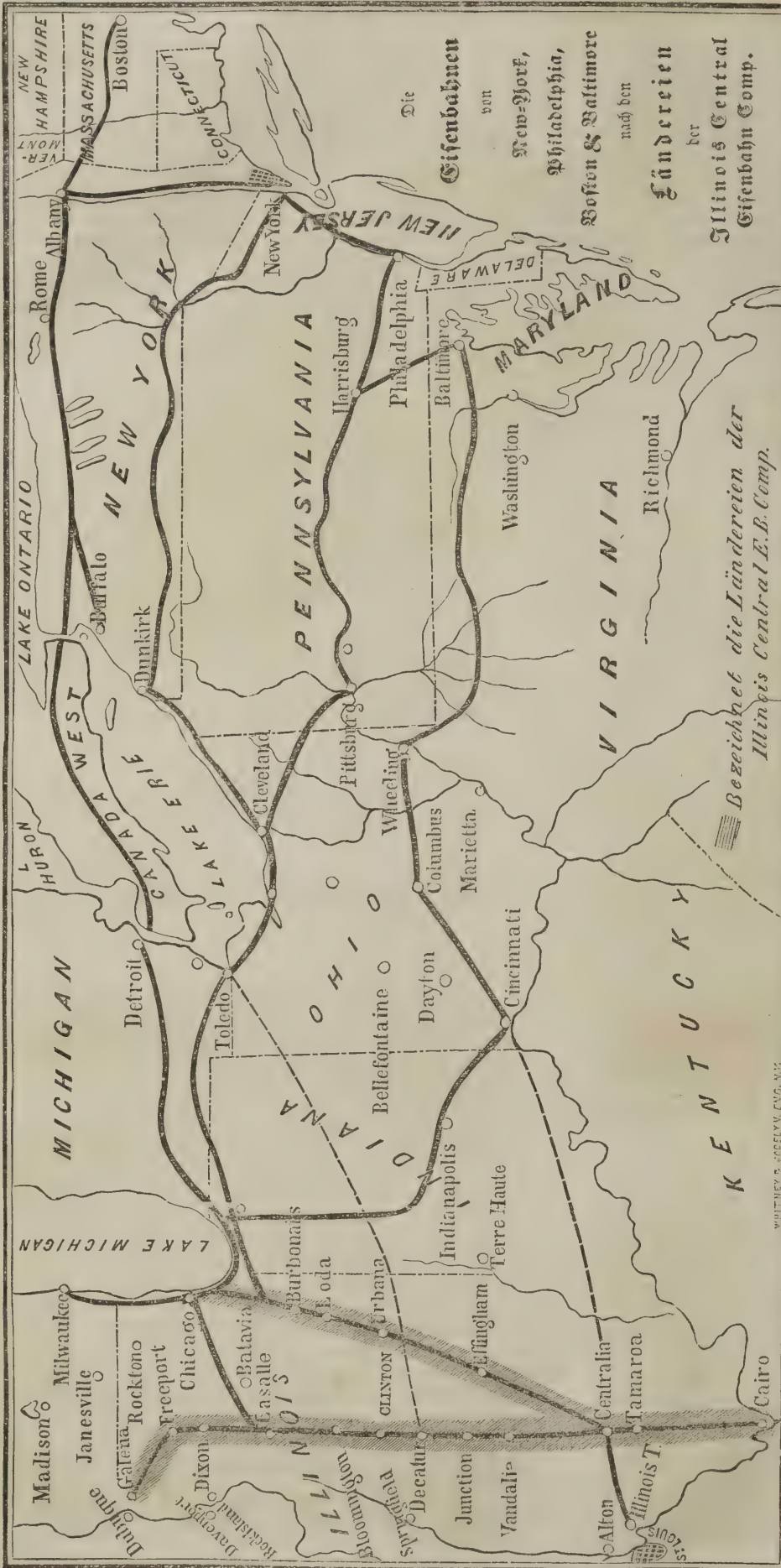
The Congress of the United States, on the 20th day of September, 1850, passed an act, granting to the State of Illinois *two millions five hundred and ninety-five thousand acres* of the Public Lands, to aid in the construction of a long line of Railroad throughout the State.

On the 10th of February, 1851, the Legislature of the State of Illinois passed an act to incorporate "The Illinois Central Railroad Company," granting to them the large body of lands which had been given by the General Government to encourage this enterprise, which was so important to open the rich prairies for settlement; and as soon as the necessary preparation could be made the construction of the road was commenced and prosecuted with vigor.

The Financial crisis of last summer, and the universal distrust of Railway Securities, even of well-tested character, met this Company with a line of Railway extending North from Cairo 56 miles, South from Chicago 125 miles, from LaSalle South 86 miles, from Big Muddy River North 26 miles, and West from Freeport 22 miles. These broken parts of their line were without connections. The rest of the road was under contract and in various stages of progress in various parts, and calling for a monthly expenditure of \$500,000. But in face of all these adverse circumstances the work proceeded to its completion, and is now in full operation.

The Road commences at Dunleith, a town on the Mississippi, in the extreme North of the State opposite Dubuque, in Iowa. It passes south through Menomonee, 16 miles to Galena. [This portion of the road is not laid down on the accompanying map.] From Galena it runs eastwardly 50 miles, through Council Hill, Scales Mound, Warren, Nora, Lena, and Eleroy to Freeport, intersecting at this point with the Galena and Chicago Railroad. From Freeport it takes a southerly course in almost a straight line to Cairo, passing through Foreston Dixon—intersecting here with the Dixon, Iowa Central Railroad; Amboy, Sublett, Mendota—intersecting with Chicago and Aurora Railroad; Homer, Lasalle—intersecting with Rock Island and Chicago Railroad; Tonica, Wenona, Minook, Panola, Kappa, Hudson—intersecting with the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad; Alton, Elmwood, Wapella, Clinton, Marva Decatur—intersection of Great Western Railroad; Macon Moawagna, Taucush, Pana—Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Oceonee, Vandalia, Patoka—Ohio and Mississippi Railroad; Centralia, Richview, Dubois, Tammarva; Duquoin, De Soto, Carbondale, Makanda, Jonesboro, Ullin, and Villa Ridge to Cairo, which is situated at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and is the point at which produce and merchandise are exchanged with the numerous steamboats floating on these great rivers.

A branch of the Road leaves the main line at Centralia, 118 miles above Cairo, diverging to the Northeast, passing through Sandaly, Tonti, Farina, Edgeworth, Effingham, Hoga, Arno, Okaw, Pesotum, Urbana, Rantoul, Pera, Loda, Spring Creek, Onarga, Ashkum, Chebanse, Bourbonais, Manteno, Monee, Richton, Thornton, Calumet, and junction to Chicago on Lake Michigan, said to be the greatest grain shipping port in the world. We regret the accompanying map is so incomplete, as it gives the reader but a vague idea of the section traversed by this greatest of all Railroads, the longest ever constructed by a single company, it being, including the Chicago branch, over *Seven Hundred Miles* in length—and having cost more than **TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!**



The lands granted by Congress as above stated which are now offered for sale, are situated on each side of the road between Dunleith and Cairo, on the main line, and between Chicago and Centralia, by the Chicago Branch. As it traverses north and south from end to end of the State, it passes through a great variety of climates. Lands may be thus selected in various latitudes, to suit the disposition of the purchaser. The road passes immediately over some of the lands; others vary in distance from it from one to fifteen miles.

The price will vary from \$5 to \$25 per acre, according to location, quality, distance from stations, villages, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be made in five payments, with the succeeding years' interest added in advance. The first payment to be made in two years from the date of the contract, and the others annually thereafter.

Interest will be charged at only two per cent. per annum. As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance.

At about every ten miles along the road, the company have erected large and commodious passenger, station and freight houses. Around most of these, dwellings and stores have been erected since the completion of the Railroad. Merchants and mechanics are gathering at these stations, to accommodate the wants of the rapidly-growing farming population surrounding them.

For the benefit of those of our readers who may anticipate emigrating to any part of the Great West, we annex a list of fares to Chicago by the different routes from New York:

Fares from New York to Chicago, by the different routes.

	1st. Class.	Emigrant.
Via New York and Erie, Buffalo and Erie, Cleveland and Erie, Cleveland and Toledo, and Michigan Southern Railroads, distance 960 miles,	\$22 00	\$11 00
Via New York and Erie, to Niagara Falls, Great Western, Canada, and Michigan Central Railroads, distance 960 miles,	22 00	11 00
Via New York and Erie, to Buffalo, Buffalo and Brantford, Canada, Great Western, Canada, and Michigan Central Roads, distance 950 miles	22 00	11 00
Via Hudson River, New York Central, Buffalo and Erie, Cleveland and Toledo, and Michigan Southern Roads, distance 963 miles,	22 00	11 00
Via Hudson River, New York Central, Great Western, Canada, and Michigan Central Roads, distance 961 miles,	22 00	11 00
Via Hudson River, New York Central, Buffalo and Brantford, Canada, Great Western, Canada, and Michigan Central Roads, 967 miles.	22 00	11 00
In summer, the fares by the above routes will be about	18 00	9 00
In summer, passengers can go, via New York and Erie, or Hudson River and New York Central, to Buffalo, there connecting with Lake Erie steamers to Detroit or Monroe; thence, by Michigan Roads, to Chicago. Fare	16 00	8 00

In summer, passengers can go by steamers on the Hudson River to Newburgh, there connecting with New York and Erie Road; or to Albany, there connecting with New York Central Road. Fare, one dollar less than above.

Children over four years and under twelve years, half price; under four years free. Extra baggage, over one hundred pounds, \$2 per hundred.

Freight on farming tools and furniture, \$1 50 per hundred pounds, which should be boxed in packages, not too large, well hooped, and plainly marked with paint, and not with cards.

Prices from Boston and Philadelphia range at about the same rates.

There are those who have thought the policy of the Government in thus donating lands, as an inducement to a Company to make such internal improvements, unwise. We would call the attention of such to the last report of the Land Commissioner. In relation to such Grants, the most important of which was that to the Illinois Central Railroad, he remarks:

"It is impossible to portray the vast benefits already derived by the West from this system. Immense regions have been disposed of that were thought to be wholly unsalable, because of the difficulty of access; and so numerous are the applications for these lands, that in some cases, for want of time, they cannot be acted on for months after they are made." Nearly \$2,000,000 in cash have been realized for Government through the action of the Illinois Road in a region that had for fifteen years been valueless. Those lands that settlers would not take as a gift, are now sold at high prices.

Is it a bad policy to give one dollar, when by so doing it will bring in four? Whatever foolish thing Government may do, appropriations for internal improvements like this, cannot be reckoned among them.

We cannot close this brief notice, without commending the immediate construction of a Railway to the Pacific. It would be to the world what the Old Erie Canal was to the State of New York twenty years ago. It would carry across our continent, with dispatch and at a small price, passengers and freight in hours, which now go by sea, and by other routes, at a greater cost, and the loss of months in time. Shall not we, of the present century, have the honor and the wisdom of riveting with iron the two oceans—the Atlantic with the Pacific? Let the work be done.

ABOUT RABBITS.

The rabbit was introduced into the rest of Europe from Spain, but is believed to have been originally brought from Africa, by the Romans.

In its general characteristics it closely resembles the hare, but may be distinguished by the comparative shortness of the head and ears, as well as of the hinder limbs, the absence of a black tip to the ears, and by the brown color of the upper surface of the tail. Its habits and general economy are totally opposite to the hare, and its flesh, instead of being dark and highly flavored, is white and delicate. The flesh of the rabbit differs somewhat according to its wild or domestic state. There is some difference of opinion as to which is preferable; the wild rabbit has more flavor, but some prefer the tame, as whiter and more delicate.

VARIETIES.

Domestic rabbits may be divided into four leading varieties:—the Small, the Large, the Lop-eared, and the Angolas. There are numerous sub-varieties, created by inter-breeding.

The common small farm rabbits are the nearest in size and appearance to the warren sorts. These are black, white, parti-colored, blue or slate colored, and brown or wild colored. They are hardy and prolific, suited for people living in a blustering climate, with only a limited supply of provender at command; they suffer less from neglect than the others.

The large variety of tame rabbit is colored much the same as the former, except that it is more likely to produce *albinos*,—white individuals, with no coloring pigment in their eyes, and thence called "red-eyed" rabbits, because the blood circulating in the fine transparent vessels gives them that tint.

The lop-eared rabbits are the kinds which fanciers delight to revel in. The ears, instead of rising from the head, with a tendency and inclination backward, like the common or wild variety, fall more or less to the side, as if they had been folded and pressed down artificially, forming, more or less, decidedly pendant ears. Some few varieties of goats and sheep exhibit a similar malformation, for so it may be fairly called.

Angola rabbits are distinguished by having long silky hair; their colors are mostly either pure white, or a mixture of black and white, or gray and white. Their fur is valuable when the skins can be obtained in considerable quantity; but they are delicate in constitution, less prolific, and many prejudiced persons object to eating them, because, they say, they resemble cats. Notwithstanding which, Angola rabbits are very pretty creatures, and well deserve the attention of those who think more about beauty and amusement than profit.

Of wild rabbits there are also a number of varieties. The American Gray Rabbit is described at length in Dr. De Kay's "Natural History of New York." Although very common and well known, it has until recently been confounded with others. It has cheeks full of thick hair; ears thin externally, with few hairs, naked within, and when bent forward, do not reach the nose; when bent backward, they reach the shoulder-blades; eyes large and black, with

four to five bristles above them; whiskers mostly black (some are white), the longest appears to reach beyond the head; color in summer:—ears brownish, with a very narrow black border on the outer margin, of the same breadth of the tips, or becomes effaced, brown cheeks, back, and sides, fore and hind legs light brown externally, mixed with black, all around the breech white; feet full of short hair, of a light brown, unmixed with black, changing towards the inside to a gray white; upper part of the tail like that of the back (perhaps mixed with black as Pennant describes it black); beneath, white; throat white; lower part of the neck bright brown, mixed with white; chest and belly, inside of fore and hind legs, white color in winter, when it does not change, white.

The food of this rabbit consists of grass, bark, wild berries, and in cultivated districts garden vegetables, when it can extend its foraging expeditions into the domains of the farmer. It does not confine itself to the woods, but is frequently found in open fields, or where there is a slight copse or underbrush. It does not burrow, like its closely allied species, the European rabbit, but makes its form, which is a slight depression in the ground, sheltered by some low shrub. It frequently resorts to a stone wall, or a heap of stones, or hollow tree, and sometimes to the burrow of some other animal. Its habits are nocturnal, but it may sometimes be seen in the morning, or just at dusk in the evening, and in secluded places even at other times of the day.

In this country the term rabbit is generally applied to the hare as well. The Northern Varying Hare is well known in our northern States, where it is sometimes called the white rabbit, to distinguish it from the species just described, though it is really white only in the winter. Herene thus describes it: "The *varying* hares are numerous, and extend as far as latitude 72° N., and probably farther. They delight most in rocky and stony places, near the borders of woods, though many of them brave the coldest winters on entirely barren ground. In summer, they are nearly of the color of the English wild rabbit, but in winter assume a most delicate white all over, except the tips of the ears, which are black. They are, when full grown and in good condition, very large, many of them weighing fourteen or fifteen pounds."

It appears generally to frequent plains and low grounds, where it lives like the common hare, never burrowing, but does not resort to the thick woods.

BREEDING.

Rabbit-breeding is not as extensively followed here as in Europe; but more attention is now being devoted to it than heretofore, and a few hints on this point may not be out of place. Tame rabbits are raised in hutches or boxes placed in apartments constructed on purpose for them, or in sheds. They may also be bred in small artificial warrens prepared for them, where the soil is extremely dry, and well drained by a ditch all around it, and having banks raised for the rabbits to burrow in. A damp situation will be fatal to the stock. As the nature of the rabbit is to dig, care must be taken to sink the



THE NORTHERN VARYING HARE.

wall or fence sufficiently to prevent them from undermining and making their escape.

The food of the rabbit is entirely vegetable. They feed upon common grass, clover, lucern, and on good hay, pea and bean vines. Greens and roots form excellent food, and potatoes boiled or steamed. They will fatten on them, but still more if they are given oats or bran. Some think their flesh is less dry when fed chiefly upon succulent herbs; but with these moist foods they must always have a proportionable quantity of the dry food, as hay, bread and oats, bran, brewers'

grains, chaff, and the like; or when they have greens, they must not have drink. At all times they drink but little. They should be fed twice a day. If the food is green it should be entirely free from dew or other external moisture, as wet herbage is poisonous to them.

The young rabbits are born blind and helpless, covered only with a short velvety down. On the fifth day they open their eyes; on the sixth, the liveliest little fellows amongst them begin to peep outside the nest. At a month old they eat alone, and partake of food together with

their mother. At six weeks old they no longer require the doe, and ought to be weaned. This short period is quite sufficient to allow to be spent in the first term of rearing them. After weaning, two modes of feeding have been adopted, with equal success:—the first is, to introduce all the weanlings, from time to time, into a large hutch or common apartment, in which they are tended carefully, kept warm and clean, and fed several times in the course of the day. At each feeding-time, every particle of victuals which has been trampled upon is scrupulously with-



ANGOLA RABBIT.



DEWLAP RABBIT.

drawn; and it is found that, by observing these regulations, the losses are very few, or none. When two months and a half old, they will fatten on carrots, oats, hay, and bran, with a few peas now and then.

Rabbits are often injured by handling. The proper way to take hold of them is, to grasp the ears with the right hand, and to support the rump with the left. To seize them by the leg is apt to dislocate a limb, especially in the case of creatures that are shy; an injudicious gripe round the neck or the body may prove unexpectedly and suddenly fatal, by injury to the verte-

brae, compression of the lungs, or breaking of the ribs; a hasty clutch at the tail may cause the fur of that ornamental member to come off in one piece, and spoil the animal's beauty for life.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.

There are in America, even in the most densely settled States, thousands of acres barren for other purposes, that might be devoted to the breeding and pasturage of rabbits, and which, by thus appropriating them, might be turned to profitable account. All the preparation required is, to enclose the ground with a high and nearly close pal-

ing fence, and the erection of a few rude hutches inside for winter shelter and the storage of their food. They will burrow into the ground, and breed with great rapidity; and in the fall and winter seasons, they will be fat for market with the food they gather from the otherwise worthless soil over which they run. Rocky, bushy, and evergreen grounds, either hill, dale, or plain, are good for them, wherever the soils are dry and friable. The rabbit is a gross feeder, living well on what many grazing animals reject, and gnawing down all kinds of brush, briars, and noxious weeds.



AMERICAN GRAY RABBIT.

The common domestic rabbits are probably the best for market purposes, and were they to be made an object of attention, immense tracts of mountain in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, and New England, could be made available for this object.

Some may think this a small business. So is making pins, and rearing chickens and bees. But there are an abundance of people whose age and capacity are just fitted for it, and for want of other employment are a charge upon their friends and the public.

The male rabbit is called "a buck," the female "a doe." The English language has not, like the French, a special word (*lapereau*) to denote the young. Rabbits are polygamous—one male being quite sufficient for as many as thirty females; in warrens, only one is allowed to a hundred. The adult bucks are overbearing, mischievous, and quarrelsome.

The rabbit and the hare, although furnished with analogous organs, and inhabiting in many instances the same countries, manifest the greatest aversion for each other—a hatred which M.



HALF LOP.

Cuvier asserts nothing can obliterate; for, however nearly they assimilated in form or character, they never associate; and, when they meet, a combat generally ensues, which often terminates fatally to one of the parties.

One striking point of dissimilarity between the hare and rabbit is, that whilst the hare merely forms a shallow hollow in the earth for her form or nest, the rabbit excavates deep and tortuous burrows.

If taken young, the hare may be tamed and domesticated, and has been nursed by a cat.

Sonnini, the naturalist, and Cowper, the poet, had hares in a complete state of domestication. Although exceedingly timid and watchful, the hare is capable of being domesticated, and even taught a variety of tricks.

We are indebted for most of the foregoing facts, as well as for our illustrations, to "The Rabbit Fancier," by C. N. Bement, lately published by C. M. Saxton & Co. If any of our readers wish for a convenient little manual of rabbit breeding they will do well to procure it. Price, prepaid by mail, 62 cts. For sale at this Office.

OUR CIRCULAR LETTER.

With this, our readers will receive the Prospectus of our new weekly family journal,

Life Illustrated.

now entering upon the second year of its existence, and upon a

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Its form will be changed from a four-page folio to a handsome eight-page QUARTO, and be printed in a shape more convenient for reading, and in form for binding and preservation. It will, in future, be

ILLUSTRATED

with appropriate engravings, representing various interesting objects in Natural History, Mechanics, Agriculture, Horticulture and in the Natural Sciences generally. Portraits of distinguished men, remarkable animals, views of useful inventions, etc., including a record of events, news of the week, American and foreign, etc., etc., will be given to render LIFE ILLUSTRATED a Complete Cabinet of

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suitable for both sexes and all classes. The paper has already attained a large circulation, and given the highest degree of satisfaction, as is attested by the numerous commendatory notices from Readers and the Press. But in order to place LIFE ILLUSTRATED within the reach of every family, we have determined to furnish it to CLUBS at a

REDUCED PRICE.

Besides this, we shall, at the same time, *enlarge its size and improve its quality*. For particulars, see Prospectus. We hope our readers will form Clubs in every Neighborhood, and send in the names of subscribers in time to commence with the first number of the new volume. *Every family should have a copy, and now is the time to subscribe and get up Clubs.*

"ITS ONLY FAULT."—Speaking of "LIFE ILLUSTRATED," the editor of one of the city daily papers remarked that the *only* fault he could find with it was, that it "contained too much"—more original matter than *he* could find time to read. "But," said he, "I take it home to my wife, and she reads it through with great interest, and then files the numbers for preservation." Sensible Man, and sensible Wife. Pity *he* had not more time. But then the good woman can tell him that which he has not had time to read. LIFE ILLUSTRATED has become a particular favorite with the "better half" of mankind, and we intend to make it *more* so. Our philosophers, poets, artists, farmers, and mechanics will each and all contribute their best thoughts and inspirations to ILLUSTRATE LIFE.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE ON THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD.—This railroad has been singularly exempt from accidents since its formation, though it may be doubted whether the company, monopolizing, as they do, the only routes by which Philadelphia can be reached, have shown sufficient regard for the public safety, their lines being as yet but partially provided with a double track. Although nothing will avail against the delinquencies of conductors of trains, the chances of accidents are thereby multiplied, and the present accident, so greatly to be deplored, may be traced indirectly to that cause. On Aug. 29 the horrifying intelligence was received of from twenty to thirty human beings killed and many more wounded, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The train that had left Philadelphia at ten o'clock in the morning of the preceding day, when within half a mile of the town of Burlington, came in view of the eight o'clock train from New York, whereupon the engineer of the former reversed the wheels for the purpose of regaining the station he had left. In this act, the rear of the cars came into collision with the horses of a wagon containing a physician and two ladies, the rear car being thus thrown off the rails and driven up against the embankment. The engineer, not cognizant of the disaster, still pushed back the train, causing three other cars to be smashed to pieces, and injuring or killing nearly all the passengers. The scene, exhibiting mangled corpses and mutilated bodies, was fearful, increased in its horrors by the moans and shrieks for help. The inhabitants of Burlington rendered all available aid, the Bishop of New Jersey, with his two sons, the Rev. Mr. Doane and the Rev. Dr. Doane, being among the number. The Bishop, after giving due assistance and needful directions, offering the hospitalities of Riverside to the wounded, engaged in fervent prayer to the Almighty. The jury in their verdict blame Dr. Heinekin's crossing the line as the immediate cause of the accident,—they declare that the engineer of the backing train did not observe the rules of the Company and the laws of the State of New Jersey in reference to the blowing of the whistle in approaching the crossing at the cross-roads,—but they exonerate the conductor of the train,—and, finally, they declare that by the running regulations issued by the Company, the possibility of collision between opposing trains on a single track is so great as to prove that some more efficient mode ought to be adopted to prevent the recurrence of the cause which had called this inquest together, and do thereby suggest that the life and limbs and safety of passengers is of more importance than the saving of a few minutes' time. The verdict was signed by sixteen jurors. Three of the jurors refused to sign the verdict.

ANOTHER FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Another fearful, though happily not fatal accident, happened on Monday night, Sept. 3, on the Boston and Stonington Railroad, about three miles from Kingston, at a bridge, and was caused by a rail having been removed, apparently by design. Besides the engine, &c., the train comprised two second-class and six first-class passenger cars, and carried between four and five hundred passengers bound for New York. The entire train, with the exception of two first-class cars, was thrown off the track; the baggage and second-class cars were totally demolished, and ten persons were severely injured. One man had his legs so badly crushed that immediate amputation became necessary.

THE YELLOW FEVER.—The accounts from Virginia are more and more distressing. It appears that in addition to the yellow fever, which continues without abatement, the loathsome small-pox has made its appearance. It is stated, also, that the fever is spreading throughout the country adjoining Norfolk. Drs. Marshall and Fleatz of Baltimore, Dr. Craycroft of Philadelphia, Dr. Smith of Columbia, Pa., and Drs. Gouch and Morse of Richmond, are dead. Dr. Balfour of Norfolk is also dead. The fever has broken out at Suffolk, sixteen miles from Portsmouth, and the people are flying panic stricken.

One half of all who are attacked die; the mortality among the negroes, however, is much the greatest, as they are "bad patients," refusing in many instances to take medicine when attacked, generally expressing a wish to die, complaining of "misery in the head," or "misery in the shoulder."

The detail of suffering in individual cases and in whole families is almost too harrowing for publication. In some instances, the master, mistress, and servants are all sick at a time, and on attempting to separate the latter, they, if possible, seek their mistress's sick room, often hiding under the bed in order that they shall not be discovered by the physician or nurses; many of the slaves are heard begging, as a last request, to be interred with their master or mistress, as the case may be, all being alike subject to attack and death. Of the fourteen physicians from Philadelphia, seven have

been attacked by the prevailing disease and three have died—so in proportion with the rest of the inhabitants, male and female, who have remained in these plague-stricken cities.

UTAH.—At Great Salt Lake City, at the last dates, the grasshoppers filled the sky for three miles deep, or as far as they could be seen without the aid of telescopes, and somewhat resembling a snow-storm, which latter would have been very acceptable to the parched grass and cattle. The five and ten acre lots south of the city were visited with another legion of grasshoppers within a few days previous, devouring the third planting of young corn. Letters from different parts of Utah County state that fresh arrivals contrive to destroy the young crops nearly as fast as they appear. A bug, heretofore unnoticed by the farmers, is doing considerable damage among the potatoes. Nine-tenths of the wheat crop are destroyed at Fillmore. Chalk Creek very low, fresh recruits of grasshoppers hatching on the benches. The fields of Nephi City look like a seat of desolation. The Hon. L. Shaver, one of the United States Judges of the Utah Territory, was found dead in his bed. He had long been in miserable health, could not sleep at night, and his custom was to sit up till near morning and sleep till noon. When discovered, he presented the appearance of a person in a natural sleep, with eyes and mouth closed, and no distortion of features or limbs; from which it is inferred that he unconsciously expired while calmly sleeping. By confining himself to his official duties and pursuing an independent course, Judge Shaver commanded the respect and confidence of these people, and his death is sincerely regretted by all who knew the many good qualities that shone conspicuously in him. As a jurist, his equal has never been in Utah Territory. "Requiescat in pace." His remains were removed to the Council-House, where a eulogy was delivered by Chief-Justice Kinney, a funeral sermon by Mr. Orson Pratt, and a prayer offered up to the Throne of Grace by Gov. Young.

CALIFORNIA.—Our last advices from San Francisco state that the condition of the mining interest was in the highest degree satisfactory.

The catalogue of crime is longer and more varied than usual. In addition to the ordinary number of deaths by violence, we have an interesting description of the discovery of a bogus gold manufactory—the details of the murder of six Americans by a band of Mexicans, at the village of Rancheria, in Amador county, and the subsequent lynching of the perpetrators of the foul deed—the reported slaughter of some miners by the Indians, with other casualties, such as boiler explosions, fires, and suicides.

Isaiah C. Woods and Alfred A. Cohen, of Adams & Co. celebrity, have flown, and various are the surmises and conjectures as to the cause of the same. Both had been publicly charged with manufacturing spurious gold dust and mixing the same with good dust. Two men, named Yusef Bey and Wm. Durezeau, were arrested the day of Wood's secret departure for Australia, in the ship Audubon, for counterfeiting gold dust. During the examination, it was shown that Bey had said he had \$20,000 security against loss by manufacturing bogus dust; that the bogus dust was to be sent to an express office and there disposed of. The papers have come out boldly and classed Wood as a swindler and a knave, and place him, as well as Cohen, in the same category with Meiggs, Schuyler and Hubert Sanders.

The French frigates *La Forte*, *Alceste*, and *Obligado*, had arrived at San Francisco, bringing accounts of the destruction of the Russian town of Petropaulowski. The allied fleet, consisting of eight war vessels and steamers, arrived off the place on the 15th of May, but the garrison had deserted it. There were found, on landing, about a hundred Kamschatka dogs and three Americans, one of them a naturalized Frenchman. The men had raised the stars and stripes, claiming that the desertion of the Russians left them possessors of the soil. The dogs were in a state of starvation. Petropaulowski was successfully defended last year, and the fortifications had been materially strengthened, but some change of policy led to a total evacuation. The defenses and all public buildings were razed, but private houses were spared. The inhabitants of the place had followed the retreating troops. The garrison and armaments have gone to the Amoor river, which divides China from Asiatic Russia. There is a position there which is said to be equal to another Sebastopol. The allied fleets are expected to concentrate there.

SECESSION FROM THE MASONS.—A Circular, purporting to be from the Holland Lodge No. 8, and bearing the signatures of Isaac V. Fowler, A. H. Bartlett, Henry H. Ward, Josiah Ogden Hoffman, Cornelius Grinnell, William Johnson, Samuel B. White, Jotham Post, James M. Hicks, Henry Walters, Committee, has been issued, under date of the 13th inst., setting forth a long series of grievances against the Grand Lodge of the State of New York; that the Grand Lodge has assumed to itself powers and authority incompatible with the spirit of Masonry. It violated its original consti-

tution in 1849 by the passage of an act *ex post facto* in its effects. It has established by majorities what are, and what are not, ancient landmarks. It has, since 1849, deprived the lodges located in the City of New York, of many privileges which had been originally guaranteed, and committed other wrongful acts, for which the Holland Lodge "determined to adhere strictly to the ancient landmarks of the Order, and encourage the true principles of Masonry, is compelled to declare herself free and independent," and invites other lodges to join her. Further, as to the course proposed, it is said: "We know of no means which can be adopted to remove the stigma which for many years has been attached to us, save the course we now propose: to fall back upon the platform upon which the Masons of England stood prior to the formation of a Grand Lodge."

EDUCATION IN IOWA.—The State has nearly four million acres of land reserved for public schools. The sales for the University already amount to \$58,571 31, and its present increase is over \$16,000; it will soon exceed \$20,000. It is located at the capital, Iowa City, with a medical department at Keokuk. Union schools are established at many of the towns and villages, and there are reported by the County Commissioners 2,355 common school districts. The State also supports asylums for the blind, and the deaf and dumb.

THE TELEGRAPHIC EXCURSION.—The steamship James Adger, Capt. S. C. Turner, arrived in this port at noon on Wednesday Sept. 5th, on her return from the expedition of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraphic Company to lay the submarine cable between the Island of Newfoundland and Cape Breton. She brings fifty-eight passengers, consisting of the officers of the company, their guests, and a number of telegraphic operators. The James Adger left here on the 7th of August, and has been absent twenty-nine days. On her passage out, she arrived at Halifax on the 10th; left there the same evening and proceeded to Port-aux-Basques, at the north-west corner of Newfoundland. Upon her arrival, on the 12th, not finding the bark Sarah L. Bryant, which had been chartered in Liverpool to carry out the submarine cable, she left at once for St. Johns, which she reached on Tuesday morning, Aug. 14. She remained at St. Johns four days, during which time a dinner was given on board to the principal citizens of the place, who responded by a grand ball in the Colonial Buildings the following evening. The James Adger returned to Port-aux-Basques on Monday morning, Aug. 20, and found that the Sarah L. Bryant had arrived there on the preceding Wednesday, after a voyage of forty-eight days. The preparations for paying out the cable occupied two or three days, and advantage was taken of this delay to visit Cape North, in Cape Breton, and select a proper point for the termination of the submarine line. The point of starting was also changed from Port-aux-Basques to Cape Ray Cove, where a very favorable spot was found for landing the end of the cable. A house was erected at this point, and the bark having been towed to the cove by the James Adger, the end of the cable was safely brought ashore on the evening of the 23d. The next day was foggy and unfavorable, but on Saturday morning, the 25th, the steamer took the bark in tow, and endeavored to proceed to sea. A violent north-west wind was blowing, and while the vessels were endeavoring to get into line, a slight collision took place, which seriously strained the cable. The attempt was then given up, but the bark soon afterward lost her anchor, and was drifting before the gale upon a reef of rocks, when she was obliged to cut the cable and set sail to save herself from wreck. The cable was spliced on the following day, but as the junction was not found to be sufficiently strong, the two miles which had already been paid out were abandoned, and a new end hauled ashore and made fast. On the morning of Tuesday, the 29th, the weather was calm and propitious, and the steamer towed the bark to sea. Her progress was slow at first, and by night not more than twenty miles of the cable were laid. Owing to a kink produced by the uncoiling, it broke during the night, occasioning a delay of eight hours. The paying-out went on more rapidly next day, but a south-eastern gale arose toward evening and became so violent that the safety of the bark was endangered. After all means of securing her had been exhausted, and her situation was becoming more and more perilous, the cable was cut to save her. All three of the insulated copper wires had already been broken by the violence of the strain. At the time this occurred forty miles had been paid out, leaving thirty-four miles on board. The steamer was then about thirty miles distant from Cape North, the terminus of the submarine line. The British war-steamer *Argus* came up at the time and kindly offered her assistance. The James Adger, with the bark in tow, then proceeded to Sidney, in Cape Breton, where she arrived on the afternoon of the 30th. Two days were spent in taking on board coals, water and provisions. The Sarah L. Bryant was left there, unloading the remainder of the cable. The Adger left Sydney on Sunday morning, the 2d, and has had a pleasant and speedy return voyage.

SUICIDES AND MURDER.—Two melancholy occurrences of this character were discovered here a few days since. In the first case, two German women named Stein, sisters, driven to despair from want, administered poison to a little boy, son of one of the women, and then both the miserable women committed suicide by swallowing prussic acid. They had worked at the straw bonnet making, and by the failure of the house for whom they worked, were thrown out of employment. From time to time they have been aided, pecuniary and otherwise, by a German named Louis May, who knew them in Germany previous to their emigrating to this country. Latterly, however, they became very much reduced, and told May that they would commit suicide if circumstances did not alter favorably, a threat which unhappily they were not prevented from carrying into effect. The other case was that of a German student, who fought a duel in Germany, killing his adversary; he fled to this country, where, suffering from the remorse which the recollection of this act brought with it, he armed his hand against himself. He was found on Staten Island with a fatal pistol-shot wound in his breast.

AFRAY AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.—The St. Nicholas Hotel was on Saturday evening, Sept. 15, the scene of another frightful encounter, similar to that enacted about a year ago when Col. Loring of Mississippi lost his life. It appears that shortly before nine o'clock on the evening named two of the boarders, Capt. J. J. Wright and Mr. R. S. Dean, were seen talking together in an excited manner in the bar-room. Suddenly Capt. Wright drew from his pocket a cowhide, with which he struck Mr. Dean in the face. Instantly the latter drew from a sheath which he carried under his vest a large bowie knife, the blade of which he plunged almost to the hilt in the side of his antagonist. The wounded man immediately dropped the cowhide and attempted to get away, but was followed by his antagonist, who again wounded him in the abdomen. Lieut. Stage of the Eighth Ward police happened to be present, and as Mr. Dean was in the act of making another thrust with the knife at his adversary, caught him by the collar and prevented the further infliction of violence. Capt. Wright soon fell, exhausted from loss of blood, to the floor, and was conveyed to his room, where he was attended by several physicians, all of whom pronounced his wounds to be mortal. Mr. Dean in making the third thrust with the knife cut himself severely in the thigh, and was also conveyed to a room in the hotel, where the wound was dressed by a surgeon. He, as well as a friend of his named Montgomery, who witnessed the affray, are under arrest, and will be kept in custody until an examination shall take place. The whole affray occupied but a few moments, and was conducted so quietly that many who were in the bar-room at the time were unaware of its occurrence until it was over. The news, however, spread rapidly, and soon the halls and the rum-room were crowded by the excited inmates. The quarrel, it is said, grew out of something Dean had said and circulated reflecting upon the honor and character of Capt. Wright. They had had frequent and bitter altercations in regard to the objectionable language, and on Saturday night met by previous appointment in the rum-room of the St. Nicholas. Dean fearing violence on the part of Capt. W., had armed himself, and when the Captain struck him with the cowhide used his weapon.

RECENT DEATHS.

RECENT DEATH OF THE HON. JUDGE CRANCH.

The Hon. William Cranch, Chief Justice of the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, died at his residence in Washington at 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, Aug. 25, aged 86 years and 2 months. William Cranch was born at Weymouth, Mass., in 1769, and graduated at Harvard College in 1787. In 1801, President John Adams nominated him an Associate Justice of the Circuit and District Courts for the District of Columbia, and he retained his office as Judge down to the day of his death, more than fifty-four years—a longer term, we presume, than any other Judge in America or probably in England has ever remained on the bench. The venerable deceased was universally esteemed and respected.

WM. FRY, the associate of Robert Walsh, Esq., former U. S. Consul at Paris, in establishing the old National Gazette in Philadelphia, died in the latter city on Friday, Aug. 31. He was one of the oldest, if not the very oldest newspaper proprietor in the United States.

MRS. SARAH WALDO, widow of the late Judge Joseph Story, died at her residence in Boston on Wednesday, Aug. 22, of debility, at the age of 71 years. The deceased was the daughter of the late Judge Wetmore of the Massachusetts Court of Common Pleas. Wm. W. Story, the artist and poet, the only surviving child of the deceased, sailed for Boston in the Liverpool steamer on Saturday. The wife of the Rev. John Pierpont died at his house in Medford on the same day, after a long illness. Both these ladies leave a wide circle of friends.

FOREIGN.

THE WAR.—Affairs before Sebastopol remain unchanged, and apparently at Kars also. The particulars of the bombardment of Sweaborg are full, but the details of the Tchernaya affair are rather meagre. Full, however, as the particulars of the destruction of Sweaborg are, they are not very clear, and it is a matter of doubt how much of the place has been destroyed and how much remains. Two British steamers have been trying the range of their guns against Riga. In the Sea of Azoff the British have burnt up the sunken ships at Berdiansk, and have destroyed the suburb of that town. The accession of Spain to the Western Alliance is reported to be complete, and the adhesion of Denmark and Sweden all but ratified. It is reported also that Austria has submitted a new project of peace, and will soon express herself decidedly for the Allies. It is further reported that the Allies will occupy some portion of Turkey, and will re-construct the map of Italy.

FRANCE.—Queen Victoria's visit to Paris has been a success of the most triumphant kind. The Parisians have expended an immense amount of enthusiasm, and the Emperor has exhibited the most imperial hospitality. The English papers are full to overflowing with accounts of the festivities. All the immense line extending from the Strasbourg railway station to St. Cloud was, without an interval, occupied by troops and national guards. They were drawn up on each side of the way, two or three deep. Chasseurs de Vincennes, infantry of the line, infantry of the guard, gendarmes, municipal guards, all were there; and there was battalion after battalion, and company after company of the National Guard, all *au grand complet*, and all in full uniform. And not only were there the National Guard of Paris, but those of the neighboring towns and villages for miles around, some of them even from a considerable distance. Behind the troops and National Guards, were drawn up the different corporations and trades of workmen, each carrying flags and banners. Deputations of the engine drivers, workmen of the different railways, and the great manufacturers of Paris and the neighborhood, of the *employees* of the principal mercantile establishments of the adjacent towns and villages, all headed by their mayors, and many by their clergy and municipal councils, were likewise ranged behind the troops. There were also numerous deputations of young girls from schools and charitable establishments, dressed in white, wearing ribbons over their shoulders, and carrying bouquets. The flags which the workmen and deputations carried bore all manner of inscriptions, "Vive la Reine d'Angleterre!" "Vivent la Reine et Prince Albert!" "Vive L'Empereur!" "Vivent les Allies Russes!" "Les Ouvriers de la Reine Victoria!" &c., &c. Some had inscriptions in English, such as "Long live the Queen and Prince Albert!" "Long live England!" Hours, before that fixed for the arrival of the Queen, the Parisian population began to flock to the Boulevards and streets along which the cortege was to pass. The Emperor went down to Boulogne, there to receive Her Majesty. It was half-past one o'clock when she disembarked. The Emperor received her as she alighted from the royal yacht, and kissed her on both cheeks. On Sunday the Queen remained within doors; Monday visited the Exposition of the Fine Arts; Tuesday went to Versailles; Wednesday breakfasted at St. Cloud, visited the Exposition, lunched at the Tuilleries, dinner at St. Cloud, private theatricals by the artistes of the Gymnase; Thursday visited the Louvre, dined at the Tuilleries, grand ball at the Hotel de Ville; Friday grand review in the Champs de Mars, lunch at the Ecole Militaire, visited the Hotel des Invalides, evening at Opera Comique. On Saturday would visit St. Germaine, Sunday rest, Monday return to England.

MEXICO.—We have accounts of the abdication of Santa Anna. He left the City of Mexico on the 9th of August, at the head of 1,400 soldiers, under the pretext of quelling the revolution in Vera Cruz. On arriving at the

fortress of Perote, he unveiled his real design, issued a proclamation depositing the Government in the hands of Pavoni, Vega and Salas, and sailed on the 17th of August for Havana, as is supposed. His ministers did not remain long behind him, fortunately for themselves, as the popular excitement which destroyed much of their property, would in all probability have dealt harshly with them had they been within reach. Subsequently Carrera was appointed Provisional President for six months. The new Government has in it a large proportion of the last one, who are closely united with the church, and the liberal party are in consequence very much dissatisfied. A quarrel for the Presidency is very much likely to ensue, the result of which cannot be foretold. The pleasure of Alvarez and Comonfort is not yet known.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—Col. Kinney has completed the purchase, for \$500,000, of all Messrs. Shepherd and Haley's right, title and interest in the lands granted to them in 1839, by the late Mosquito King. These lands embrace about thirty millions of acres, bounded on the north by Great River, south by a line extending west from King Buppan near Boca del Toro, west by the Spanish Mountains, the immemorial limit between the Indian, and Spanish and American races, and having on the east a length of seacoast extending 350 miles. The tract of country thus included may be considered the most productive of its extent upon the globe. Every variety of agricultural produce belonging to the temperate or torrid zone may be cultivated with success upon the lowlands of the seacoast, or the elevated healthy plains of the interior. Besides the substantial staples of grain and cattle, there is no limit to the amount of coffee, cacao, cochineal, indigo, cotton, sugar and tobacco that may be raised on its teeming soil. Rosewood, mahogany, and other costly woods cover a large tract; and the mineral wealth, including gold, silver, coal and copper, although of unquestionable existence, yet waits for its development by the improving hand of man.

Literary Notices.

ALL Works noticed in this department of the JOURNAL, together with any others published in America, may be procured at our Office, at the Publishers' prices. EUROPEAN WORKS will be imported to order by every steamer. Books sent by mail on receipt of the price. All letters and orders should be postpaid, and directed to FOWLER AND WELLS, 808 Broadway, New York.

IOWA AS IT IS IN 1855: A Gazetteer for Citizens, and a Hand-Book for Emigrants. By Nathan H. Parker, New York: Fowler and Wells. [12mo. Pp. 284. Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 75.]

This is certainly a timely and important work, as well as a most interesting and beautiful one. Iowa is one of the very best States in the Union. Perhaps no State in the confederacy holds out at present so great inducements to the emigrant, or is attracting so large a tide of population. But reliable information in reference to it has been scarce. Here is just the work to supply the lack. It embraces a full description of the State, her agricultural, mineralogical, and geological character; her water courses, timber lands, soil, and climate; the various railroad lines being built, and those projected, with the distances on each; the number and condition of churches and schools in each county; population and business statistics of the most important cities and towns; information for the immigrant respecting the selection, entry, and cultivation of prairie soil; a list of unentered lands in the State, etc. This varied information is well digested and conveniently arranged, and has evidently been prepared with great care. It is accompanied by an accurate map, and embellished with beautiful engravings of scenery, public buildings, etc. We intend to enrich our columns with some extracts, one of these days; in the meantime we heartily recommend "Iowa as it is" to our readers.—*Life Illustrated.*

JAPAN AS IT WAS AND IS. By Richard Hildreth. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. [12mo. Pp. 576. Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 25.]

THE reader of this volume will be astonished at the vast amount of valuable and interesting information that Mr. Hildreth has succeeded in collecting concerning the far-off Eastern land so lately opened to our commerce, and about which so little is generally known. It will not disappoint

the expectations raised by its title-page. It comprises in a compact form a complete history of the relations of the several European nations who have visited Japan, with the inhabitants of that island, from its first discovery by the Portuguese, in 1542, down to the visit of Commodore Perry, in 1853, in anticipation of whose detailed report this book will serve as a preparation. The whole is carefully digested and well arranged. It is embellished with a beautiful and an accurate map.

The *Knickerbocker*, for September, has its usual variety of readable articles, and an "Editor's Table" on which is served up, in Clark's best style, such a dish of gossip as can be found nowhere else. [Samuel Hueston, publisher, New York. \$3 a year.]

Peterson's Magazine comes promptly to hand every month, and is quite as good as the ladies' magazines of greater pretensions and higher price. [Jas. G. Reed, 846 Broadway, Agent. \$2 a year.]

SELECTIONS FROM THE WORKS OF THE LATE SYLVESTER GENIN, Esq. With a Biographical Sketch. New York: Maigne & Hall. [Octavo, pp. 300. Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 50.]

This work is printed for private circulation among the friends of Mr. Genin, and as a tribute of affection and honor to departed genius and worth, rather than as a candidate for the criticism of the reviewer, or the favor of the general public; but there is much in it worthy of a wider circulation than it is likely to obtain. Mr. Genin was a young man of great versatility of talent, and a most exemplary life. The work contains a large number of plates, copied from his paintings.

LETTERS TO THE PEOPLE ON HEALTH AND HAPPINESS. By Catherine E. Beecher. [Price, prepaid by mail, 60 cents.]

We have seldom announced the publication of a book with more satisfaction than this volume of letters, believing as we do that it is eminently calculated to benefit all who read it. We commend it in particular to the attention of those ladies who are desirous to know how to avoid disease themselves, and to contribute to the health of those about them. Miss Beecher deserves the thanks of her countrywomen for this work she has prepared for their benefit, and in no better way can they testify their approbation than by a careful and thorough perusal of its pages, and practical attention to the rules therein. We shall be most happy to procure the work for all who may wish it.

THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL REGISTER OF RURAL AFFAIRS. Price 25 cents. FOWLER AND WELLS, N. Y.

MANY who were pleased and instructed with the number of this beautiful little work for 1855, will perhaps be interested in hearing of the progress of its infant offspring for 1856. We are happy to say that both child and parent "are doing as well as could be expected."

If a friend of ours should ask us for plans and estimates for building, for hints about laying out his place with taste, and embellishing both house and grounds with economy, we should say, "Buy the REGISTER for 1856," and add in an undertone that he would find himself unable to get along without that for 1855 also, if he had not already obtained it.

If our neighbor X, who has just gone into the country, was now planting for his old age a vine and a fig tree; or our subscriber Y should write us that he wished to enjoy a little fruit for his household, and to part with a little for the sake of gain; or farmer Z should inquiringly remark that he had a number of bearing trees, but didn't know their names, or how it was best to cultivate them, or when was the exact time to send their products to market, we should instantly suggest to all these, that "The Annual Register of Rural Affairs would be exactly what they wanted." It tells how to grow, what is worth growing, and what you will obtain when you do grow. It will supply the first wants of the orchardist, and so make evident the importance of advising with standard authorities on the subject, that when he purchases THOMAS'S "Fruit Culturist," or some similar larger work, he will be qualified to appreciate and understand its teachings.

To one who would lay out or re-arrange his garden, the "Register" will furnish lists of plants, trees and shrubs. To one who would make his own butter, or supply the market, and this with the best and richest and most *keeping*, it will say what are the means that others take, what are the best

under these or those circumstances, what will save labor and increase the profit in every process. It will take a further step in the consideration of implements, both new and old; it will notice recent stock importations of value and importance; it will condense into a few pages for the housewife all that it can gather to lighten her toils and add to her comforts. At the last, there will be in the advertising pages a directory of the best implement establishments, nurseries, artificial manures, and agricultural books, which will be by no means its least interesting feature.

In fine, to quote from the *Horticulturist*, "This, instead of being an 'Almanac,' is a miniature Encyclopædia of rural affairs. It contains a vast amount of matter, selected and prepared with good judgment, and arranged and illustrated with excellent taste. Every farmer and cottager should have it. The price will place it within the reach of the humblest means and the most rigid economy."

We shall be happy to furnish the Register for 1855 and 1856 to such of our friends as may desire it.

A New and Extensive Analytical Examination of the Elements of Mental; containing Evidence of Difference, distinguishing between Elements of Mind which lie at the Foundation of Mental Action, and Elements of Mind which lie at the Foundation of Moral Action; designed for Students. By Rev. Moses Smith, A. M. In two volumes, 12mo. *Know Thyself*. Cincinnati Methodist Book Concern.

A long title and a valueless book. Mr. Smith has added to the numberless works of the same kind already in existence, but he has added nothing to the science which those works vainly attempt to treat. The author, however, varies the monotony of uninteresting common-place, by introducing a few pages upon Phrenology, in which he repeats some of the more stale objections to that science, and displays an ignorance of its principles almost incredible. "Phrenologists," he says, "should first prove that the brain is the organ of the mind." Undoubtedly. And if phrenologists have not found that, then nothing has ever been proved—proof is an impossibility. No truth can be adduced in support of which such a mass of striking and incontrovertible testimony has been accumulated, as that to which Mr. Smith refers. But mental philosophers—so called—will continue to flounder in the dark as long as they neglect to inform themselves of a science which alone can light them on their way.

BECKER'S ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP.—This is a most valuable book for the writing-master, the pupil, the sign painter, and the scholar. A few hours' study will enable any person desirous of obtaining a correct knowledge of the forms and principles of tasteful and ornamental writing more than any other work we have ever seen. It contains the following:

ROMAN PRINT—Plain, shaded, and ornamented.
GOTHIC PRINT—Analyzed and finished German Text, Old English, German Print, English Church Text.

NUMERAL FIGURES—Plain Arabic, spurred and finished, block figures, pearl and bone figures, Egyptian or unfinished figures.

WRITING—Large text hand, Italian alphabet, Washington large text, italic print or stump writing, small round hand, German alphabet in script, and German Epistolary writing.

One large volume, neatly bound, price \$3 00. Prepaid by mail, \$3 25. For sale by FOWLER AND WELLS, New York.

WHICH—The Right or the Left?—or the Church of Christ and the Church of Society. GARETT & Co., New York. Price by mail, \$1 50.

We have in this volume much we can approve. The earnest and sincere desire of the writer seems to have been to illustrate the difference between Religion, pure and undeveloped, and the FASHIONABLE Religion too prevalent at the present day, rather than to write a story, interest in the plot of which should serve to attract the attention of the reader. We hope it will be read extensively, and read too, not like too much of modern literature, for amusement and excitement, but carefully and thoughtfully; for we believe, in these days when cheating is called by the softer name of business, and religion is considered to consist in filling a fashionable church, something is needed to show the error, and we find that something in the volume before us. We say, then, buy the book, read it, and profit by it.

EMIGRATION TO TEXAS.

DURING the summer of 1853, M. Victor Considerant, late member of the National Assembly of France, and Albert Brisbane, of New York, visited and explored the extensive and but partially settled regions of Northern Texas, with a view to the ultimate location there of a colony of European and American Socialists, and people of progressive ideas generally. They were delighted beyond measure with the country, which more than met their most sanguine expectations. In local advantages, in fertility of soil, in equableness and salubrity of climate, and in beauty of scenery, they pronounced it unrivaled. Here they felt was the place, before all others, to plant the seeds of a New Social Order.

A joint stock company with a capital of a million dollars has since been organized. It is called the Europeo-American Colonization Society of Texas. Its objects may be stated in general terms to be—

1. The acquisition of large tracts of land, in the most desirable locations, to be disposed of to colonists, either as individuals, as companies, or as associations; for the Society itself is debarred by its constitution from retaining *permanently*, in its own proper account, any interest either in lands or in any branch of industry or trade.

2. The preparation of the soil, the building of houses, the purchase of utensils, machinery, cattle, etc., (also to be sold to the colonists), the furnishing of provisions, and all other necessities of life, as well as remunerative employment to those who may desire them, while waiting for the opportunity they seek to engage in business on their own account, or in an association in the organization of which they shall themselves assist.

3. The organization and direction of emigration, by means of agencies at all desirable points, in Europe and America, with facilities for transporting emigrants to their destination, when they may choose to make such arrangements.

The leaders of this movement are Associationists, but they propose here, first of all, simply to bring together the social elements most favorable to associative life, under conditions of perfect freedom, and leave them to assume *their natural forms*—those which shall result from the free play of their sympathies or attractions. Settlers are expected to find a field open to all kinds of life, from the individual and fragmentary system, even to integral association, comprising all the intermediate degrees.

Everything is to be created; there is room in every direction, and each may, according to his taste, conceive and pursue any kind of enterprise. Free engagements, based on the principle of mutualism, will establish co-operative relations and associations in different degrees.

Analogous ties will be formed between the society establishment, properly so called, the partial associations, and isolated families.

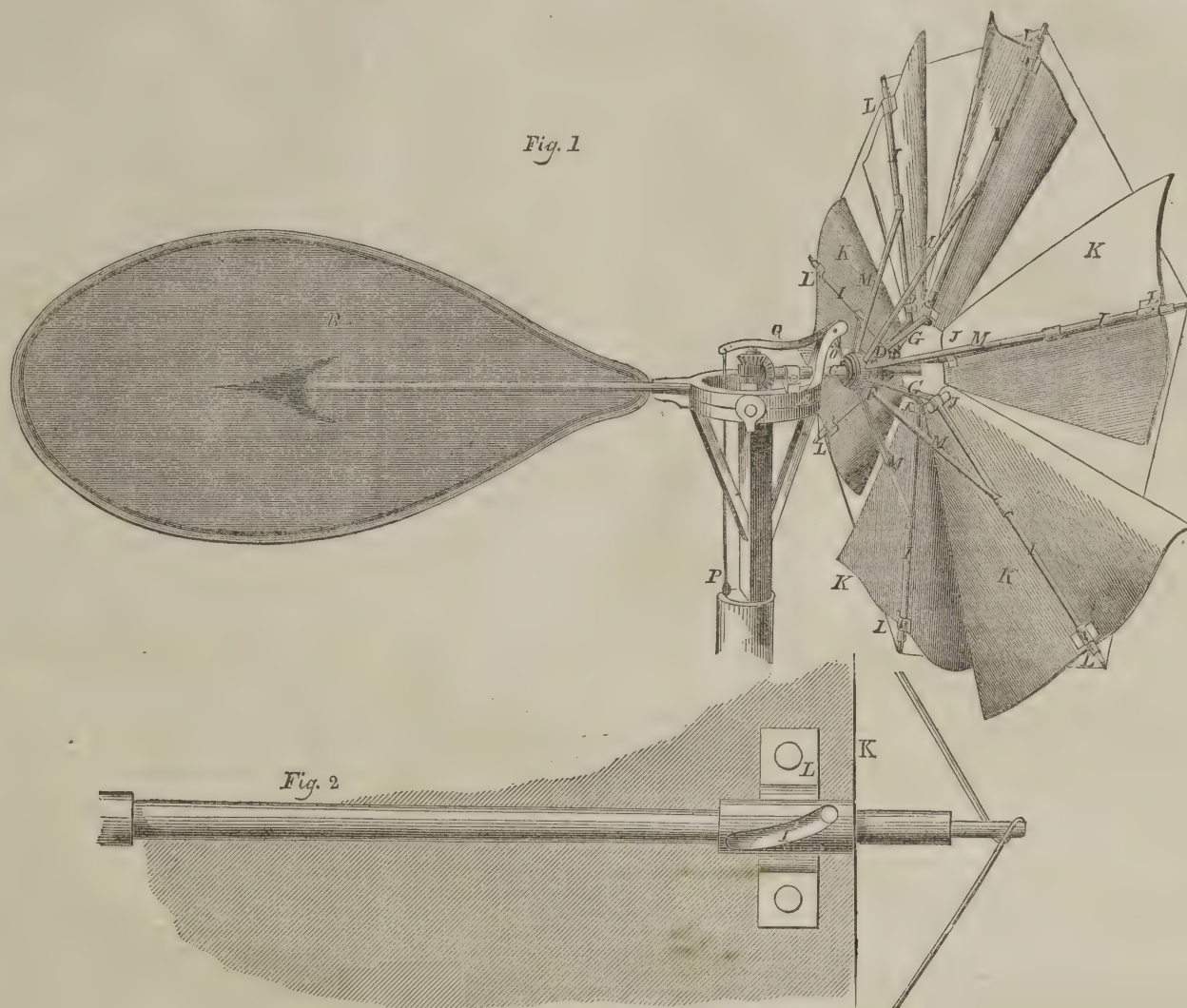
An individual, for instance, may wish to keep his domestic affairs apart, but would like to work in the shops or fields of the Association. Another, on the contrary, prefers to work on his own account, but he is very glad to profit by the advantages of the associative table. Others, again, will engage in some special co-operative work only a certain part of their time, and will employ the rest outside and on their own private account.

Besides, every family or every individual, whatever system they may at first have adopted, will always preserve the option of changing and of passing at will from one to another. The supreme law is *liberty and reciprocal adaptation*.

A nucleus has been formed, on a magnificent domain, in Dallas County, where buildings are being erected and other preparations being made for the accommodation of a large number of emigrants. Large tracts of land are about being secured in other favorable locations.

Information in reference to this movement may be obtained by addressing D. H. Jacques, care of FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

IN THE FOG.—One of the three brilliant editors of a little monthly paper entitled *Wisconsin Educational Journal*, don't believe in PHRENOLOGY. Where in the world, Mr. Editor, are your brains located? Are they in your stomach, your bowels, or in your boots? "Educational" men and women, this way, have generally come to the conclusion that the seat of the *mind* has its residence in *head-quarters*, and *not* in the trowsers. However, the question is not yet settled to the satisfaction of Old Fogies.



A. P. BROWN'S SELF-ADJUSTING PATENT IMPROVED WIND ENGINE.

The annexed engravings represent an improvement in Windmills, for which a patent was granted to Addison P. Brown, of Brattleboro', Vt., on the 3d of this month.

The nature of the improvement relates to the method of regulating the obliquity of the sails, by which they are rendered self-adjusting, according to variations in the velocity of the wind.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the principal parts; and figure 2 a section on an enlarged scale, showing an arm of the wind sail, and the curved slot I, which allows the sail to adjust itself to the wind pressure. Like letters represent similar parts. A is the turn-table on which the wind shaft is supported and rotates; B is the vane; C is the main driver shaft rotated by the wind sails. D is a collar securely fixed on this shaft by a screw. H is the hub which carries the sails. It is allowed to slide on the shaft C, to which it is secured by a key working in a spline or slot, but rotates with the shaft C. G G are metal bars, connected by hinges to the hub D. J J are hinges firmly attached to the sails K K. L is a hinge (one on each arm); it is heavy, being virtually a weight, the centrifugal force of which governs the sail; this hinge is also a thimble enclosing the arm of the sail, as shown in fig. 2, and it has a helical slot I in it, in which is a pin that turns the sail edgewise, when the centrifugal force of L is increased by an accelerated speed. M M are braces which extend from the arms of the sails to a sliding collar on the other side of the one D. O is a sliding washer pressed up against the hub by a weight P, suspended from a jointed bent lever Q, thus enabling the attendant to increase the force of the spring F, by increasing the weight.

Any sudden impetus of the wind moves the sliding hub, overcoming the tension of the spring F, lifting the weight P, and the bars G, by means of the thimbles H H, which push the sails further out upon the arms, while the helical slots I, and the pins in them, turn all the sails simultaneously edgewise, to an extent proportionate to the increased force of the wind. Any acceleration of the wind regulates the positions of the sails, as described, and thus they are self-adjusting. The motion is communicated from the shaft C, by bevel gearing, as shown in fig. 1, or in any of the usual ways whereby rotary motion is communicated to the vertical shaft, and from thence to any machinery in the building below.

In presenting this new Wind Power, which the foregoing cut is designed to represent, to the public, a brief statement of its nature, uses and peculiarities becomes proper.

That mighty but inexpensive agent THE WIND has been in use as a motive power for ages. But until recently its use has been attended with serious objections. As heretofore constructed, wind mills have been in a great degree at the mercy of the gale, this hour moving along with a strong but regular motion—the next yielding to the resistless violence of the gale, and running with mad velocity, soon impairing their own durability, as well as that of the machinery attached.

Besides the exposure of so great a surface of fans to the wind without the means of *instantly diminishing* that surface, has often in a moment prostrated the entire structure.

Then to say nothing of the expense of always having a man in waiting to "take in sail," and the trouble and danger of that duty when aroused at the "midnight of winter" by the howling of the North wind, there is an extreme *uncertainty* attending.

The design of this machine is to overcome these objections. By a novel and ingenious, but extremely simple device, the centrifugal force of the fan itself, when in motion, is em-

ployed to vary the obliquity of that fan to the wind, so that it "becomes all things to all winds," is always ready to receive the desired amount of wind, and reject the excess, and to adjust its own position instantly to the necessities of the moment.

By the same device the *direct action* or force of the wind is allowed to aid in the same result, so that a violent and sudden gust will, *by its own force*, set the sails more edgewise, even before the *velocity* of the wheel has time to increase, thus passing harmlessly through, and leaving the wheel to "go on its way rejoicing."

Thus the *wind wheel itself, by, in, and of itself*, is made the governor of its own motions. It is ensured from human neglect, and from the accidents likely to ensue from having a *separate and independent* device of any description for regulating the slant of the fans, or shutting off an excess of wind. Consequently it is absolutely certain in its action.

The fans can at any time be presented to the wind, or turned edgewise to it, with about the same labor as is required to open and shut the gate of a common water-wheel. Where this feature is not desirable, and the mill is allowed to run whenever it chooses, a still simpler and cheaper mode of construction will suffice.

The invention has received very favorable notice from many scientific and practical observers.

It is designed as a *stationary motive* power for driving all ordinary machinery, especially for pumping and raising water to supply artificial ponds and fountains, farm yards and railroad stations, to drain or irrigate land, carry machinery for thrashing and grinding, turning grindstones, churns, and straw cutters, sawing wood, &c.

The free breezes of heaven sweep over our heads, mournfully sighing as they go to be made of service to man. As a means of fulfilling this purpose, this machine must be regarded as a valuable addition to the labor-saving and economic devices of the age.

Any further information may be obtained by addressing FOWLER AND WELLS, 303 Broadway, N. Y., who are the exclusive agents for the manufacture and sale of this invaluable invention.

AN ENGLISH AND AN
AMERICAN POET.

[We have received from a correspondent the following comparative and critical review of two poems recently published, both of which may be had at this office, or by mail, postage prepaid, at prices annexed.]

LEAVES OF GRASS: POEMS by WALT WHITMAN. Brooklyn: 1855. 1 vol. quarto. Price \$1 25.
MAUD, and other Poems. By ALFRED TENNYSON. London: 1855. Price \$1 25.

It is always reserved for second-rate poems immediately to gratify. As first-rate or natural objects, in their perfect simplicity and proportion, do not startle or strike, but appear no more than matters of course, so probably natural poetry does not, for all its being the rarest and telling of the longest and largest work. The artist or writer whose talent is to please the connoisseurs of his time, may obey the laws of his time, and achieve the intense and elaborated beauty of parts. The perfect poet cannot afford any special beauty of parts, or to limit himself by any laws less than those universal ones of the great masters, which include all times, and all men and women, and the living and the dead. For from the study of the universe is drawn this irrefragable truth, that the law of the requisites of a grand poem, or any other complete workmanship, is originality, and the average and superb beauty of the ensemble. Possessed with this law, the fitness of aim, time, persons, places, surely follows. Possessed with this law, and doing justice to it, no poet or any one else will make anything ungraceful or mean, any more than any emanation of nature is.

The poetry of England, by the many rich geniuses of that wonderful little island, has grown out of the facts of the English race, the monarchy and aristocracy prominent over the rest, and conforms to the spirit of them. No nation ever did or ever will receive with national affection any poets except those born of its national blood. Of these, the writings express the finest infusions of government, traditions, faith, and the dependence or independence of a people, and even the good or bad physiognomy, and the ample or small geography. Thus what very properly fits a subject of the British crown may fit very ill an American freeman. No fine romance, no inimitable delineation of character, no grace of delicate illustrations, no rare picture of shore or mountain or sky, no deep thought of the intellect, is so important to a man as his opinion of himself is; everything receives its tinge from that. In the verse of all those undoubtedly great writers, Shakspeare just as much as the rest, there is the air which to America is the air of death. The mass of the people, the laborers and all who serve, are slag, refuse. The countenances of kings and great lords are beautiful; the countenances of mechanics are ridiculous and deformed. What play of Shakspeare, represented in America, is not an insult to America, to the marrow in its bones? How can the tone never silent in their plots and characters be applauded, unless Washington should have been caught and hung, and Jefferson was the most enormous of liars, and common persons north and south should bow low to their betters, and to organic superiority of blood? Sure as the heavens envelope the earth, if the Americans want a race of bards worthy of 1855, and of the stern reality of this republic, they must cast around for men essentially different from the old poets, and from the modern successors of jinglers and snivellers and fops.

English versification is full of these danglers, and America follows after them. Everybody writes poetry, and yet there is not a single poet. An age greater than the proudest of the past is swiftly slipping away, without one lyric voice to seize its greatness and speak it as an encouragement and onward lesson. We have heard, by many grand announcements, that he was to come; but will he come?

"A mighty poet whom this age shall choose
To be its spokesman to all coming times
In the ripe, full-blown season of his soul,
He shall go forward in his spirit's strength,
And grapple with the questions of all time,
And wring from them their meanings. As King Saul
Called up the buried prophet from his grave
To speak his doom, so shall this Poet-king
Call up the dread past from its awful grave
To tell him of our future. As the air
Doth sphere the world, so shall his heart of love—
Loving mankind, not peoples. As the lake

Reflects the flower, tree, rock, and bending heaven,
Shall he reflect our great humanity;
And as the young Spring breathes with living breath
On a dead branch, till it sprouts fragrantly
Green leaves and sunny flowers, shall he breathe life
Through every theme he touches, making all Beauty
And Poetry forever like the stars."—*Alexander Smith.*

The best of the school of poets at present received in Great Britain and America is Alfred Tennyson. He is the bard of ennui and of the aristocracy and their combination into love. This love is the old stock love of playwrights and romancers, Shakspeare the same as the rest. It is possessed of the same unnatural and shocking passion for some girl or woman, that wrenches it from its manhood, emasculated and impotent, without strength to hold the rest of the objects and goods of life in their proper positions. It seeks nature for sickly uses. It goes screaming and weeping after the facts of the universe, in their calm beauty and equanimity, to note the occurrence of itself, and to sound the news, in connection with the charms of the neck, hair, or complexion of a particular female.

Poetry, to Tennyson and his British and American elves, is a gentleman of the first degree, boating, fishing, and shooting genteely through nature, admiring the ladies, and talking to them in company with that elaborate half-choked deference that is to be made up by the terrible license of men among themselves. The spirit of the bur-nished society of upper-class England fills this writer and his effusions from top to toe. Like that, he does not ignore courage and the superior qualities of men, but all is to show forth through dandified forms. He meets the nobility and gentry half-way. The models are the same both to the poet and the parlors. Both have the same supercilious elegance, both love the reminiscences which extol caste, both agree on the topics proper for mention and discussion, both hold the same undertone of church and state, both have the same languishing melancholy and irony, both indulge largely in persiflage, both are marked by the contour of high blood and a constitutional aversion to any thing cowardly and mean, both accept the love depicted in romances as the great business of a life or a poem, both seem unconscious of the mighty truths of eternity and immortality, both are silent on the presumptions of liberty and equality, and both devour themselves in solitary lassitude. Whatever may be said of all this, it harmonizes and represents facts. The present phases of high life in Great Britain are as natural a growth there as Tennyson and his poems are a natural growth of those phases. It remains to be distinctly admitted that this man is a real poet, notwithstanding his ennui and his aristocracy.

Meanwhile a strange voice parts others aside and demands for its owner that position that is only allowed after the seal of many returning years has stamped with approving stamp the claims of the loftiest leading genius. Do you think the best honors of the earth are won so easily, Walt Whitman? Do you think city and country is to fall before the vehement egotism of your recitative of yourself?

"I am the poet of the body,
And I am the poet of the soul.
The pleasures of heaven are with me, and the pains of hell
are with me,
The first I graft and increase upon myself . . . the latter I
translate into a new tongue.
I am the poet of the woman the same as the man,
And I say it is as great to be a woman as to be a man,
And I say there is nothing greater than the mother of men.
I chant a new chant of dilation or pride,
We have had ducking and deprecating about enough,
I show that size is only development."

It is indeed a strange voice! Critics and lovers and readers of poetry as hitherto written, may well be excused the chilly and unpleasant shudders which will assuredly run through them, to their very blood and bones, when they first read Walt Whitman's poems. If this is poetry, where must its foregoers stand? And what is at once to become of the ranks of rhymesters, melancholy and swallow-tailed, and of all the confectioners and upholsterers of verse, if the tan-faced man here advancing and claiming to speak for America and the nineteenth hundred of the Christian list of years, typifies indeed the natural and proper bard?

"The friendly and flowing savage. Who is he?
Is he waiting for civilization, or past it and mastering it?
Is he some south-westerner raised outdoors? Is he Canadian?

Is he from the Mississippi country? or from Iowa, Oregon, or California? or from the mountains? or prairie-life or bush-life? or from the sea?

Wherever he goes men and women accept and desire him, They desire he should like them and touch them and speak to them and stay with them.

Behavior lawless as snow-flakes—words simple as grass—uncombed head and laughter and naivete;
Slowstepping feet and the common features, and the common modes and emanations,
They descend in new forms from the tips of his fingers,
They are wafted with the odor of his body or breath....
they fly out of the glance of his eyes."

Not a borrower from other lands, but a prodigal user of his own land is Walt Whitman. Not the refined life of the drawing-room—not dancing and polish and gentility, but some powerful uneducated person, and some harsh identity of sound, and all wild free forms, are grateful to him. A thrill of his own likeness strikes him as the spotted hawk wheels noisily near his head at nightfall, and he is fain to say,

"I too am not a bit tamed—I too am untranslatable;
I sound my barbaric yawp over the roofs of the world."

He is sterile on the old myths, and on all the customary themes of romantic and classical writers, but pregnant with the deductions of the geologist, the astronomer, the great antiquary, the chemist, the phrenologist, the spiritualist, the mathematician, and with the ideas and practice of American politics. Individuals and personal incidents are not given by him at second-hand; he himself assumes and becomes any character, one after another—the child uttering fancies about the grass—the curious meditator reclining on a bank of a summer forenoon, and holding a long colloquy of love with his own soul—the friendly mate and companion of people—now riding from the fields atop of the load of hay on its way to the barn—or in the most crowded rush of a great city—or hunting alone over the mountains or far in the wilds—sailing in the Yankee clipper under her three skysails—one of a chowder-party with boatmen or clam-diggers—giving shelter to the runaway slave—beholding the marriage of the trapper to the red girl in the far west—or bathing with bathers by the sea-side—absorbing all pleasures and all pains—learning lessons of animals and birds—merged in any affair or person—in the carpenter dressing his plank—the pilot who seizes the kingpin of the wheel—the driver who drives the dray of the stone-yard—the spinning girl advancing forward and retreating backward—the canal-boy on the tow-path—the pavior with his wooden beetle—the drover singing out to his drove—the Wolverine setting traps by the Huron—the Missourian crossing the plains with his wares and his cattle—the flat-boatman making fast at night near the shores of cottonwood and pekan-tree—the hunter and trapper resting after their day's sport in the hut of adobe—the mourning widow looking out on the winter midnight—the Yankee or the Texan—the Georgian, the lumberer of Maine, the Kentuckian, Ohian, Louisianian, or Californian—mechanic, author, artist or schoolboy—thinker of the thoughts of all men in all ages—appreciator of the nearest and readiest, and traveller from the most distant and diverse.

The theory and practice of poets have hitherto been to select certain ideas or events or personages, and then describe them in the best manner they could, always with as much ornament as the case allowed. Such are not the theory and practice of the new poet. He never presents for perusal a poem ready-made on the old models, and ending when you come to the end of it: but every sentence and every passage tells of an interior not always seen, and exudes an impalpable something which sticks to him that reads, and pervades and provokes him to tread the half-invisible road where the poet, like an apparition, is striding fearlessly before. If Walt Whitman's premises are true, then there is a subtler range of poetry than that of the grandeur and life of events, as in Homer, or of characters, as in Shakspeare—poetry to which all other writing is subservient, and which confronts the very meanings of the works of nature and competes with them. It is the direct bringing of occurrences and persons and things to bear on the listener or beholder, to re-appear through him or her; and it offers the best way of making them a part of him and her as the right aim of the greatest poet.

Of the spirit of life in visible forms—of the spirit of the seed growing out of the ground—of the spirit of the resistless motion of the globe passing unsuspected but quick as light—

ning along its orbit—of them is the spirit of this man's poetry. Like them it eludes and mocks criticism, and appears unerringly in results. Things, facts, events, persons, days, ages, qualities, tumble pell-mell exhaustless and copious, with what appear to be the same disregard of parts and the same absence of special purpose, as in nature. But the voice of the few rare and controlling critics, and the voice of more than one generation of men or two generations of men, must speak for the inexpressible purposes of nature, and for this haughtiest of writers that has ever yet written and printed a book. His is to prove either the most lamentable of failures or the most glorious of triumphs, in the known history of literature. And after all we have written, we confess our brain-felt and heart-felt inability to decide which we think it is likely to be.

Business.

NEW BOOKS and ADVERTISEMENTS for LIFE ILLUSTRATED, THE PHRENOLOGICAL and WATER-CURE JOURNALS, may be sent to FOWLER and WELLS,

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"THE SUMMER IS PAST, THE HARVEST IS ENDED," and the most beautiful crops reward the honest husbandman, the tiller of the soil. Our granaries are filled; barns and sheds are filled; our horses, cattle and other animals in good condition; our corn, buckwheat and potato fields are crowding for room to grow, expand and ripen; our orchards are groaning under the pressure of unexampled loads of delicious and healthful fall and winter fruits, and all animated nature seems to rejoice in one thing at least, the blessings of abundance. All our physical wants, such as food and clothing, are amply provided. But how is it with our *Mental* nature, the MORAL and INTELLECTUAL? Have we provided food for these? Have we laid up our treasures by the cultivation of our faculties, and the acquisition of knowledge, where moth and rust doth not corrupt, and where thieves—the reversion of fortune—cannot break through and steal? The present time of prosperity and plenty should not be lost to our *higher* nature. We should now seek by every possible means to develop and improve those faculties of the mind which distinguish Man from the lower animals. "We should learn to know ourselves." Books are cheap, newspapers plenty, select the best, read and study them. Attend the best schools, listen to the best lectures, reflect on what you read and hear, and learn to THINK. We, too, have been busy with *our* work. We have printed new editions of our best books, and have them nicely bound, ready for use. They are everywhere in demand, and only wait the action of our co-workers, agents and booksellers. The few who are now in the field report the most hopeful progress and success. The people are eager to acquaint themselves with the Laws, Principles and Philosophy which they reveal. Young men and young women, the aged and the middle-aged, parents and children, teachers and pupils, all are reaching with outstretched arms, ready to welcome the man, the woman, the book or the idea which will illuminate their minds, expand their souls, and the better fit them for this world, and for the world to come.

Friends, "the summer is ended, the harvest is past," neglect not to lay up your treasures in that mental store-house which will guide you, and go with you to the promised land.

PHRENOLOGY IN BOSTON.—Those who would know more about themselves than they ever dreamed of, and would have laid out before them a map, as it were, of their capabilities and powers, should call at Fowler, Wells and Co.'s, near the Old South Church, and have their heads examined phrenologically. Mr. Butler, of the firm, a gentleman of great experience and of superior ability in the science, will be found in attendance ready to explain the

mental developments of such as may choose to test him. The truthfulness of these explanations can be vouched for by clouds of witnesses. With regard to phrenology, its claim as a science we believe is universally admitted.—*Boston Post.*

PRIVATE CLASSES.—Besides such public lectures as we may find it convenient to deliver in the sea-board towns and cities during the fall and winter, we expect to form private classes at our Cabinets in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

We shall give in these classes such practical instruction to students as will enable them to become practical Phrenologists. We have a great variety of casts, skulls, busts, and portraits from all classes and tribes of men and animals, with which to illustrate the science.

It would be well for those who intend to take lessons, to read the words named below:

Lectures on Phrenology. Combe. A complete course. \$125.
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And such other works as may be at hand. We hope teachers in every district will qualify themselves to lecture upon this science, and to delineate character on phrenological principles.

OUR HAND-MILL IN ILLINOIS.—After a thorough trial, a friend in Illinois gives us, by request, his opinion of the MILL, which is as follows:

"For simplicity, durability, and efficiency, I know of no HAND-MILL that can compare with it. As to the quantity it will grind per hour, that depends upon the speed with which it is driven. By steam, I should think it might be made to grind five or six bushels per hour, if the friction on the grain did not cause too much heat; but we venture to say, that by 'one-man power' it will grind *as much and as well* (if not more and better) than any other mill in use costing the same, or twice as much.

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excellent invention. Such an article has long been wanting, and we are happy to be able to recommend it to our readers. It is, indeed, a very superior article.

We beg leave to call the attention of Committees of Lectures and Lyceums to the Card of Mr. H. C. VAIL, in our advertising columns. His subjects, Agriculture, Horticulture, and the sciences directly connected therewith, are of the first importance, and should receive attention from all.

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—It will be seen by the announcement in our advertising pages, that the eighth annual term of this institution commences at its usual time, the first Wednesday in November. Very liberal arrangements are made to encourage women of limited means in obtaining a medical education.

A HOPPER FOR THE MILL.—Some of our agents say the handmill would suit better if the hopper were larger. Being made of *iron*, it would be too expensive to enlarge it. But we have a very simple and cheap plan which will answer as well, namely: take a small box—one that will hold a bushel, more or less—bore or cut a hole through the bottom, and then set it on top of the mill; this will serve as a first-rate hopper. The cost would be almost nothing.

RECOVERY.—A CASE FOR PHRENOLOGISTS.—We learn that the young man James Henry, who, on the 15th April last, received a dangerous wound from a piece of edging thrown off by a circular saw, in the saw-mill of Messrs. Currier & Dickinson, near New Edinburgh, has, under the medical care of Dr. Grant, almost totally recovered from its effects. The edging, as it flew from the saw, entered between his nose and the right eye, and penetrated the frontal bone in an oblique direction, so that, on being withdrawn, a portion of the brain protruded, which was taken away. His recovery, after so serious an injury, is almost miraculous. What is equally surprising is, that as far as can be judged from the present state of the patient, his mental faculties have comparatively suffered very little permanent injury. A curious circumstance connected with this case might afford some ground of speculation for Phrenologists. From the direction the edging took, the end of it must have come into contact with that portion of the brain where Phrenologists allege the organ of Tune to be located, or its immediate vicinity. Those who attended the young man during his illness state, that whilst he must have been suffering the most intense agony from the wound, it was impossible to restrain him from the exercise of his *musical* powers. For about five days he continued almost constantly to whistle and sing. This is the same individual who was stated at the time in the *Toronto Globe* to have been injured at McKay & McKinnon's mills at New Edinburgh, and to have died in consequence.—*Bytown (Canada) Gazette.*

[We have known of many similar accidents of the brain by concussions of the skull, and invariably there has been an undue manifestation of the various faculties corresponding to the locality of the fracture.]

OUR HOMES.—We have had our attention called lately, to what to us seems an excellent mode of building, viz.: the "gravel wall." We have read with much interest Mr. Fowler's work on the subject, and intend, if we can gather sufficient "rocks," soon to erect a domicile somewhat after his plan. It appears to us a good one, as we have no doubt it will to any who may peruse the volume we refer to. It is doubtless a cheaper material than has been heretofore used, as it can be found in any quantity on all sides of us. Speaking of the facility with which it may be found hereabouts, he says: "All the Western prairies abound in just the required material, either in occasional banks there found, or two or three feet below the surface. All the wells I ever saw dug on the prairies, threw up just the right kind of gravel, nor do I remember seeing a bank dug through, which did not develop them."

The shape he recommends, the Octagon, is, we think, for all purposes of room and comfort, well adapted. Having had the pleasure of a personal inspection of the author's residence, built upon this method, we can "speak by the card," and as it is cheaper and more durable, more economical as regards space, and is suitable as well for the *cottage ornée* as the city mansion or rustic home, we commend it to the notice of our fellow-citizens.—*St Paul (Minnesota) Daily Times.*

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They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through the entire length.

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Parties having view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota for their future homes should take into consideration, that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment at from \$10 to \$15 per acre higher than in government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

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The price will vary from \$3 to \$15, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

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Large Plats, showing the precise location of the Lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's Lands, and pamphlets containing interesting information, accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.

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The Eighth Annual Term will commence Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1855, and continue four months. Professors—Enoch D. Rolfe, M.D. Theory and Practice of Medicine; John K. Palmer, M.D. Materia Medica and General Therapeutics; Wm. Symington Brown, M.D. Anatomy and Surgery; Stephen Smith, M.D. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Henry M. Cobb, M.D. Physiology, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence; William Symington Brown, M.D. Chemistry and Toxicology; Mary R. Jenks, M.D. Demonstrator of Anatomy. Fee to each, \$5—total, \$35, the tuition being reduced one-half on account of aid from the State and other sources. Free Scholarships—Forty of these are provided by the Massachusetts Legislature for the different Counties of the State.

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Or, Newark, N. J.

Oct 1t

ANTHROPOLOGICAL CLASS.

Dr. J. R. BUCHANAN will deliver a course of private instruction on the science of Anthropology, at his office, in Cincinnati, embracing full instruction in its different departments of Phrenology, Physognomy, physiognomy, Pathology, Sarcoscopy, Cerebral Physiology, &c., (designed to make the members of the class fully acquainted with the whole subject,) with such illustrations as may be necessary. The course will be attended by a select class, consisting of public lecturers, practical phrenologists, psychometers, physicians and students, and will afford the only opportunity for acquiring a knowledge of the subject in a brief space of time, as the lectures and lessons will continue day and evening, (from two to four weeks,) until the course is completed satisfactorily. To those who would like to make a permanent remunerative engagement as agents for Buchanan's publications, this course will furnish an important opportunity for becoming initiated in the subject. To all phrenological, mesmerism and psychological, spiritual and psychometric teachers and practitioners, this occasion will be important as a rare opportunity. The course will commence on the 1st of October, and classes are fully attended—if not, then on the 15th. For further information address, **Dr. BUCHANAN,** Post Office Building, corner of Fourth and Sycamore st., Cincinnati. Oct 1t

TOWER'S GRADUAL SERIES OF READERS.

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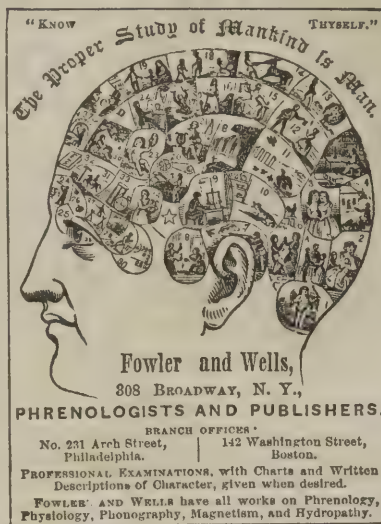
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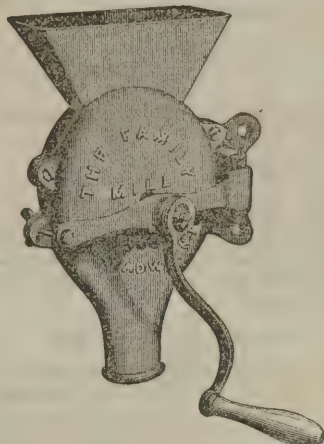
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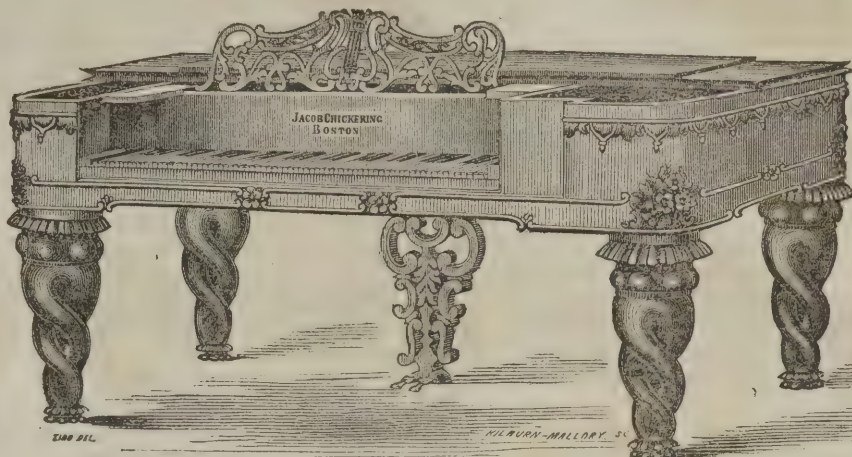
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Sept 13t tr Exd.

Varieties.

KISSING IN SCHOOL.—AN INCIDENT FROM EXPERIENCE IN SCHOOL TEACHING—One day I saw a little fellow with his arms about a little witch of a girl, endeavoring, if I interpreted the manifestations right, to kiss her.

"Tommy," said I, "what are you doing there?"

"Nothin', sir," spoke the bright-eyed little witch; "he wath tryin' to kith me, that he wath, thur," and she eyed him keenly.

"Why, Lucy, what prompted him to act so ungentelemanly right here in school?" I asked, anticipating some fun.

"Oh! he hitched up here and he wanted me to kith him, and I told him that I wouldn't kith thuch a thumphy boy ath he ith; then he thed he'd kith me, and I told him that he dathn't, but he thed he would do it, and I told him I would tell the mather, if he did, but he thed he didn't care a thnap for the mather, and then he tried to kith me hard," and the little thing sighed.

"Why didn't you tell me as you said you would?" I asked, in a pleasant manner.

"Oh!" she replied, with a *naivete* I did not often see, "I didn't care much if he did kith me, and tho I let im."

Here the whole school, who had been listening intently, broke out in an uproarious laugh, while our little hero and heroine blushed deeply.

HOW LONG THEY LIVE.—According to a table in Hunt's Magazine, the average age attained by railway brakemen and factory workmen is 27 years; baggagemen, 30 years; milliners, 32; dress-makers, 23; engineers, firemen, conductors, powder-makers, well-diggers, and factory operatives, 35; cutlers, dyers, leather-dressers, apothecaries, confectioners, cigar-makers, printers, silversmiths, shoe-cutters, engravers and machinists, musicians, drovers, and editors, 40; tinsmiths and tailoresses, 41; stone cutters, domestic female servants, tailors, bakers, and sailors, 43; weavers and laborers, 44; cooks, 45; inn-keepers, 46; brick-makers, 47.

HUMAN FOOD.—Chemistry shows us the quality of the different kinds of food we eat. The following table will interest our readers:

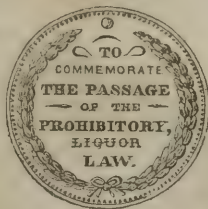
COMPOSITION OF FOOD.

Weight.	THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES OF DIET.	Contain		Supply to Body		
		Solid Matter.	Water.	Flesh-forming Principle.	Heat-forming Principle.	Ashes.
lb.		lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
100	Turnips	11.0	89.0	1.0	9.0	1.0
"	Red Beet Root.....	11.0	89.0	1.5	8.5	1.0
"	Carrots	13.0	87.0	2.0	10.0	1.0
"	Potatoes	29.0	72.0	2.0	25.0	1.0
"	Butcher's Meat.....	36.6	63.4	21.5	14.3	.3
"	Bread (stale).....	74.0	24.0	19.7	54.3	1.0
"	Peas	84.0	16.0	29.0	45.0	3.5
"	Lentils	84.0	16.0	33.0	43.0	8.0
"	Barley-meal.....	84.5	15.5	14.0	65.5	2.0
"	Wheat-meal.....	85.5	14.5	21.0	62.0	2.5
"	Beans	86.0	14.0	31.0	51.5	8.5
"	Sago	88.0	12.0	3.4	84.0	.6
"	Maize-meal.....	90.0	10.0	11.0	77.0	2.0
"	Oat-meal.....	91.0	9.0	12.0	77.0	2.0
"	Rice	92.4	7.6	8.4	82.0	2.0

AIN'T GOT NOTHING.—We were visiting at a house the other evening, where there were a number of young children. One of them had the measles, one the whooping-cough, and another afflicted with the young poultry-pox. They were all receiving the greatest sympathy and attention, while one little girl, about five years old, set in the corner crying bitterly. We asked her what was the matter? She replied, bursting out into a heart-broken gush of tears: "Every one of the other children's got the measles and whooping-cough, and I hain't got nothing, boo! hoo! hoo!"

For such a misfortune there was no sympathy.

[This reminds us of an anecdote of two Irishmen who met one morning, after a long separation, when one of them asked the other, "How do you do?" "And faith, and I've a very bad cowlid," says he; when the first one replies, "And you should be thankful you've got anything these hard times!"]



NEW TEMPERANCE MEDAL.—Above we publish an engraved fac-simile of the new temperance medal recently issued by the New York State Temperance Society, in commemoration of the passage of the Prohibitory Liquor Law. The pieces are a little larger than an American quarter dollar, and are plated with gold and silver. They are designed as presents for children and youth in schools and families, and are particularly appropriate as presents for classes in Sabbath-schools as rewards of merit; or, indeed, as a token of friendship, a remembrancer, or as a cheap though permanent gift. They may be had single, by the dozen, the hundred, or by the thousand, at the following prices:

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ADULTERATION OF FOOD IN ENGLAND.—The subject of the adulteration of food and other articles is attracting a great deal of public attention, in consequence of the investigation now going on before a Parliamentary committee. Some of our most eminent chemists have been examined, and the disclosures which are made are startling. We are told that bi-carbonate of soda is mixed to a great extent with the flour. It is intended to neutralize its acid tendency, which in some kinds is very great. According to the testimony of these gentlemen, we obtain nothing pure. Alum is manufactured for the purpose of being put into bread. Arrow-root, mustard, coffee, tea, &c., are all adulterated. As regards sweetmeats, the revelations are horrible—plaster of Paris is freely used in the whole of them, and the effect upon the stomach is most injurious. The stuff used to flavor them is oil of grain, which is a strong poison. It is amylic alcohol, and to make a small quantity is unsafe. And this is the stuff we give our children, and then wonder what could have made them ill!

Children should *never* be fed with confectionery. Let it be ever so pure, it is injurious. We hope the drug business will be put down. Formerly, those who gave *poison* to people were considered worthy of death, but it has become somewhat fashionable since then. But we rejoice to see this "whole world's movement" to put it down.

THE SMOKER AND THE DRUGGIST.—One of the best jokes of the season occurred lately at a fashionable Drug Store, on Chestnut street, where cigars and other nauseous manufactures are sold. A person having purchased some "Havanas," commenced smoking one of them, when his eye caught a notice—

SMOKING

NOT ALLOWED IN THE STORE.

"Well!" he exclaimed, addressing the druggist, "that is a pretty joke; you sell a fellow cigars, and then won't let him smoke them!"

"Yes," replied the druggist, "and I sell *emetics* too, but I don't intend to have them taken in the store!"—*American Courier, Philadelphia.*

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Despite our numberless Schools and Colleges, and the universal interest in education, the fact is as clear as the day, that we are not yet a well-instructed people. Our schools must be improved and our colleges radically reformed. This reform, demanded by the times, and by the growing importance of our country among the nations of the earth, is one which the editors of LIFE ILLUSTRATED are most solicitous to promote.

Better Health.

With the finest climate and the most glorious country upon which the sun shines, we are a nation of invalids! Better health is the first necessity of the people, and it is one of the objects of the paper to point out the causes of ill health and the means of regaining and preserving it.

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whatever may tend to illustrate life as it passes, whatever may assist our readers to live wisely, to live happily, or to live long, is comprehended in our plan. We aspire to make our paper worthy in every respect of its name; and we have abundant means and facilities for attaining our object, as well as an experience of Twenty years in publishing popular periodicals.

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A Repository of Science, Literature, General Intelligence.

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THE MENTALITY OF BIRDS.

BY J. REED.

THE primary principles of phrenological science rest upon the determination of the true physiology of the brain and nervous system. As the brain is more or less perfectly formed in all animals, the expositions of the science are not limited in their application to the character of man alone. Wherever this nervous viscus is present, there must, consequently, exist a corresponding degree of mentality; and as both of these are found in animals—existing in all grades and varieties—the study of Comparative Phrenology (or the phrenology of the animal

At present, this field is only partially explored. But that which has already been ascertained serves us, to some extent, in explaining the mental nature of various living creatures.

We would apply the principles of our science to an investigation of the character of birds. In this department, as in all others, we shall be aided by a knowledge of the form of the brain in different species. We must therefore endeavor to convey to the reader as clear an idea as possible of the form, size, and relative influence of their brain.

Fig. 1 is drawn from nature—one half the cranium being dissected away—exhibiting the brain and a portion of the nerves in position.

There is rarely found in any animal so great a proportionate development of the encephalon as exists in varieties of the feathered race. The human brain is not large when it is considered as a fraction of the body. For, allowing a man to weigh 165 pounds, and the brain 3-1-3 lbs., the fraction would be 1-50, while that of some birds may be stated at 1-25 of the entire body. In addition to which, they have a proportionally large nervous system, and also, from the nature of their organization, an vigor of temperament which imparts great intensity of action.

There is, of course, no comparison between the size of the human brain and that of birds, neither is the general contour similar; for the hemispheres of the cerebrum in birds do not extend backward over the cerebellum, nor forward

over the eye. They are without convolutions, there being no great amount of cerebral surface. It will be seen that the optic nerves are large; and in some varieties they are almost equal in size to the medullary column. Upon the principle that "size is the measure of power," there must be a more than ordinary degree of visual power displayed in the species.

Vision is, indeed, their strongest and most



FIG. 1.—AMERICAN PHEASANT.

THE BRAIN EXPOSED—the eye drawn forward, to show the optic nerve.—1, The Left Hemisphere of Brain 2, Cerebellum. 3, Optic Ganglion. 4, Medulla Oblongata. 5, The Eye. 6, Optic Nerve, entering the Eye. 7, 8, Cranial Nerves. 9, 9, Outline of Cranium. 10, Socket of Inferior Mandible.

kingdom) becomes quite as interesting as its pursuit in determining human character. To trace the relative size of the brain and nervous system through the vast scale of animal existence, from the lowest reptile to the crowning work of creation—detecting a uniform physiological principle throughout the whole—would seem to be the most beautiful result of all the operations of science.

acute physical sense. The eye is very large, not more than one-fifth of the anterior aspect being seen in the living specimens. Another peculiarity is the great size of the optic ganglia, which correspond to the optic thalami in man. These bodies of nervous tissue being the origin of the optic nerves, are undoubtedly the seat of the sense of sight, through which the bird becomes



Fig. 2.—GOLDEN-WINGED WOODPECKER.

VIEW OF SUPERIOR SURFACE.—1, 1, Cerebrum. 2, Cerebellum. 3, 3, Optic Ganglia. 4, Medulla. 5, Olfactory Bulb.

conscious of vision. The cerebellum is seen to be that corrugated body behind and below the brain proper; it is comparatively much larger in some species than in others, being largest in the strongest birds and those of a more salacious disposition.

When divided by a vertical incision, as in Fig. 4, the leaf-like arrangement, known as the Arbor Vitæ, is apparent. According to our investigations, this peculiarity is caused by a folding of the brain substance, producing a kind of intricate convolution, which, with care, may be disjoined, exhibiting a structure similar to that in the human subject. The cerebellum is, however, the only convoluted portion of the brain of the feathered race. It is not divided into lobes, as it is in man, yet it more nearly resembles it in structure and color than any other part. This would argue a function nearly similar; and it is probable that in this particular there is a close resemblance in disposition.

Fig. 2 gives a view of the top of the brain of a bird of extraordinary strength, considering its size, and of a strong sexual predilection. The cerebellum and inferior portion of the brain is much enlarged.

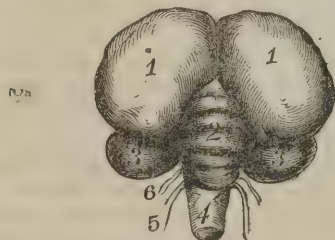


Fig. 3.—PIGEON HAWK (*Falco Columbarius*).

BACK VIEW OF BRAIN.—1, 1, Right and Left Hemispheres. 2, Cerebellum. 3, Optic Ganglia. 4, Medulla. 5, 6, Nerves.

Fig. 3 is that of the Pigeon Hawk, and exhibits its great width, and is but another confirmation of the law that all carnivorous animals and birds are broad-headed—being vindictive and destructive in their character, ever carrying vengeance in their eye.

Though it is probable that birds are possessed of a great number of the phrenological facul-

ties, it is not easy to determine the particular form of an individual organ, owing to their diminutive size. Actual manipulation can alone detect the slight differences in many varieties. The various regions are generally easily distinguishable. An inspection of the cranium, as it holds the brain in true position, is the best means of determining these regions.

Fig. 6, of the Blue Jay, exhibits considerable elevation in the region of pride and vanity, which corresponds most truly with its character as a pompous and over-vain songster of the wood.

No. 5, of the Dove, has a configuration which indicates a general depression in these organs; hence it is the emblem of peace, and the model of a retiring, unostentatious, and devoted little lover.

The nervous system of birds generally is fully developed. It imparts an intensity of feeling and quickness of action, and, as the lungs are large, the blood is thoroughly oxygenized. The pulse is found to be in some instances fluttering at the rate of two or three hundred strokes per



Fig. 6.—BLUE JAY.

BRAIN IN POSITION.—1, Cerebrum. 2, Cerebellum. 3, Optic Ganglion. 4, Medulla. 5, 5, Outline of Cranium.

minute. The respiration is proportionally rapid. Their temperature, as indicated by the thermometer, is 104°. Various parts of the body are penetrated by air, such as the bones and sides of the abdomen, thus rendering respiration more complete, and imparting an elevated temperature.

On inferring the general characteristics of the race from the cerebral development, we may first remark, that the diminutive size of the brain in the mass of birds would indicate that they possess but a very narrow range of intellect, and that its operations are simple and direct, yet complete in their action. But the fiery vigor of organization imparts a sprightliness and energy which makes great amends for deficiency in size. So nearly similar are their mental manifestations, that they appear alike to us; the differences of degree are entirely unnoticed, and it is only in the habits of the different species that we perceive a dissimilarity. The character of two robins cannot be distinguished by us, and yet their companions recognize most wonderful differences, as is proven by their

loves, quarrels, and the like. The mental nature seems to be complete in itself, but finite, and devoid of all demonstrations of power, except, perhaps, in the larger species, where actual size renders them formidable; and when accompanied with a high degree of Combativeness

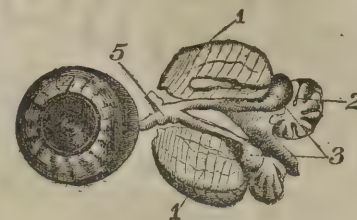


Fig. 4.—NIGHT HAWK.

THE BRAIN LAID OPEN—exposing the arbor vitæ, the optic ganglia and nerves.—1, 1, The Halves of the Cerebrum. 2, The Cerebellum. 3, The Optic Ganglia. 4, The Eye. 5, The crossing of the Optic Nerves.

and Destructiveness, and the energizing faculties generally, they become terrible—even to man himself.

A careful study of the qualities, habits, and desires of the race, can leave but little doubt that they possess nearly every faculty of mind which is found in man. This would not be any degradation of the character and nobility of man, nor a more than just estimation of the mental endowments of the feathered tribes. Man is infinitely removed from the lower animals, and nothing sustains this assertion more conclusively than his phrenology.

Yet the "little winged songsters" are possessed of love, fear, pride, hope, conscience, and intellect, all capable of being tested by us, and even improved by education. The more spiritualizing faculties are probably wanting—at least, there is no comparison with those of man.

The exquisite sensibility of birds rivals that of every other living being.

The sense of sight is wonderfully acute; and they are enabled to adapt it to all distances and objects, and thus fly through the thick forest, avoiding every impediment, and discovering their prey at every angle. But the sense of touch being



Fig. 5.—TURTLE DOVE.

1, Cerebrum. 2, Cerebellum. 3, Optic Ganglion. 4, Medulla—Origin of Spinal Column.

a necessary concomitant of that of motion, is also very delicate, rendering them constantly alive to impressing influences. Their olfactory powers being less necessary, are not remarkable. The

popular opinion that the class of vultures discover their peculiar food by means of the scent, is founded in error, as the experiments of Audubon prove that they detect its locality by means of sight alone. Taste is likewise very feeble. But hearing is quick and accurate. This is not only shown by their alertness on hearing noise, but by their powers of song: this spontaneous desire could not be indulged in the absence or feebleness of this sense. It is easy to believe that the mocking-bird, as he utters his varied notes, is as much charmed with his own music as are his human auditors. The sense of sight and hearing are more closely allied with the emotions than the others: an object of sight or a plaintive tone produces an immediate effect upon our passions and sentiments. Hence we might infer that birds fully appreciate the beauty of surrounding nature, and relish the music that fills the forest on bright summer mornings. When the thrush mounts to the top of a tree, and pours his torrent of song, the air is serene, and there is a gladdening tone in the very aspect of nature. Does he amuse himself without appreciating his own notes, or look down on the wild scenes below without gathering inspiration for a more thrilling song?

Birds have been considered to be endowed with less intelligence than they really possess; for, in many instances, we have demonstrations of the existence of a considerable amount of intellect. Such are not merely exceptions in nature, but are those which have come more directly under human observation. The deprivation of the faculty of speech in animals has the effect of rendering their mental qualities more obscure. There are many remarkable instances recorded of the shrewdness of several varieties of birds. Everybody is acquainted with the powers of imitation in the parrot, to which it adds a ready intelligence.

The *Youth's Penny Gazette* contains a well-authenticated account of a bob o' link in the possession of a gentleman in Massachusetts, which, on being placed in a cage with two or three canaries, after long and arduous practice, learned the canary song. He took up the task "without a master," and gradually acquired it, note by note, finishing to his satisfaction in a few months. He then endeavored to sing his own native song, which he had entirely neglected during this time, but the result was a strange blending of both bob o' link and canary; still, he finally succeeded in accomplishing it perfectly. He would on any occasion, by getting the *key-note* from the canaries, sing in concert with them, observing the most accurate time—regarding himself as an accomplished little musician, as he undoubtedly was.

All varieties are more or less capable of education. We have seen the prairie hawk instructing its young, when able to fly, in the art of catching their prey in the air.

The parent bird ascends to a great height with a mouse in its talons. The young petitioner for this morsel flies far beneath; when it arrives directly under the first, the mouse is let fall, and the young hawk instantly turns over in the air, and seizes it, as it descends, upon its claws. There is little doubt but that a novel system of early education prevails throughout

the feathered tribes—by which the young are taught to avoid danger, procure food, to sing the song, and perform those things which it would be impossible to do at first attempt.

A story of the thrush is related by Jardine:—that having established its nest near a quarry of stone where it was disturbed by the blasts, it soon learned to leave the nest whenever it observed the men leave the quarry previous to an explosion. The workmen noticing this, would, for the joke, leave their work when no blast was impending. The thrush likewise absented itself, until it perceived that nothing occurred, so that whenever the workmen left thereafter, it would steal to the edge, and see whether there was any smoke of the fuse; if not, it returned to its nest; if there was, it immediately flew away.

This was frequently observed by visitors. Such ingenuity in so small a creature must have another explanation than that of an instinct, which is said to direct their movements without any aid of experience. If space allowed, or it were necessary, we could add numberless incidents, truthfully recorded, (a denial of which would only betoken a stupid incredulity,) of the extraordinary intelligence of this most interesting race.

We may, then, consider birds as being endowed with a certain degree of intelligence; and, though none of their operations may be understood as a process of reason, still they are certainly closely allied to it. From their limited mental capacity, they manifest no grand evolutions of mind, as man does, or as are even exhibited in the superior brutes. Their desires or instincts are primary and direct, and they have no need of elaborate processes of thought. Their song is a strain of melody, without anything like studied harmony of sound, as they would be capable of appreciating no other. The music of the grandest opera would seem, to an uncultivated ear, but a jumble of notes "low, and soft, high and loud;" while to an individual of refined musical taste there is no superior enjoyment.

No portion of animal existence has the beauty of form and variety of color which birds have; and it would be unnatural to suppose that they have no apprehension of qualities, or even to deny them the ideal appreciation of their own beauty. A peacock certainly fully considers and understands the splendor of his train, and the flowing grace of his form. But to be thus able to comprehend forms and colors, it is positively necessary, reasoning *à priori*, that it be endowed in some degree with the organs of Form, Color, and Ideality.

But the controlling element in the race of birds is that of love. This they seem by nature and situation best fitted to enjoy. Their whole existence seems to be one of devoted attachment to their mate and young; and with them their life is the enjoyment of the purest pleasure. With the most beautiful and secluded localities for their abode—with the wide air for their field of free movement, the bird—whether weak or powerful—doubtless enjoys the holiest feelings which so inferior a creature could be capable of experiencing. What is more exhilarating than to watch in silence the manœuvres of a pair of

little songsters performing the, to them, great work of building a nest? In their fraternal and conjugal offices they exhibit a devotedness and purity that puts to shame half of the civilized world. They are models of faithfulness, industry, and kindly attention. Though we may affect to despise so insignificant a pattern—may even seem to consider the notice of such a creature as a little feathered songster as beneath the dignity of human nature—still, he who has so far distorted his feelings as not to draw, even from the example of a bird, some idea of his own duty, may be little envied his sentiment. One would rather partake of the spirit of that great man who devoted a life to the study of the "Birds of America;" and who caught inspiration from their song, and found in the study of their beauty and loving attributes ample return for the toil which he zealously withstood in striving to set before the world in panoramic view the fairest portion of created things.

There is a power, a just estimate of which will explain many phenomena incident to the race. They are endowed with a perception which exists to a degree in many human beings, which enables them to detect the slightest variations in the electrical condition of the atmosphere. This seems to be a general law of nervous action—a link in the great chain of phenomena which the mind and nervous fluid are constantly producing. It is well known that the Western hunters and mountaineers can foretell the approach of a storm by the twinges of rheumatism which may afflict them; and these strange but reliable portents are regarded as carefully as barometrical indications are at sea. Birds being exposed to the ever-varying influences of climate, are endowed with this nervous impressibility (which they seem to cherish and scrupulously observe), and by which they are enabled, magnetically as it were, to anticipate the approaching tempest. With what interest we listen to their warning voices previous to its occurrence! Nature has not exposed them without providing means for their preservation. Armed with this power, they seek necessary food and shelter. As the frosts of winter are stealing down upon them, they are thus forewarned to commence their journey towards the south—which they can readily accomplish, since some species, as pigeons, can traverse the requisite distance in a few hours. Some varieties go and return, for their daily food, a distance of two hundred miles: their migrations are not, then, so wonderful as we might suppose. When the laws regulating the action of the nervous system are unfolded, the phenomena of bird-life will be equally well understood, and the mystic Instinct by which their movements are now said to be controlled, will be regarded as a term of very different import.

INSTINCT.

We now enter upon that portion of our subject in which we design to treat more particularly of the mentality of birds. As we before stated, there have been little differences detected in birds of the same species. It is only in those of a contrary kind that a dissimilarity of character and habit has been often observed. The difficulty of correctly explaining the phenomena



JOEL SHEW.

of mind in the feathered race produced an inclination to class all such phenomena under the general head of Instinct. It was supposed that instinct controlled all their operations, from their migratory movements to the selection of their daily food; and, indeed, it may; but so many theories are presented for the explanation of this subject, that a great contrariety of opinions exists as to what it really is. From time to time, a vast amount of "Anecdotes of Birds" have accumulated—some of which furnish such curious incidents, that we are sustained in the idea that there was a semi-reasoning process—or, indeed, a remarkable degree of intelligence, inherent in the species. So varied are these evidences, that we can only account for them by supposing that, instead of being the effect of general power of Instinct, their actors are governed by, and their peculiarity arises from, the structure of the brain in the individual. If the physiological law, that wherever there is a healthy brain, there is also a manifestation of mind, and *vice versa*, pertains throughout the animal kingdom, then we can conceive of no mental operation distinct from that viscus. Hence we would refer their general similarity of character to a similarity of cerebral structure; and their peculiarity, to a peculiar organization which produced it. As in mankind we have all grades of character, so in birds we have like various grades—only that the differences are so slight that our attention is seldom arrested. We recognize such a power as instinct, but it must be referred to the brain, and must exist in man, and indeed all animals, alike with birds.

The operation of the reflex nervous system in frogs and other animals, by which they are enabled to move and perform many curious feats of locomotion after being decapitated, may be regarded as the simplest form of nervous action—it being, *seemingly*, not much removed from the effect of galvanism upon the nerves. There is another and higher order of action—that of the voluntary nerves, whereby motion is regulated by the brain, and is under the control of the will. We then arrive at the

function of the brain itself—at the spontaneous action of the organs themselves—which is a primary mental operation, that we may designate as *instinctive*. The child which, without instruction, seeks its mother's breast, from a feeling of hunger, obeys the instinctive impulse of Alimentiveness. A person with large Individuality constantly gazes around him, from an *instinctive* desire to *observe*. These instincts, or primary impulses, belong to animals and to the feathered race. They pair, build nests, and sing, from the impulse of the *inherent faculty*. If, then, we regard the primary function of a phrenological faculty as instinctive, we shall readily explain the phenomena of bird-life, because they possess the cerebral organs.

Now, a process of thought is a combined and continued operation of all or a part of our impulses; and in proportion to the strength of the original feelings and desires will be the power of the mental operations, which, by combination, become so intricate and rapid, that we can no longer trace them back to their origin. Reason, conscience, and the higher faculties, though instinctive in their sphere, are secondary in character—depending on certain data for the basis of their operations. Man's instincts being of a greater number than those of any other creature—adding their great power, and wonderful action and reaction—the influence of the controlling and regulating powers of his mind—all the effects of *impulse direct* are completely obscured. Where the instincts are less and their strength quite limited, and where no *controlling* power is recognized, as in birds, their action is direct and uniform. But the bird, by the perfection of its brain, may possess to some extent a *power of combination*, and thus occasionally astonish us with something approximating to reason itself. The ordinary emotions exhibited by a child are easily understood; but a result elaborated by a process of thought in a great mind, disciplined to estimate ten thousand influencing circumstances, is rarely at once comprehended. In proportion as the instinctive faculties of birds are capable of improvement by education, they manifest a degree of understanding resembling

our own. They may be educated to talk as the parrot; or will learn to sing another's song, as the bob o' link.

We shall not attribute to man all the instincts of insects and the lower animals; for they are endowed with native desires unknown to him; yet their impulses seem to be regulated by the nervous system, for their forms are as wonderful as their desires are peculiar.

Space will not permit us to enter into an extended application of our theory to the explanation of the minor phenomena of animal life. But we feel confident that this view of the subject of Instinct, placing it upon physiological grounds, will serve to explain a great deal which was heretofore involved in general terms.

JOEL SHEW:

HIS PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

THE above is not a good likeness of the late lamented pioneer of Hydropathy, but is the best now at our command. We are fortunately able to give his phrenological character from an actual examination made a few years ago.

Dr. Shew possessed naturally a strong constitution and great physical power, inherited from long-lived ancestors. Few have a greater degree of energy and endurance. He was active, industrious, and when in health, untiring. He had a large brain and a strongly-marked character. His faculties did not always act in concert, partly on account of the excessive development and activity of some of his organs, and partly from the lack of early and systematic mental discipline. All his social and domestic organs were large, which, with his large Benevolence, rendered him an affectionate and devoted husband, a kind father and a warm friend. His Continuity was rather moderate, and his Combativeness and Destructiveness large; hence his energy, enterprise, and versatility. He was frank, open, and familiar, (perhaps to a fault,) prompt, resolute, firm, self-reliant, strictly honorable, true to his principles, and independent in action. Veneration was large, and he possessed more deferential and devotional feelings, perhaps, than appearances seemed to indicate, but had no great respect for creeds and forms. Causality and Comparison were both large, which gave him great ability in tracing relations between facts, and deducing laws therefrom. Form, Size, Order, Calculation, and Locality were large; Eventuality was full; Language was large. The smallest organ in his head was Secretiveness, which was marked *three* on a scale of seven. His head measured twenty-three inches. His chief mental defects were—lack of spirituality, restraint in speech at times, cautiousness, economy and continuity of thought and action, and a tendency to overdo, resulting from the undue development and activity of some of his organs.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOEL SHEW was born at Providence, Saratoga County, New York, November 13th, 1816, and was consequently, at the time of his death, nearly thirty-nine years of age. He was the oldest of a family of eleven children, of Godfrey I. and Betsey Shew.

His father was of German, and his mother of

English extraction, remarkable for their moral worth, piety, and neighborly kindness, especially to the sick. His progenitors were distinguished for health and longevity, which our subject seems to have inherited in an eminent degree. He early exemplified an active mind and retentive memory, and his subsequent course of study fully realized the expectations of his friends.

At an early age he was accustomed to use cold water and snow, to allay the inflammation of a wound or burn on himself, and, by instinct, was self-taught in the "Water-Cure." In 1843 he graduated as a doctor of medicine, having previously studied very thoroughly not only the Allopathic but the Hydropathic system. He followed the dictates of his early feelings and habits, and adopted the system of Priessnitz, which he had himself, in no small degree, discovered, while ignorant of its acknowledged founder. His friends endeavored to dissuade him from the adoption of the unpopular system; but his ardent love of what he believed to be true, joined with that courage, perseverance, and energy which so strikingly marked his character, impelled him onward, feeling that the system was God's truth, and must triumph. He has been justly regarded as the pioneer of Water-Cure in this country. He was very successful in the treatment of Disease, and equally so as an author of popular works on Hydropathy and kindred topics. His published works are: "Hydropathy, or Water-Cure;" "Water-Cure for Ladies;" "Water-Cure Manual;" "A Treatise on Consumption;" "An Essay on Tobacco;" "Lectures on Cholera;" a work on "Midwifery and Diseases of Women;" a work on "Diseases of Children;" and "Hydropathic Family Physician." To the literary labor of preparing the above works must be added that of writing monthly for the *Water-Cure Journal*, besides contributing largely to other serials and periodicals.

Dr. Shew visited Europe at two different times, principally for the purpose of concentrating every possible improvement in the water treatment as practiced in the different Hydropathic institutions in the old world, and of studying at Graefenberg with Priessnitz, the great founder of the modern Water-Cure. These facts exemplify that ardent desire to excel, that disregard of bodily exposure and mental labor, indomitable energy and perseverance, prodigality of money in a good cause, all of which form so striking a feature in his character, as developed by phrenological and physiological science.

The city of New York has been his principal field of operations. No one before him had ever undertaken to carry the water treatment into a general city practice, side by side with the old modes.

Dr. Shew died at Oyster Bay, Long Island, on Saturday evening, October 6th, 1855; and his death has already been widely announced by the press. The sad intelligence was unexpected on the part of the public and the numerous readers of his writings, who heard and knew of him only as an active working man and zealous physician. But by his particular friends and more intimate acquaintances the event was not unexpected.

For several years it has been evident to them, as it was felt by Dr. Shew himself, that his lease

of life was short at longest—*how* short was not in human wisdom to determine definitely. Yet, like most persons who have the care of invalids, and are at the same time occupied with many and various complicated and arduous duties, he said but little and manifested to the casual observer but little of his own ailments.

Some fifteen years ago Dr. Shew was engaged in the daguerreian business. The art was then in its infancy, and the motives for caution in the use of iodine, bromine, mercurials, and other poisonous drugs, were not as well understood then as now. He got his system badly impregnated with minerals, as also did a brother of his who died several years ago from their effects. Many others lost their lives and health in the same way. But by turning his attention to medical science, Dr. Shew had a motive, strong as the love of life, to be unprejudiced and impartial. He abandoned at once, as unphilosophical, the idea of curing diseases in the same way that his had been produced, viz., taking poisons into the system.

A little over a year ago he was reduced so low that he contemplated relinquishing business. His medical friends expected he would soon die. But a more rigid application of his own system, with the all-important rest of a few weeks, restored him to comfortable health, or, rather, to working ability, for another year.

A *post-mortem* examination, made by Dr. G. H. Taylor, of this city, and Dr. Fry, of Oyster Bay, revealed the organic and fatal nature of the malady. The liver was very much enlarged (hypertrophical), weighing two or three pounds above the healthy standard. It was adherent extensively to the diaphragm, while old adhesions were also found to exist between the lungs and pleura, all evincive of previous and long-standing chronic inflammation. The gall-bladder was deficient, and the bile ducts shriveled away. The enlarged liver pressing on the second stomach (duodenum), explained one symptom (stricture of the bowels), which the patient had complained of frequently for many years, and which had often confined him to his room.

CARL MARIA VON WEBER, HIS PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

THE above cut clearly indicates a predominant nervous temperament, which, in its influence on the mind, gives an elevated, refined, susceptible, and intense tinge to all the mental manifestations. The possessor of this cast of organization has ecstatic feelings, pure desires, and ethereal conceptions. Weber's physiological conformation, as will be seen by his portrait, was not perfect, for the brain absorbed all the vitality which the vital functions manufactured; so that the physically enduring and living systems were not adequately supplied with the nourishment necessary for their uniform invigoration and development.

It would seem that Weber's distinguishing phrenological trait arose from the lower range of the intellectual faculties, which were very large. All the perceptive faculties being large,



CARL MARIA VON WEBER.

gave him the facility to accumulate a vast amount of information and practical knowledge, and, no doubt, were the main channel through which his peculiar gift developed itself. The organ of Tune was not only prominent, (which is seen to be very large in the engraving, though the artist had no reference to the phrenological developments when he pencilled it,) but several faculties conspired to aid its perfect development. Thus, Order enabled him to arrange and systematize his compositions. Weight, furnished the ability to judge of the momentum required to create any given tone, while Time contributed materially to produce harmony and precision. But we would not be warranted in attributing to an individual possessed of these qualities, unaccompanied by other influences, superior musical gifts; yet as this portrait represents large Ideality and Sublimity, and a temperament peculiarly adapted to generating thought and emotion, we are led to conclude that such a combination would not only be able to conceive and develop unusual genius in some artistic direction, but infuse into his creations a great amount of enthusiasm and spirit.

He possessed a good degree of executiveness.

BIOGRAPHY.

CARL MARIA VON WEBER was born in 1786, at Eutin, a small town in Holstein. His father, who was a violinist of some note, gave him a liberal education, and enabled him to cultivate his talents for music and painting, between which his inclinations seem, in his early years, to have been divided. His ardor in the study of painting, however, abated as his mind became more and more engrossed by his love of music. After he had acquired great skill as a pianoforte player, his father placed him under the care of Michael Haydn, brother of the illustrious Joseph Haydn, and himself a celebrated composer in the ecclesiastic style. His first work, consisting of six "Fughetti," or short figures, was published in 1798. In the same year, he went to Munich under the instruction of Mr. Kalcher, to whom he

ascribes his knowledge of counter-point and their ready application. Under the eye of this master he composed an opera, a grand mass, and many instrumental pieces; all of which were afterwards committed to the flames. The art of lithography, recently invented, attracted his attention; attempts to improve it occupied him for a time, but he soon returned to his musical labors.

At the age of fourteen he composed the opera "The Wood Girl," which was first performed in Nov., 1800, and received with applause at Vienna, Prague, and St. Petersburg. The whole of the second act was composed in ten days. His second opera was "Peter Schmoll and his Neighbors," which had little success. He soon after became acquainted with Abbe Vogler, a learned musician, and for two years devoted himself to a severe study of the great masters. He then received the situation of Chapel-Master at Breslau; during his residence, he composed an opera called "Rubezahl; or, Number-Nip," the celebrated spirit of the Hartz Mountains.

In 1806 he engaged in the employment of Duke Eugene of Wurtemberg; here he composed several symphonies and other pieces of instrumental music. He also remodelled his opera of "The Wood Girl," and reproduced it under the title of "Sylvana."

In 1810 he composed "Abu Hassan," which had considerable success.

In 1813 he was employed to reorganize and direct the opera at Prague. He then went to Dresden, and established the German opera in that city. This situation he held until his death. At Dresden he composed his far-famed "Freischütz," but did not bring it out there; but at Berlin, where it was first performed in 1822. It was received with enthusiasm, which rapidly spread over Germany, and at once raised the author's name to the summit of popularity; nothing but the airs from it were heard even in the streets of the smallest villages. In July, 1824, an English version of it was produced at the English Opera House in London, and was played many nights to crowded houses.

In 1822 he produced "Preciosa." This was very successful all over Germany. The attempts to adapt it to the French and English stage, however, failed.

In 1823 the opera of "Euryanthe" was produced at Vienna, and received as warmly as "Freischütz." It was, however, not so warmly received at Berlin.

In 1824 he undertook to compose an opera for Covent Garden, and "Oberon" was written for him by Mr. Planché. It drew good houses, but was not as popular as "Freischütz."

Weber was laboring now under a severe pulmonary disease, which had been aggravated by travelling, and which terminated his life on the fifth of June, 1826.

ALCOHOL AND FOOD.

BY G. H. TAYLOR, M. D.

THERE are two principal positions from which the advocates of "teetotalism" derive their chief arguments in its support. One is the material and social consequences that follow the use of alcoholic drinks; and the other, the physiological incompatibility of such beverages with the harmonious exercise of the functions of the system. Those pursuing the *first* line of argumentation, find in statistical tables and facts connected with the social and intellectual well-being of a community, overwhelming reasons for the disuse of such drinks. All, or nearly all those arrangements for concerted effort, for the purpose of restraining intemperance, that have shed upon community so wholesome an influence, reaching every mind not absolutely laboring under a moral paralysis, have grown out of this class of issues. As an ultimate expression of them, we have the embodying of the will of the body politic in the form of *law*, intended to protect community from the abuses that a voluntary insanity of a portion of its members is liable to inflict upon it.

The *second* line of argument, or those derived from physiological and chemical science, has, wrongfully we believe, been treated as subsidiary to the first, whereas the facts and inferences or demonstrations thus derived, should have, as they are naturally entitled, equal or superior prominence. The whole matter really rests on the broad basis of science, as the expression of the true relation of material things. Bad moral conditions are but an outgrowth of physical inharmony; the cause and the correction are to be sought at the fountain-head.

In treating this subject, the conclusions of science have usually been sought, not in its basis of stern facts, but in the deductions of a false and illusory experience. Men who have practiced moderate or intemperate drinking, have lived to a greater age than some who have been strictly abstinent, and the abstinence has been inferred to be a cause of shortened life. The fact in regard to the matter is, that the duration and enjoyment of life depend on so many circumstances, embracing parentage and all the conditions that go to maintain the physiological integrity during its course, that it is quite impossible to isolate a single act or habit, and estimate by any comparison its exact value, by symptoms that follow as the effects of a combination of causes. We must resort to a science back of that derived from transient feelings and false impressions, consisting of a more elementary data; otherwise we shall be in danger of drawing false conclusions—such as have already exerted a baneful influence upon society. In seeking the aid of science, we should be careful not to accept its counterfeit, as we often may from its speciousness.

A writer in a late number of the *Westminster Review* proposes to himself to discuss the teetotal question upon its scientific merits, aside from other issues. He undoubtedly has apprehended the true point upon which satisfactory arguments and conclusions must rest. We agree

with him here. But wilfully or ignorantly, he attempts to mislead his readers by a perversion of scientific facts, and still more by the confident and insinuating eloquence with which he enforces his erroneous reasoning. His missiles are aimed at a no less conspicuous target than Dr. Carpenter, the well-known physiological writer and author of a prize essay on the use and abuse of alcohol, and proposes to extinguish all the lesser lights on this subject with the downfall of the greater.

Dr. Carpenter argues the *essentially poisonous* nature of alcohol, from the fact that it must, from its chemical nature, possess such physiological relations as to disturb the regular current of vital actions. The amount of such aberration may, with the use of small doses, be imperceptible; it may not be distinguished from disturbances that depend on physiological causes, as mental and physical excitement, which are not incompatible with the maintenance of a due integrity of function. It is easy here to blend effects so apparently similar; and our author, in affirming their identity, labors to show that the *causes* are similar, and that alcohol is a legitimate—not excitant—but *aliment* of the system. But, for the time, the mode in which the nervous system and the feelings are affected by small doses, or the less pleasant consequences of larger ones, should be left out of sight, or our judgment becomes obscured, as is the reviewer's in regard to the essential nature of the relation. Hence, the comparison of spirituous liquors with mutton-chops or bread and butter, that may nourish or kill according to the quantities taken, is not relevant. It must first be shown that in small quantities alcohol is salutary from its nature, and its relation to the tissues and to the wants of life. But the idea of *poison* being attached to alcohol, places it under a ban of prejudice. It goes down less smoothly. To give it the proper smack it must receive a new christening, it must be called *food*, "respiratory" food. This attempt to confound things so dissimilar, confers upon the reviewer the peculiar obliquity of vision and confusion of ideas, that naturally flow from the nature of the article in question. But by persistently echoing the term food, it may become accepted as food; and if food, not a luxury merely, but a *necessity* of life.

But what is food? It is in the understanding of this term that our author misapprehends the teachings of science, and opens the way for erroneous arguments and a false conclusion. He says food performs three offices; 1st, the repairing of the waste of tissues consequent on the wear and tear of life; 2d, the furnishing of fuel for respiration, the source of animal heat; and 3d, through both of these means, he asserts, it becomes a generator of force.

While it is unnecessary at present to dispute the first and second propositions, the third requires a critical examination, for it is here that the sophism is chiefly found. "The end and aim of food is force," but to accept this as a definition of food would both include and exclude many things that do not pertain to food, and it therefore fails from a total inadequacy to describe its object. "Alcohol is capable of pro-

APOTHEGMS.—No man should acquire the art of reasoning sophistically; it perverts the judgment.

There are two classes of religious persons; one worships the principles of his religion, and his God; the other worships the forms of religion: this class persecutes all who disregard the forms of religion. The other class plies those who disregard the principles of religion.—*Sylvester Genin*.

ducing animal heat in the organism, it is therefore food and a generator of force." The peculiar complexity of this jingle of argument gives it at first sight a somewhat specious appearance, but a little consideration renders the cheat so apparent, as to lead us to think it might have been intended.

In speaking of *force* and *heat* we are to recollect that we are to understand these as related to vital objects. Considered in this relation, it is plain to us that food is neither *force* nor *heat*, but that these qualities are particular attributes of vitality, or of modes of its manifestation; that not food, but certain conditions implied by organization, are the causes of the phenomena in question. Food is one condition, but only one of many employed in producing these effects; and although neither force nor heat would be produced in the body without food, they also would not be produced with it without the correlation of the suitable conditions. It is plain that heat is not force in the body, and however important its presence, its uses are *not* those to which it is applied in the steam-engine, when the self-repellant power induced by it among the particles of matter is rendered available. Animal force is quite independent of, and distinct from the elasticity of vapors or extension in the bulk of solids. It is true the manifestation of vital force in the animal is accompanied by a certain fixed temperature which differs widely between the higher and lower grades of animal life, but this temperature is a condition for the act of organizing, and is even true of the plant. There are many other conditions, as the presence of light, moisture, and air, that are inseparable from organization, but we do not confound these with force. If heat is force, then fever, surely, is excessive force, and we ought to hear this class of patients complain of too much strength. Then, also, all conduction or radiation of heat from our bodies is a prodigal waste of so much force; and when the great Architect of our bodies decided that its functions should be performed at an average temperature of forty degrees above that of objects with which it is in relation, He failed to display the wisdom universally seen in His works.

But no: vital heat is quite distinct from vital force. The latter is always manifested through or by special instruments of organized matter. Food is not force, for a plant is fed and grows, but neither thinks nor acts. Force in the animal body is somehow eliminated by its changing tissues. The immediate cause of this change of tissues is their contact with the oxygen of the blood; the production of heat is only incidental. But when oxygen acts on the *unorganized* constituents of the body or blood, *heat only* is produced and *not* force. The forces of the body are by no means measured by its heat-generating capacity. But the amount of force, intellectual and physical, of which the body is capable, does depend directly on the capacity the system has to *organize* the instruments of force or repair waste tissues. Vital dynamics, then, are related to the tissue that changes; vital heat, to the elements of the body, both organized and unorganized that become *oxydized*—the unorganized portion by no possibility giving rise to force.

Having found that force and heat in the animal body, so far from being identical or convertible, are at best but indirectly related, it will be readily seen that any cause that facilitates the production of the one, need not increase the evolution of the other. Heat being *added* to the body is only expended in vaporizing moisture when it is excessive, and *abstracted* from the body, causes no decline of its force, till the decline reaches below the point at which organization proceeds.

Nobody supposes that alcohol can by any possible transmutation be converted into organized product. Hence, neither it nor any of its parts can ever become an instrument or medium of vital force, in the sense in which food may metaphorically be deemed such. Alcohol is already a product of destruction, and cannot be reduced back to those gradations of substance from which it proceeded; but, on the contrary, its tendency to further decomposition, by its affinity for oxygen, is stronger than the materials that make up the substance of the body. Its peculiar physiological relations flow from these qualities. But though alcohol may not serve in the development of organized structures, which are the only instruments of vital force, may it not serve as "respiratory" food? The reviewer imagines that the division of food by chemico-physiologists into *nutrient* and respiratory kinds, serves his purpose remarkably, and he chooses to rest the burden of his argument here. It is true that heat in the body is a coincident of respiration, let the material of change or its product be what it may. But it by no means follows because materials taken into the system become oxydized and disappear thereby, that they are therefore alimentary, and the normal supporters of function. Combination with oxygen is often the readiest mode whereby substances thus introduced can have their noxious qualities destroyed, and become eliminated from the system. By this means such matters are reduced to the uniform and innocuous compounds of carbonic acid and water. Alcohol, it is true, has the advantage of many poisons, of being thus decomposed and excluded from the body with tolerable facility, when in small quantity, owing to its chemical relations. But all other ternary and even quaternary organic compounds, whether friendly or antagonistic, meet with a similar disposition; though many are more or less refractory, and so exert a more marked poisonous influence. Thus opium, pepper, quinine, or strychnine may be wholly or partially destroyed by this means in the body, as their effects are transient, though violent. But because the body uses them, or they are used in the body, they are not *therefore* to be included in the category of foods. Our reviewer thinks that *quantity* will determine the nature of the effects, and that alcohol disagrees as beef-steaks may, only when in large doses. We think *quality* has something to do in deciding the matter.

According to these notions of the learned and discriminating reviewer, when his physician prescribes the above-named or similar substances he is only changing his diet, if the doses are in moderate and usable quantities. We think the

Genius of Hygiene will be startled at the announcement!

The amount of injury that a poisonous material will do, will bear an inverse ratio to the facility with which it may be removed or destroyed by such means as the system supplies for this purpose. Alcohol possesses the advantage over all other poisons in the facility with which it is thus destroyed, so the system seems to tolerate what in reality is repugnant. Otherwise it would be inevitably and utterly virulent. That it is, or may be ultimately converted into carbonic acid and water, does not prove that as alcohol, and in its intermediate relations, it is not pernicious. But it gives heat; so do all other substances, vital or unvitalized, normal or detrimental, in just the relative proportion in which they require oxygen. Heat-making is incidental, and by no means determines the nature of the substance that assists with oxygen in affording it. It is no evidence of sagacity to discover that such substances are, therefore, food. It is to be recollected in this connection, that the most careful scrutiny into the phenomena of heat-making, in the body or out of it, serves to indicate that this principle is dependent on the oxygen employed in its liberation, since the amount generated has a relation to the quantity thus employed.

Another very common blunder the reviewer has fallen into, is the very shallow inference that because poisons occasion the exhibition of animal *force*, that they are themselves the vital agents. It is this confounding of appearances, coincident with their use, that has ever been a source of medical imposition and of disaster to the race. The force must be dependent on organization, let whatever other circumstance intervene that may; and the cause of its exhibition may be any incitement to tissue-change, healthy or not. Poisons destroy, directly or indirectly; the indirect destruction *may* eliminate the force of which the tissue is capable. Any substance that procures an *abnormal* destruction of tissue, whether pertaining to the voluntary or the involuntary departments of the system, is virtually poisonous in its effects. Alcohol does this, therefore it is antagonistic and poisonous in relation to vitality.

The *rationale* of the use of alcohol is somewhat complex. There is no doubt but that the heat to which it accidentally gives rise, prevents the use of those matters of food designed for this purpose. In doses of this kind, the effect has not been inaptly compared to that in a fireplace with a limited supply of air—there is an imperfect combustion, the most incombustible parts of the fuel being only partially destroyed, and rises up in masses of thick, black smoke; for carbon requires a stronger heat for ignition than hydrogen. The flues become choked with deposits. Two noxious effects are here clearly traceable; the retention of matters normally supplied for certain requisite purposes that are injuriously retained, for the alcohol is eliminated instead; and the production within the vital domain of intermediate chemical products capable of producing poisonous effects. It is even questionable in our mind whether alcohol intoxicates at all. In small doses it is rapidly de-

stroyed, and only *stimulates*, as do many other substances; in large doses it rapidly *destroys* life, from its chemical relation to living tissue. But it will be noticed that intoxication is a phenomenon into which *time* enters as an element—and during the process there is a combustion of alcohol *with a limited supply of oxygen*, consequently it is not completely reduced to carbonic acid and water. Two proportions of hydrogen may be taken from a part of it, producing the peculiar, unstable, and, to the senses, suffocating compound, *Aldehyde* [Alcohol= $C_4 H_6 O_2$; Aldehyde= $C_4 H_4 O_2$; Acetic Acid= $C_4 H_4 O_4$].

An imperfect oxidation of alcohol may be effected by exposing its vapor to platina heated to blackness, or by covering its flame with a wire gauze; the products, as indicated by the odor, are nearly identical with those of the breath of the hard-drinkers, and consist of a mixture of alcohol, aldehyde, and acetic acid. The conclusions of science, then, plainly are, that alcohol, though susceptible of destruction in the system, is *no food*; for it cannot by any change be converted into elements of structure, or made susceptible of any permanent residence in the system, as may the compound preceding it, in its group of substances; and though heat is produced in the process nature uses to destroy its direct toxological quality, the same fact exists, though perhaps to a more limited extent, as respects many other acknowledged poisons. It also appears that so strong is its affinity for oxygen, to effect its complete or partial destruction, that this element is withdrawn from its normal use of *sustaining the functions* of vitalized tissues, whereby their action becomes irregular or wholly suspended, producing the various phenomena of intoxication. Neither brain or muscle can act when deprived of their supply of oxygen. They both reel, for the force eliminated by their normal change is suspended. But our author has derived an argument for its use from the fact that it prevents waste in the body; that is, *saves food*. But this saving of food is not performing the office of food. In other respects it bears no analogy to food. It is pungent, food is bland; it withdraws water from the tissues, food is conveyed by water to all parts; it prevents waste, food supplies waste. It is converted into intermediate products of great power, those from food are innocuous; it is indigestible, food is digestible; it makes a man a fool in the proportion he uses it, food makes him strong.

Having satisfactorily, to his own mind, established the position that alcohol is food, our author suddenly changes his tack to defend its use by proving the necessity of *stimulants*. We have before heard of its use as combining food, drink, and *lodging*, but never of the *necessity* of its triplicate, or even of its dupli-
 cation. "Life is possible only under the influence of constant stimuli." We had supposed that *aliment* was of the most consequence. Common experience and common sense teaches that life cannot be continued for one moment purely in virtue of stimuli. A stimulus is something that causes vital expenditure without adequate remuneration. An extraordinary impression over-

does and exhausts nerve function, while a normal one affords it the requisite condition for development. Under the best regulated condition in which alcoholic mixtures can be used, they can only cause a more rapid and thus abnormal destruction of vital forms, and so cause a sudden and transient evolution of vital force.

This idea of the *need of stimulus* is a universal cause of the prostitution of all the senses. We never saw one thus enamored of some darling recourse of this order that was satisfied. And the deeper he sips the Circean cup, the greater his torment. Nature did not design that the forces of life, those which can spring only from organic development as a primal cause, should be thus frittered away, yielding only the most transient, and seldom a glimmering of the higher pleasures.

650 Sixth Avenue, N. Y.

SHAPE OF THE WORLD.

[Condensed from Life Illustrated.]

At a meeting of the American Geographical Society, held at their rooms in the University, Dr. Hawks in the chair, Mr. Kohl, the celebrated German traveller and author, exhibited to the Society his unique collection of maps relative to this country, and gave many interesting explanatory remarks respecting them.

In regard to the shape of the earth, he exhibited maps illustrating the various opinions of different ages, and their modifications by various circumstances. Jerusalem was generally considered to be the centre of the world; southerly ran the Red Sea, with a bridge across it, where the Israelites were supposed to have passed. In correspondence with the prevalent idea respecting its color, this sea was painted red. Westerly was the Mediterranean Sea, sometimes of an irregular shape, and often quadrangular. At its extremity, the water grew darker and darker as it became more and more unknown, and somewhere in the distance was supposed to be the *infernal* regions. At the eastern extremity of the map was a *terra incognita* into which emptied four rivers, whose origin was from Paradise, which was indicated upon the map.*

These maps, in the gradual development from year to year, expanded in different directions. The Mediterranean Sea took a more natural shape, and ended with the Pillars of Hercules, or the Straits of Gibraltar, and was delineated by two pillars. Later, the Western shores of Spain, Portugal—the coast of Africa—then imaginary and traditionary islands to the west. These, subsequently discovered, appeared on the maps as the Azores afterward. At the time immediately antecedent to Columbus, the maps indicated other islands still farther westward, derived from legends and traditions, but which, unlike the former, received a name—that of the

* At a more recent period, the navigator who first discovered the Amazon and sailed up its broad stream, published on his return a map on which he delineated with sufficient accuracy the results of his observations, but stated that it was one of the four broad rivers—which were some centuries previously depicted upon the eastern extremity of the maps, already men-tioned—that flowed from Paradise. The excited voyager further added, that he had approached sufficiently near to the region to behold from a distance its gorgeous resplendency.

Antilles—which was subsequently given to islands discovered somewhat later.

Still farther to the west was a waste of waters, peopled by monsters of the imaginations, dragons, etc. (which our German friend styled *dragoons*), and which were supposed to interfere with the adventurous sailor, for also might be seen ships crushed by these monsters of the deep, depicted with sufficient horror upon these maps.

Many early cosmographers represented the world as round, but few have left their reasons for such a supposition. Some, however, so imagined it from the shadow of the earth upon the moon in its eclipses. But religion affected the views of geographers—and we have scriptural statements respecting the uttermost corners of the earth—the four corners of the world. Now, as corners are difficult to imagine upon a circular body, the map was made to correspond with the idea of four corners. From this absurdity knowledge had got back, and about the time of Columbus the opinion was again promulgated that the earth was round.

Maps were first represented as if the world was a plane, and the paradise at one end was as far as conceivable from the infernal regions at the other extremity. The globular form of the world soon came up—heaven rose above the world and hell went within it, in a geographical point of view, and the extreme east and west were united in idea, if not in reality. The suddenness of this conviction, combined with the entire ignorance of the character of the portion of the planet forming this united portion, excited the imaginations of the map-makers of these times, and accordingly we have some of the most curious designs upon the charts made at that period.

The maps heretofore made on one surface were now divided, and two spheres and globes made to correspond.

Soon, however, came the knowledge of the rotation of the world upon its axis, and accordingly we find the maps of that time made with the figures of angels above and below, turning a crank, and thus mechanically causing this rotation.

TOBACCO—AN HONEST CONFESSION.—A subscriber, J. W. B., in Lenox, Ohio, says:

"I am an inveterate user of tobacco, and wish to abandon the filthy habit; but have not courage enough to attempt a reformation. Seeing your advertisements of 'PRIZE ESSAYS ON TOBACCO,' I am induced to send you the specified amount (15 cents) for a copy, with the view that the arguments therein set forth, may strengthen me in my resolution, and give me courage to emancipate myself from its manifold slavery."

We congratulate our "anxious" friend, and have no doubt his good "resolution" will be amply fortified by the irresistible arguments set forth in "THE PRIZE ESSAYS" which we send to him. When converted and restored, will he not set about converting others? He may find tobacco-using sinners—real sinners against the laws of God and Nature, in all the walks of life, in every calling, in high places and in low places—sinners who preach to us, who pray for us, teach us, doctor us, legislate for us, fight for us, work for us, live with us, sleep with us, and— Well, we never slept with a tobacco-box, and we pray the Lord we never may. Somebody says, "Natural waists or no wives"—we say, "Total abstinence from Tobacco, or no husbands." Young America, do you hear that? We hope to hear from our Anti-Tobacco friends. Why not start a new Home Missionary Society, whose duty it shall be to convert the heathen "at our own doors," in our own houses.

CRIMINAL LEGISLATION AND PRISON DISCIPLINE.

—
BY GEORGE COMBE.—CHAPTER IX.
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Remarks on table of punishments, &c.—A higher education needed for officers intrusted with the charge of convict prisons—More military talent and experience not sufficient—Chaplain's education also defective in relation to prison duties—Difference of spirit of treatment between the Rev. Mr. Burt and the Rev. Mr. Cay, both chaplains to prisons—

There is nothing to indicate that the 993 convicts not punished during the year are dangerous or irreclaimable.

We have classified the offences for the sake of remarks :—

Class I. Includes offences which *might* spring from the best feelings of our nature—the social affections, suffering under deprivation of their accustomed stimulus, and which do not *necessarily* indicate a depraved nature.

II. Indicates a light and merry disposition in some, and bad temper in others.

III. Implies stubborn and insolent dispositions, combined with a degree of depravity, and in some individuals strong sexual passion.

IV. Implies depravity of disposition attended with violence of temper.

V. Indicates the propensities of acquisitiveness and secretiveness predominant, with deficient conscientiousness.

VI. Indicates morbid action of the brain.

The number of *repetitions* of punishment on the same individual affords an index of the degree in which he is corrigible. Those here punished 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 times within the same year would probably never regain their liberty, under the system of voluntary labor in association. The men who deserved 3 days, 7 days, 13 days, and 14 days in a dark cell, must by nature be highly stubborn, determined, and probably dangerous characters, who would be a scourge to society after being four years in such prisons as Portsmouth or Dartmoor, in habitual association with men of their own stamp; unless, indeed, what is not improbable, some of them were men of strong minds barbarously treated, who defied their tormentors by an obstinate endurance of their inflictions. An examination of their brains, taken in connexion with the details of their offences, would throw the light of day on the causes of that obstinacy.

Did we not know the deplorable state of psychological science, and the inveteracy of established ideas and practices, we might feel surprise that such tables as these do not lead to an attempt at discovering the real nature of the men who are thus dealt with, and the causes that have led them into crime, with a view to adapting the treatment to their individual natures and circumstances. Even on the principle of vindictive punishment, nothing can be more cruel, unjust, and unnecessary, than to inflict on the man, probably of fair average dispositions, who has been exposed by neglected education and adverse circumstances to fall into crime, the same extent of suffering which is considered due to the convict of depraved and violent propensities, manifested in a long career of guilt; yet a time-sentence to Portland or Dartmoor, consigns both individuals to the same fate. It is the same ignorance of psychological and physiological science which allows the mistaken notion to prevail, that good conduct manifested under rigid military discipline in a prison and in isolation from social temptations, affords any index of the degree in which self-command and the power of moral restraint from internal motives and convictions have been acquired, which last alone can fit a convict to return to society. Mr. Tufnell justly remarks, that in England there are no men to be found systematically trained to the moral management of convicts, such as are found in Germany and other countries. It is the bane of the English system of government throughout, that it does not render the public service, in its various civil departments, a series of professions, for which men must be specially educated and trained; and the great English universities, in consequence, do not educate young men for any pursuits on earth except those of a gentleman or a scholar. In a speech delivered at Winchester, on 16th December, 1853, Lord Ashburton gave a true and graphic representation of the state in which English education has left the English people. "In this *progressive* country," says his lordship, "*we neglect all that knowledge in which there is progress, to devote ourselves only to those branches in which we are scarcely, if at all, superior to our ancestors. In this practical country the knowledge of all that gives power over nature, is left to be picked up by chance in a man's way through life. In this religious country the knowledge of God's works forms no part of the education of the people*—no part even of the education of a gentleman." If, at this moment, the Home Secretary, desirous to try the experiment, even in one prison, of a reformatory discipline, founded on the physiological-psychological principles here recommended, should address a circular to the heads of each of the universities, containing the following questions, we should be curious to see the answers :

Question First—Do you recognize, in your academical instruction, any

connexion between the mental functions and the bodily organism? and what is the nature and extent of the connexion?

Second—Do you teach that the size and condition of any particular portions of the organism, influence the natural power of the mental functions? And if so, will you specify the special portions of the organism and the particular mental functions thus connected?

Third—Could you name to the Government young men of good character and ability whom your instructions have rendered practically familiar with the connexions before stated, to such an extent that they could undertake to apply the principles of physiology and psychology, in classifying prisoners, in selecting employments fitted to their several capacities, and in modifying, within prescribed rules, their treatment, in conformity with their bodily and mental qualities?

If the science of man's nature has attained a practical development in the universities, these questions could be triumphantly answered. If not, the Government will do well to inquire into the cause of the uselessness of the mental science there taught.

In the naval and military departments of Government service, a degree of preparatory education has been required. The engineer officer must possess scientific knowledge to direct him in the practice of his art, and even officers of marching regiments must undergo educational examination; but to treat a human being who has infringed the criminal law, no special education is considered necessary. The person selected as governors of prisons, are generally military men, chosen on account of their ability to preserve discipline, and force compliance with prison rules, irrespective of their possessing any knowledge of physiology, psychology, or moral and social science. We beg to be excused for again introducing Lieut. Austin's conduct at Birmingham as an illustration of the practical consequences of this ignorance in the governor of a prison. When Lieut. Austin was not satisfied with a convict's work and behavior, he tightened the axle of his crank-wheel, and condemned him to turn it an additional number of times; and because he failed to do so, he diminished his food and nearly deprived him of sleep, hoping by these means to force him to execute the task in future. He apparently contemplated subduing a stubborn will, when the thing he had to contend with was a feeble body. The deprivation of food and sleep would increase the weakness; but when on the next day the task was not accomplished, the governor resorted to strapping the man to the wall for many hours, and keeping him erect by a high stiff collar round his neck; thereby increasing his suffering, but again diminishing his strength, and this as a means of compelling him to work out his prescribed amount of labor. Apparently he was wholly unconscious that his own treatment was rendering it physically impossible for the convict to perform what he required. This case affords an example of the evils of appointing a man of a stern nature (for such Lieut. Austin's conduct bespeaks him to be), ignorant of the plainest principles of physiological science, and apparently equally so of other branches of knowledge bearing on the nature of man, to the government of a prison. A proper education of prison officers alone will afford a guarantee against the recurrence of similar outrages on prisoners. The mind and body of a man are certainly as complicated, delicate, and important objects, and at least as difficult to train, as the body of a horse or a sheep; and yet what lord of the turf would commit his race-horses to the management of untrained grooms, or what farmer his flocks to shepherds drafted from the ranks of the army or navy, who had never seen a sheep except on its way to the shambles?

Capt. Maconochie exposes forcibly the error of the notion which leads to these military selections. The object of military discipline, says he, is to sink all self-reliance and individual action, and to produce out of discordant elements, a compact, powerful, homogeneous instrument, which the commanding officer may wield at pleasure; whereas the object of prison discipline is to discover the minutest elements of individual character, to develop the good and suppress the evil, to direct the whole towards beneficent objects, and thus, as far as possible, to produce self-reliance and the capacity of virtuous individual action. The military officer trains the recruit to rely on his officers for food, clothing, lodging, and rules of action, sinking his whole individual soul in obedience; whereas the aim of the prison officer should be to enable the convict to acquire the skill and conduct necessary to provide these for himself, and to act wisely and beneficially for himself and others, when no counsellors are present except his own conscience, judgment, knowledge and experience. How skill in the former system of training should qualify a person for best conducting the latter, we cannot discover. When combined with the other necessary requirements, a capacity for maintaining discipline would be a valuable addition to the qualifications of the governor of a prison, and we object only to its being viewed as the grand desideratum in such a functionary.

The other chief officer of a prison is the chaplain; and if we ask how his education has fitted him for his duties, we shall find, as a general fact, that at the University he has been taught Greek, Latin, mathematics, and theology; but that physiology, psychology, social science, and the art of training men, were not considered necessary for his vocation. In reading the reports of chaplains, we see the natural character of the individual, and his peculiar theological creed, shining through every page of his descriptions of prisoners and modes of treatment. Mr. Burt, for instance, says: "The Divine Master of the human heart has not disdained to deter from vice by the revelation of the *impassable gulf* and the *unquenchable fire*. With the imprisoned criminal, in default of higher motives, the repression of the lawless passion is aimed at by the severity of penal inflictions."

tions, and of that severity duration will be a most influential element; only the discipline which constitutes the punishment, while lasting, must be *effective*."—p. 56. Here, then, we have hell fire and its endless duration proposed as an example to instruct us in prison discipline. In Birmingham gaol Lieutenant Austin carried this example into practice in the most efficient manner, and the result was the suicide of some of the prisoners. When we contrast the spirit which characterizes this principle of prison discipline with that which pervades the inestimable reports of the Rev. John Clay, the chaplain of the Preston House of Correction, how widely different the two appear! Mr. Clay, in his Report for 1851, gives a table of recommissions, and observes that "recurrence to disorder and crime is almost inevitable, when corrective means are applied for such short periods as seven or fourteen days;" and he adds, that "*within that year, recommissions, connected with Sessions cases, happen to be more numerous than they have been since the introduction of better discipline.*"—five persons having been twice tried within the year: but here, again, due investigation will too clearly show that *nothing better could have been expected*. My '*prisoners' character book*' contains the following minutes of each case." Here succeeds an exposition of the cases: "J. S., aged 10 years, is described as a child infamously neglected by his father," &c. "R. S., aged 18, grossly ignorant, and apparently incapable of any moral perception," &c. "R. C., aged 20, extremely ignorant," &c. "J. R., aged 30, a discharged soldier; miserably ignorant, and associated with the worst characters in the neighborhood." "J. H., aged 43, an incorrigible drunkard, whose first felony was committed in 1836; all his offences being the direct result of intoxication."—p. 10. Mr. Clay's reports are highly expository of the *causes* of crime in so far as these consist in the ignorance and unfavorable circumstances of the accused. He gives us the following table, "as the result of a careful examination of each man and boy committed to this prison." It is "*intended to show the ignorance of male prisoners on the commonest subjects, as compared to their knowledge of the exploits of celebrated robbers—the centesimal proportion being calculated on the 286 Session cases and 1353 summary convictions.*"

	SESSIONS.		SUMMARY.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1. Unable to name the months . . .	151	52.6	914	67.5
2. Ignorant of the name of the sovereign . . .	159	55.4	958	70.8
3. Ignorant of the meaning of "virtue," "vice," &c.	144	50.2	985	72.8
4. Unable to count 100	16	5.5	421	31.1
5. Acquainted with the exploits of Turpin and Jack Sheppard . .	206	71.8	365	26.9

Mr. Clay also quotes scripture: "If," says he "severity is justified by showing that rulers are appointed by the Almighty '*to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil*,' it ought also to be remembered that 'He is not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance.'"
So confident is he of the efficacy of a rational system of prison discipline in producing reformation, that he assures us: "There is good reason to hope that when more earnest attention is generally paid to the treatment of criminals, the number of those who may be restored to liberty, after having been subjected to proper discipline at home, but who, under other circumstances, might have been transported, will scarcely equal the number of convicts *now returned* into the population from abroad. In fact—instead of receiving yearly from the hulks, and the colonies, a certain number of dangerous and hardened '*returned convicts*,' about the same, or a less number of *corrected* offenders would be discharged from well-ordered prisons in this country."—p. 21.

Mr. Clay is a *strenuous advocate of an improved system of national education* as the only rational preventive of crime, and of moral appliances in prison to supply it where neglected.

After noticing the decrease of crime among the working population of the mills, he adds: "But the most striking fact to the credit of the '*mill hands*' comes into view when we observe that the greatly reduced rate of committals from their class coincides with the operation of an Act which, shortening the hours of labor, secured some hours for mental and moral improvement to every wise and well inclined mill-operative."—p. 20.

Both Mr. Burt and Mr. Clay draw their principles from the Bible; both earnestly desire the reformation of the offenders; and both to some extent recommend the same means of treatment, yet the *spirit* which pervades their views appears to us to be widely different. While Mr. Burt apparently sees in hell fire and its endless duration an instructive lesson for the management of convicts, Mr. Clay finds a rule for his imitation in the text, "God be merciful to me a sinner." We look for the source of these differences in the natures of the men. If their brains were compared, (and we have never seen or heard any report concerning the head of either,) we venture to believe that a perceptible difference in the development of certain organs in the base and top of the brain would be discovered between them. But be this as it may, can it be compatible with the public welfare that this great department of civil administration should be characterized

by severity or humanity, in a great measure according to the temper of the individual who happens to be selected as governor of each prison? Should prisons not be managed rather by men educated in the sciences (physiology and psychology) which bear directly on the duties to be performed, and trained to the application of those sciences in practice? It may perhaps be objected that there is no evidence that the governors of the successful prisons before described were skilled in science and trained to their offices; and we admit that such is the fact. But those officers appear to have been men of a peculiar genius, which qualified them, as if by natural intuition, for the duties they undertook. Such men are capable of arriving, by direct perception, at results which ordinary persons can reach only through instruction, or can discover for themselves only after long processes of experience and reflection. No national system of administration can proceed safely on the *intuitive* perceptions of average men, and geniuses do not so much abound as to insure the nation an adequate supply of them. Hence arises the indispensable necessity, first, of fixing the *object* of the treatment; secondly, of ascertaining the *principles* on which it shall be conducted; and, thirdly, of training officers to carry these into practical effect. Moreover, as no stream can rise higher than its fountain, until the Government shall not only require a proper amount of knowledge, but select from those possessing it the individuals characterized by the highest physiological development of body and brain, they will not have done their complete duty to the country and the convicts.

By the Act 4 Geo. IV., c. 64, § 31, in England every prisoner has a right to be visited by a minister of his own persuasion, if he object to the gaol chaplain; and by a rule, certified by the secretary of State, Jews who may be sentenced to hard labor are not compelled to labor on their Sabbath. It is proposed to extend this rule to Scotland. This is all that can be desired by prisoners on the head of freedom of conscience.

When convicts are liberated on tickets of leave, and restored to society, they should be placed under the *surveillance* of a special police till the expiry of their sentences. The convicts residing in towns should be compelled to report themselves monthly, if not oftener, before a police-officer established specially for this duty, and if employed in the country, before the nearest magistrate or clergyman, and he should explain how he is employed and where he resides. Failure in making such reports should forfeit the ticket of leave. The country magistrates and clergy should be furnished with printed schedules, bearing the questions to be answered; and these should be transmitted by them to the nearest police magistrate charged with the superintendence of convicts. A special officer devoted to this duty would be necessary in the chief town of each district of the country, and he should be bound to act as the friend, adviser, and moral supporter of all convicts who were anxious to do well, and not as the mere legal spy over their conduct. The well-disposed should see in him a humane and enlightened friend, and not an enemy and a tyrant. The better class of convicts, thus treated and supported, would serve as valuable auxiliaries to the preventive, as well as the detective, police. They would know more than any other class of the haunts and habits of the criminal population, and, by their explanations of the sufferings of a prison, and their moral suasion, might exercise a salutary influence in restraining them from crime. They should not be induced to become spies and informers: but they might be legitimately encouraged to give information in occasional circumstances, when by so doing they could prevent a great evil by enabling the public authorities to ward it off.

We do not present a plan of detail for carrying out *our own* principles into effect, because the public mind is still too far from acknowledging their soundness to render this necessary. But we shall conclude by offering a few practical remarks. The judicial sentence might continue to be recorded *in time*, in proportion to the offence, but rendering the minimum not less than one year, and subject to the condition of fulfilling the requisites of the prison discipline, without failure, until the expiry of the sentence. Certain acts of omission, or commission, in prison, should cause the term of the sentence to commence anew, or to have a certain number of months or years added to it, by which means the incorrigible prisoners would condemn themselves to perpetual imprisonment. Of course only serious, repeated, and unmistakable offences, should have these consequences attached to them. The classification, employment, and instruction of the prisoners, which we recommend, has been already sufficiently indicated; but we may add, that we should propose to instruct them in cerebral psychology, that they may know specifically their own mental defects as abnormal individuals, which most of them really are, without in the least being conscious of it; and social economy, that they may comprehend the relation in which their own qualities and attainments stand to the natural laws by which all social interests are regulated. No one who himself understands these subjects, and has conversed with prisoners, can doubt the importance of teaching them these branches of instruction. A convict, like most other people, believes his own mind to be a normal type of that of the rest of mankind; he believes his powers of perception, feeling, and judgment, exactly to resemble theirs; and he is unconscious that he is actuated by some desires, views, and judgments, which are widely different from those of normal men. We conversed with an intelligent criminal in prison, awaiting his trial, who was subsequently executed; and he stated that in his thefts and robberies he was only bringing the lofty down, and equalizing the gifts of fortune, and that he succored the poor out of the wealth that he plundered from the rich. The gaoler said he believed that this last statement was substantially true, because the prisoner really was generous in assisting the destitute out of the produce of his crimes.

* Chaplain's Report on the Preston House of Correction, 1852.

WHAT TO EAT, AND WHY.

NO. 4.

BY A PHYSICIAN.

We continue the consideration of the most important *alimentary principles* found in the different forms of food.

III. FAT, or OIL.—The composition of the various forms of oleaginous material is well understood; but the same cannot be said of the relations of these substances to one another, as parts of our food. The probability seems strong, however, that for all the purposes of the living system, these bodies are equivalents of each other. That is, although Stearine, Margarine (called by Johnson *Palmitine*), and Oleine differ somewhat in the proportions of the different atoms composing them, and the fats of butter and fish-oil differ from these still more, yet facts seem to indicate that either or all of these may serve the same ends in supplying the wants of the system; and hence they are most likely convertible, the one into the other, according to the nature and wants of the animal employing them.

No matter what vegetable or animal fats the fish feeds upon, they alike become Phocénine (seal-fat) and Oleine, in his tissues. So the Greenlander gets Margarine from food containing Phocénine and Oleine; the cow changes all the fats she feeds upon to the three most common forms, for her tissues, and to the very unlike butter-fats for the secretion of milk she furnishes; and we, in turn, reconvert the latter into Margarine and Oleine for our own tissues, as we do also the harder Stearine found in most animal fats, and abundantly in the fat of the ox and sheep. For it would be preposterous to say that a man in healthful condition would not *fatten* by consuming butter and suet; yet when he has laid on his fat, it is no longer either butter or suet, but a mixture of the same two fats which make up the edible fixed oils of all vegetables! Thus, as Chemistry roundly affirms (and we see no reason to question it), *human fat is vegetable fat*; and the fact would be a strong argument in favor of exclusive vegetable food, did we not know equally well that the *un-vegetable*, distinctly *animal*, fat of the ox, is but the vegetable product transformed,—that our own vegetable fat is often animal fat *re-transformed*,—and that, unless olives, walnuts, and like oily foods should come into universal use, even the animal fats found in milk, butter, and eggs could not be excluded from our diet, without reducing it to a standard fit only for the unintellectual, ready-warmed denizen of the tropics, or the muscular boor, whose capacity does not rise above the level of “hewing wood” and digging ditches. Where is the writer, the philosopher, the statesman, or the ruler, who has left profound or brilliant proofs of great intellectual power, who, while abjuring animal flesh, as many such have done, wholly abstained also from milk, butter, and eggs? For although Pythagoras, one of the most illustrious men that ever lived, is usually cited as recommending and using a purely vegetable diet, yet Ovid represents him as sanctioning the use of *milk*; and this is the more probable when we remember that, among the ancients, “milk and honey” was the very ideal of an innocent, health-

ful, and pure sustenance. Indeed, if oleaginous vegetables could wholly take the place of milk and eggs, it is still a question whether the former can furnish, in sufficient quantity, the *phosphorized fats* (or even free phosphorus, as part of the “raw material” of these), which are the indispensable requisites to perfect brain-nutrition, or brain-action.

In view of the principle already laid down, that the different fats and oils are convertible materials, and hence possessed of a common value for purposes of the animal economy, we shall not make our statement of the sources of fat in food unnecessarily tedious, by speaking separately of its various forms.

The following enumeration will denote the quantity of any or all varieties of this material found in each substance named. Of fatty or oleaginous matter, then, fine wheat flour contains about .02, bran of wheat .06, oatmeal .06, Indian corn meal .08 to .09, rice, beans, peas, etc., a very small amount, dates .002, linseed .22, plums .33, almonds .46, cocoa-nut (fleshy part) .47, walnuts .50! olives (whole) .32, filberts .60! Minute quantities of fat are found in most other vegetable substances.

Of animal foods, lean beef contains of fat .03, and when dried .07; but the amount of this material associated with the lean flesh in the form of masses of fat, greatly enhances the above percentage. Thus, butcher's meat will average from .07 to .14 of fat, while fowls generally contain less, venison and veal always less, and pork generally much more. The fact that wild game—animals in the natural state—have less fat than domestic animals prepared for the market, should teach us a useful lesson; and so also the fact that of all domestic animals the hog takes on the most. Of fish, the skate has .03 of fat, the haddock and herring .08, the salmon .22, and the eel .56. Yolk of egg has .28, the proportion in the whole egg being, according to Johnston, .10. Milk has of fatty matters .03, and when dried .23; human milk, according to the analysis of Henry and Chevallier, has slightly more fat—according to that of Johnston, slightly less. Cheese contains much fat (butter), and the quantity increases with age.

How the phosphorized fat of the brain is formed, is not known; nor whether the human system has the power of causing the union of phosphorus with common fats, to produce this substance where it is needed. At all events we seem to depend for our supply chiefly on milk, eggs, and like foods. Yet if the cow can produce this fat as the needful constituent of the brain of her young, still more must the human mother produce it for the more active brain of the infant; and if this be true, why may not all systems be capable of forming this brain-fat, as well as the mother's? That all should be, seems very reasonable; and yet it cannot be denied that the use of eggs, and of milk, and more especially *cream*, in moderate quantities, does give an impulse to brain-action, which seems to be lacking where these aliments are wholly withheld. So the question of our dependence on *animal products* for one of the most important and noble elements in the composition of our whole body, is still an open one. We hope the experimental chemists and physiologists will

soon enable us to form an intelligent decision of it. Cholesterine (bile-fat), Serolin (serum-fat), and the *volatile fat* of the blood which gives to this fluid in each species of animal the odor of the animal itself, differ from all the foregoing varieties. But the first of these seems to be an excrementitious matter, and of the uses of the others very little is known at present.

IV. SUGAR.—The allied forms coming under this head are Cellulose or Lignin (woody matter), Starch, Dextrine (starch-gum), Cane-sugar, Grape-sugar, and possibly we should add Liver-sugar (hepatic sugar).

Perhaps a few words farther may be in place here, in regard to *types* and *allied forms* of food. We term Albumen a *type*, because of a certain whole class of alimentary principles, it is the most abundant, and applied to the greatest variety of uses in the system, and hence the *most notable* of its class. Besides, into it, in human digestion, all of its class are converted; and from it, in human assimilation, many of its allied forms are re-produced again. Among edible fats it is more difficult to fix on a type, if we are guided by all the principles above stated; but if we take *universality* alone into account, the real type of the fats should be Oleine. Of the fourth group, Sugar is taken as the type, on physiological grounds. It is the ultimate form into which digestion resolves all the other matters of its class. It has universality, then, through animal action, though not through vegetable production. Of the fifth class, Malic Acid (the acid of apples) is rather a *sample* than a *type*; but besides being a form of fruit-acid which is almost universally consumed, it also affords a very fair representative of its class. The fruit-acids are very numerous, and not necessarily convertible into each other in the human system. In the sixth class Water stands alone. It is both type and class. In the seventh class, minerals, no perfect type can be found; for chemical elements and compounds are neither convertible into each other, nor can any single one of those found in animal and vegetable juices and tissues be said to be of universal occurrence and importance, unless, indeed, it be Phosphate of Lime. This, therefore, may well be selected as the type of its class.

By *allied forms*, therefore, we shall understand those forms of aliment which serve similar purposes, or the same purpose, in the animal economy; and which, in some of the groups, are all convertible into a single nutritive form of matter.

It has been the opinion of dietists that Gum and Vegetable Jelly (Pectine) should have a place in the class of sugars, as serving the same purposes in the economy. But many will be surprised to learn that neither of these are, in any discoverable amount, digested or absorbed,—that they pass from the alimentary canal in a dissolved, but otherwise unchanged state. This opinion tallies well with the fact that these substances act as demulcents to the mucous coat of the bowels, when in an irritable state; but it leaves little hope to the physician from their use in urinary diseases. At all events, we have stated what now appears to be the result of careful experiments lately made by some of the best European chemists. We would suggest, however, that these assertions must apply only to *true gums*

and not to the *starch-gum*, which is taken largely as food.

Let us see. Expose starch, mixed with water and a very little sulphuric acid, to a boiling heat, and it soon becomes a perfectly soluble gum. This is starch-gum; and the process carried on, soon gives to this the form of grape-sugar. Long-continued heat also gummifies starch, in a greater or less degree. Now, we are told that while wheat-flour has about .04 of gum, the same, after exposure to the heat of baking, contains .18 of gum. Is this true gum?—and so indigestible? If so, the baking of bread entails a very great loss of alimentary material! But starch-gum is merely a *stage* between starch and grape-sugar. This last is the end of digestion of starch; and hence starch-gum itself is doubtless digestible, and in its final form absorbable. So, too, Sago and Tapioca are but starch, partially gummified by being heated to a high temperature on metallic plates. Now, we apprehend this, too, is starch-gum, so far as formed, for otherwise, according to the new doctrines, sago and tapioca are not alimentary, and their use is but waste consumption! But we think the Malay, who subsists largely on sago, and the lover of tapioca puddings, will be loath to admit this conclusion. The loss of material in the form of vegetable jellies, though less, must still be considerable. But perhaps the indigestible, but mechanically soothing jelly, is necessary to shield the mucous membranes against the abundant woody fibre and acids of the summer's vegetables and fruits.

Perhaps in no other direction has chemistry opened up a series of more curious and interesting results, than in connection with the substances of the class we are now considering. Perfect grape-sugar, and more than weight for weight, may be formed from paper, or clean old linen or cotton rags!—wood may be made bread! Autenrieth of Tübingen, by soaking out of wood everything soluble, reducing it to powder, and repeatedly heating it in an oven, converted it into a flour like wheat-starch, which formed a jelly, with water, fermented with leaven, and made a "uniform and spongy bread." By the action of sulphuric acid, this wood-flour, as also ordinary sawdust, is converted into sugar.

The changes that can be made in the articles of this class, are always in the order in which we have named them at the head of this division of our subject; never the reverse. First, wood may be changed to starch. Then, starch, whether that naturally formed in grains, or that produced by the artificial process, may be changed to Dextrine, or starch-gum. Next, any starch-gum, naturally or artificially formed, may be transformed into (probably, first) cane-sugar, and this, or starch (certainly at the last) into grape-sugar. Here, out of the body, the process ends. But in the body, it begins one step later, and to compensate for this, as we may say, goes one step farther. Thus, over wood, when taken, as it is, in most vegetable foods, the digestive fluids have no power; but if starch, dextrine, or cane-sugar is eaten, these all alike pass through the necessary forward movements, and become grape-sugar before, or soon after, entering the blood. At this stage, however, they do not halt; but in the liver, through which all the blood of the in-

testinal capillaries must pass on its way to the lungs, they become further changed into a sugar, which, having found it in some chemical characters different from all others, although very nearly like grape-sugar, Bernard has called *liver-sugar*. This final form is supposed speedily to be decomposed under the direction of alkali in the blood and the oxygen of the air, and by its combustion having afforded to the body its quota of animal heat, it then escapes from the lungs, skin or kidneys, in the forms of *carbonic acid and water*. And here the task which it was the plant's life-labor to perform, of generating a supply of *organic* material, is all undone, and the dissevered elements go forth again to invite new plants to the work of recombining them, for the use of new animate existences, and for a new destruction. And this is one instance of the brief but endless cycle in which revolves the whole grand pageant of Life!

But these onward metamorphoses of starch-compounds occur in the assimilation of the plant's juices, as well as in animal digestion. The starch-gum of vegetable saps, and the starch of unripe, tasteless, or bitter fruits, become converted into cane or grape-sugar. Where the sap or fruit contains no acid, the final form is Cane-sugar; examples of which are also seen in Beet-sugar, Date-sugar, Maple-sugar, and Corn-sugar. Where the sap or fruit contains acid, the plant's action ultimates in the production of Grape-sugar; and this, with the attendant conversion of much of the acid itself into the same sweet, is the philosophy of the agreeable change in fruit which constitutes its *ripening*. What is called Grape-sugar would be more correctly termed *Fruit-sugar*, since it is found in nearly all ripe fruits, as well as in many nuts. Varieties of this are Honey-sugar and Starch-sugar.

Since starch and the different sugars thus far named are to all intents equivalents of each other in our food, we shall include them all in a single estimate. The following will be found to be very nearly the exact amounts of what may be called, indifferently, the Starch or Sugar-group of aliments. In a few instances true gum or starch-gum, in small amount, is included in the estimate; and in regard to these the reader is referred to what has been already said on this head. Of starch, etc., there is found in

Fine wheat flour, about,	.65*	Wheat-bread,	about,	.49	
Bran of wheat,	"	.60*	Rye-bread,	"	.42
Oatmeal,	"	.67*	Peas,	"	.36
Corn-meal,	"	.78	Garden-bean,	"	.34
Rice,	"	.84	Figs,	"	.73
Rye-meal,	"	.61	Potatoes,	"	.18
Barley-meal,	"	.67	Yam,	"	.12
Pears (of sugar),	"	.08	Iceland moss,	"	.44
Peaches,	"	.16	Cherries (of sugar),	"	.18
Cow's milk,	"	.04‡	Beet-root,	"	.09

Woman's milk, about .06‡.

The subject of the sources of vegetable acids, water, and the different minerals of the blood and tissues, are left for the next article.

* These amounts are below those given by Johnston, as it seems evident that his statement of the amount of gluten is too small for American flours, and hence, of starch too great. The most that can be expected is a close approximation.

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GYMNASTICS

AS A PART OF EDUCATION.

OUR schools, academies, and colleges, as at present conducted, are deficient in some of the most important instrumentalities for creating a sound mind in a sound body. Indeed, they are guilty of misdemeanors and high offences against the majesty of human nature, from which they can be exonerated in part only on the plea of ignorance. But in nature, as in the State, ignorance excuses no one, and hence we witness a large number of those who entered our seminaries of education with high hopes of improvement and usefulness returning ere long, it may be, with the most brilliant honors and prizes of successful competition, but shattered in health, the hectic planted on the cheek, and dyspepsia or bronchitis fastened as a chronic habit upon the vital organs of life. Only one institution, and that, unfortunately, is a military one, can honestly boast of sending forth its alumni stronger and healthier than it received them, fully armed and equipped with better than shield and spear for life's great struggle, even with the panoply of a vigorous sheathing of muscles upon a rock-like groundwork of bone, operated by untrembling nerves and steadily-beating pulse. But what a pale, cadaverous, and prematurely aged set of youths are assembled as graduating classes, even in our most venerated universities! Oh for a touch of the Olympic games, rather than this pallid effeminacy! Oh for a return to the simple Persian elements of telling the truth and hurling the javelin, instead of the bloodless cheeks, and fleshless limbs, and throbbing brains of our first scholars in Harvard, Yale, or Princeton! But there is a medium, doubtless, between the ancient and modern discipline, by which we might secure the benefit and exclude the vices of both. And until some measure of this kind is adopted, we must continue to have our hearts agonized by the spectacle of brilliant scholars dragging out a miserable existence in unstrung and dilapidated systems, the mind, with all its tastes, faculties, and energies, tuned like an angel's harp, and performing all its fearful and wonderful operations to a charm, while its earthly companion seconds its high functions in the feeblest manner, and jars and grates with its crazy aches and ills in harsh discords amid the sublime concert of intellectual and spiritual harmonies. In truth, how many a glorious idea has been still-born from physical prostration! How many a fine rhyme has come halting off from the blunted sense of an aching brain! What bitter drops of gall have flowed from the pen of the dyspeptic! What dark views of human nature, and what censorious estimates of character, have been shaded by the sombre gloom of the jaundiced eye! What insane theories and morbid tastes have been engrafted on the stock of literature by the non-digestion of a dinner, or a twinge of neuralgic pain! Such, to be sure, are the magnificent resources of the mind, and its daring spirit of independence, that it will often vindicate its inborn and indestructible capacity in spite of disease and pain, reign lord of the ascendant, no matter how agonizing the tension

of the nerves, and work on with almost preternatural energy, though sinews crack and blood-vessels burst; but how much more sound and beautiful would the masterpieces of literature have been, had they proceeded from healthy minds in healthy bodies, instead of being born, as has often been the case, of gin and genius, of fancy and headache, of blindness and seraphic imagination, of angelic fancy and a broken heart!

In the early history of this country, the Olympic games of our people were hunting, woodcraft, and Indian, French, and Revolutionary wars. The wild forests developed the muscles of our fathers, and cottage toil strengthened noble mothers of heroes and patriots. A hardy life in rural pursuits in the open air is still the mighty rampart of our nation against an army of diseases and the effemination of a whole race of men. But unfortunately, as our cities grow, as civilization waxes complex and luxurious, and the classes addicted to professional, mercantile, and sedentary life are multiplied, the physical stamina are in danger of succumbing under the fascinations of easy dignity, and busy idleness, and physical indulgence, even when free from the blight of vice. It needs to be rung into the ear of every educator, as with the peal of a trumpet, that the body cannot be neglected with impunity; that in its effeminated capacities the most morbid and monstrous passions will hold their saturnalia; and that only in its vigorous exercise and expansion, as well as in the development, culture, and equipment of the intellect, and the enriching and purifying of the heart, can the world have "assurance of a man." No school or college with any pretensions to be level with the spirit of the age ought to proceed upon the old system of drugging the intellect to satiety with knowledge, and leaving the physical and moral powers comparatively uncared for, since only as all the capacities are harmoniously unfolded, can any one of them attain its maximum of strength, usefulness, and happiness. The ancient philosophers can yet teach us many a lesson of high wisdom; but they can give us no more significant symbol of the fine balance of their systems than the lovely walks of the gymnasium, the arena of active sports for innumerable youths, musical with the voices of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle.

Nor is the whim to be tolerated, that nothing will benefit the child in education, or the patient in disease, except what he fancies and likes, and that, if bodily exercises are distasteful, they will prove fruitless. The child has many a lesson set to learn against which he relucts, but the very energy called forth in overcoming his dislike proves a wholesome discipline to his forming character. And the patient must take many a pill which his soul loathes; but what is bitter in the mouth becomes sweet in the stomach, and matures into health in due time. So, in this office of the physical man, a walk, a game, a run, a ride, or a feat of strength, may not always accord with our inclinations; and if it does not, it will doubtless be entered into with the less spirit, and result in the less good. But it needs to be known, both by educator and physician,

that exercise is good, however distasteful at first—that we cannot stretch out an arm or a foot, or walk, or run, or leap, without freshening the life-currents of the system, sending new flashes of electric warmth along the nerves and muscles, and scattering a cloud of those blue and black devils that buzz around the ears of poor, sedentary students, stayers at home, and women imprisoned in nurseries and amid their household cares. Dryden long ago sung:

"The first physicians by debauch were made;
Excess began, and Sloth sustains the trade.
By chase our long-lived fathers earned their food;
Toil strung the nerves and purified the blood;
But we, their sons, a pampered race of men,
Are dwindled down to threescore years and ten.
Better to hunt in fields for health unbought,
Than fee the doctor for a nauseous draught.
The wise for cure on exercise depend:
God never made his work for man to mend."

Many a poor, pining invalid needs but to shake himself free from the palsy of incubus of imagined inability to move, and to plunge into the open air, Heaven's tonic bath of ether, and as he gets strength by gentle and judicious repetition, to mount a horse or to practice the gymnastic movements; and a sense of returning health would soon seat itself in every sense and limb. Many a wanderer to distant climes for health has a fountain of Hygiene in his own bosom, which needs but the magic wand of the gymnast to unseal it, and he would drink healing and vigor from its sparkling waters. Many a life is worn heavily and wearily away, a burden to the possessor, a sadness to friends, and a drawback from the happiness of society, which requires but the old homely prescription of Galen or Celsus to give it "beauty for ashes, and the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness." Whatever may be thought of the theory of Kinesipathy as a mode of treatment for disease, we cannot doubt that the kneading processes of vigorous muscular movements, the invigoration of repeated exercises, the deepened inspiration and the quickened perspiration of rapid play with the Indian clubs or the dumbbells, are the legitimate preventive and cure of a score of diseases. Nothing should be done rashly, or without the consultation and permission of one's physician; but with this proviso the way is clear. The use of drugs and medicines has but a limited range at the most—is an evil invoked to overcome a greater evil—one thief set to catch another. But the beauty and perfection of the gymnastic cure is, that it chimes in with the continued normal state of the body and creates health, while it is itself health.

We look to see, therefore, the old art redeemed from the foul uses to which it has often been put, and employed in qualifying man to act well his part, as a body made of the earth, and as a soul destined to immortality. Strength, health, and beauty are to be quarried out of the rich materials stored away in human nature by a bountiful Creator. The greatest and the best lie near us, and humble herbs grow at our door, that can calm the fiercest diseases. There is required but the application of a normal, natural education even to our dyspeptic, deformed,

and degraded race, to create new wonders of physical grace and vigor, equal to those of the Grecian time, adorned and sanctified by a coronet of Christian virtues never known to the Porch or the Academy.—*N. A. Review.*

THE STRUCTURE OF THE BRAIN.

BY G. W. KNAPP.

THE substance of which the brain and nerves are composed is called neurine. "It is never found by itself, for it is too delicate in texture to retain its properties if it were unsupported. It is always supported and protected by the membranous fibre arranged in various ways."

"There are two kinds of neurine, differing in color, consistency, and microscopic character. The one is of a gray or ash color, and pulpy texture, as seen by the naked eye, and roughly examined; and hence its title cineritious, or pulpy neurine. With the microscope it has been discovered to consist of nucleated cells or vesicles, and therefore more justly denominated *vesicular* neurine. The other is of a pearly white color and fibrous texture; this is medullary or fibrous neurine."

"Under the microscope, the fibrous neurine is found to consist of tubes; and hence its present title, *tubular* neurine. * * Tubular or medullary neurine, though firmer than the cineritious neurine, nevertheless, in comparison with the other tissues of the body, is soft and yielding. * * If the fibres which compose the fibrous neurine are examined with a good microscope, they will be found to have a peculiar and complicated structure. They are not simply solid fibres. They are perfect cylinders, varying in diameter from one-thousandth to one ten-thousandth of an inch. Their average width is from two-thousandth to four-thousandth of an inch. * * Professor Ehrenburg informs us that these fibres can only be discovered by the aid of a magnifying power of 300 diameters; and that he was sometimes obliged to have recourse to a much greater magnifying power, as 800 diameters, in order to bring them into view. * * They are all invested and supported by a distinct elastic homogeneous membrane. The neurine, which is contained within this membrane, consists of two portions, a central, which is probably the active portion of tubular neurine, and an outer or investing portion, which possibly acts merely as an isolater of the conducting central axis."

"Nerve-tubes never branch like blood-vessels, and never inosculate with one another, though they form loops at their origin in the nervous centres and at their terminations. * * A nerve-tube always performs one and the same office: it always conducts in the same direction, and the same kind of nervous power; not at one time carrying impressions which, on reaching the brain, become sensations, and at another time conveying orders to muscles to contract."

"*Vesicular or pulpy neurine* is much more vascular than tubular. Where its capillaries are well filled with injections, it appears under the

microscope like a minute net work of countless blood-vessels. The neurine, which is deposited between the meshes of this intricate mass of blood-vessels, consists almost entirely of cells, with nuclei and nucleoli in various stages of development. The wall of every vesicle consists of an exceedingly delicate membrane, containing a soft, but tenacious finely granular mass. They are mostly globular, but not uniformly so. Some are caudate, and the tail prolongations are frequently long. * * Many of these cells are evidently of quite recent formation; so much so, that we cannot help observing the analogy in the microscopical structure of this portion of the nervous system and the secreting portion of the glandular system."

"A primitive cell absorbs from the blood in the capillaries the matters necessary to form in one set of instances, nerve, muscle, bone, if nutrition be its functions; milk, bile, urine, in another set of instances, if secretion be the duty assigned to it. The only difference between the two functions being, that in the first, the cell dissolves and disappears among the textures, after having performed its part; in the other it dissolves, disappears, and throws out its contents on a free surface. * * The ultimate secreting structure, then, is the primitive cell endowed with a peculiar organic agency, according to the secretion it is destined to produce."

"The nucleated cells of vesicular neurine are the active agents in the production of nervous power; they are developed, and perform their office in the same way as the nucleated cells. * * The cineritious portion of the nervous system stands in the same relation to the rest of that system as the secreting portion of a gland does to the rest of that organ, though one portion would be useless without the other. The medullary or tubular neurine appears to act simply as a passive conductor of the power generated by the vesicular neurine, not possessing any control over that power, not capable of acting upon it or changing it. Thus we find tubular neurine performing various offices:—

"1st. As conductors of impressions from the surface of the body to the brain—a *nerve of sensation*. 2dly. As conductors of orders to act from the brain to the voluntary muscles—nerves of volition. 3dly, 4thly and 5thly, The excitatory motor nerves and commissures."

"The enormous quantity of blood which the vesicular neurine receives, affords strong evidence that this structure, like the acknowledged secreting organs, employs that blood in the preparation of a something. Indeed, the effect of arresting the cerebral circulation, shows most clearly that all the mental operations are dependent on the flow of the blood through the brain, for their production."—[Lolly on the Human Brain.]

Thus, from the anatomical structure of the tubular and vesicular neurine of the brain, we readily discover the functions of each. The vesicular or secreting portion of the brain, secretes the nervous fluid by which the mind manifests itself; and the tubular or conducting portion conducts it to the place where the impression is to be made. Each particular organ of the brain secretes a modification of the ner-

vous fluid, peculiar to the duties and functions of that particular organ; and this, when conducted to the seat of the soul, or sensorium commune, produces a peculiar and specific impression. Where this seat of the soul is, perhaps, cannot be absolutely demonstrated, but it is altogether probable that it is at the union of all the nervous centres. As Haller expresses it, "It lies at the origin of every nerve, so that the concurrence of the first origins of all the nerves, make up the sensorium commune." It must be at the point where the two hemispheres of the brain are united, the *corpus callosum*, or there must be two sensorium communes corresponding with the duality of all the mental organs; which would appear somewhat probable from cases that have been recorded.

Dr. Abercrombie mentions a lady "who died suddenly, with scarcely a single symptom, and who was so well the evening before her death, as to have been at a dancing-party, *one half of whose brain was ascertained, after death, to have been completely destroyed.*"

Dr. Dods thinks that the nerves stationed along the arteries collect the electricity from the blood, which, "through them, is instantly conducted to the brain, and is there basined up for the use of the mind." This he conceives must necessarily be the case, because he can conceive of no other use for these nerves, which accompany the arteries but not the veins.

In his Philosophy of Electrical Psychology (page 61), he says: "I am well aware that the blood-vessels pass round among the convolutions of the brain, and through them the blood flows freely to give that mighty organ action, but in the nerves themselves there is no blood. They are the residence of the living mind, and its prime agent, the electric fluid."

There are ten times as much blood sent to the brain, in proportion to its bulk, as to any other portion of the system. This, the Dr. tells us, is "to give that mighty organ action;" how it does this he does not tell us; however, he *has* told us how it does *not* do it, and that, perhaps, he considers an equivalent. The only idea I have of the blood's promoting the "action" of any particular part is, that it carries to such part the nutriment required by it to replenish the expenditure which is constantly taking place. Each part of the system secretes from the blood whatever it requires for expenditure. The brain expends large quantities of the nervous fluid, and we infer from analogy, as well as its anatomical structure, that it secretes this fluid from the blood.

Professor Beach says: "From the organization of the brain we may infer that it is a galvanic battery, and that all the phenomena of nervous influence is produced by its action." To say that the brain does not secrete nervous fluid, because there is no blood *in* the nerves, is nothing short of sophistry. We might as well say the stomach does not secrete the gastric juice from the blood, because there is no blood *in* it. Strictly speaking, there is no blood in any part but the veins and arteries; in these it runs through every part; and in the capillary parts, where the arteries are transformed into veins, it imparts its nutrient properties to the system.

The stomach secretes from it the material of which it is composed, and also the gastric juice, by means of which the peculiar functions of that organ are discharged. In the same manner, the brain secretes from the immense quantity of blood sent to it, the neurine of which the brain is composed, and also the nervous fluid by which the mind manifests itself, which is thrown into the nerve-tubes similar to the gastric juice into the stomach. "Indeed," says Lolly, "the effect of arresting the cerebral circulation shows most clearly that all the mental operations are dependent on the flow of blood through the brain for their production."

Professor Beach says: "A person in Paris had received an injury of the brain from which he recovered, but left a portion of it bare. For a trifle, he would permit any person to press upon the exterior of the organ, when he would suddenly fall down as in a fit; as soon as the pressure was removed, recovery immediately followed." The brain is so nearly fluid that it is subject to the laws of hydrostatics; consequently, pressure upon one part would press with equal force upon all the parts, and thus arrest the action of the *whole*. It may, perhaps, be considered impossible, by some, that such a subtle substance as electricity can be secreted from the blood. Knowing, as we do, that electricity pervades all things, is it impossible, or even improbable, that the Almighty should have created an organ in the human system capable of secreting electricity, when the operations of the human economy require so vast an expenditure of this substance? If the nervous fluid was collected, as Dr. Dods supposes, by the nerves stationed along the arteries, and "basined up for the use of the mind," in the brain, the strength of the mental manifestations would be in proportion to the strength of the circulatory system; but this is not the case—it is in proportion to the power of the brain to *manufacture* the nervous fluid.

It would be just as plausible to suppose that *all* the nerves, which convey impressions to the brain, the auditory, optic, olfactory, nerves of sensation, &c., sent stores of nervous fluid to be "basined up;" but it is generally supposed that when it has once run along these telegraph wires of the system it has done its duty, and is cast out of the system as an effete substance. I will endeavor to answer Dr. Dods' question, "Why is it that nerves, like so many telegraphic wires, are laid along the whole arterial system in all its minute ramifications, but that none are laid along the nervous system?" These he calls "nerves of involuntary motion;" but it is a misnomer, if the office he has assigned them is correct. He should have called them electro-collectors, or something similar. Nerves of involuntary motion usually cause some motion of the parts to which they are sent, such as the heart to beat, the lungs to respire, &c.

I conceive these nerves to be simply nerves of sensation. They are the telegraph wires by which the different parts of the system send to the brain a knowledge of the temperature of each portion. The oxygen which enters into the blood at the lungs, when it is forced into the capillary vessels of the system, by spontaneous combus-

tion with the carbon in the blood, produces the natural heat, or warmth of the body, and these nerves, by absorbing the electricity which is taken at the lungs in a free state, conveys a sense of the condition of the body to the brain; the temperature of the electricity being the same as that of the part from which it is sent. Were it not for these nerves, we never should feel chilly unless the atmosphere which surrounded us was actually cold, and *vice versa*. But this is not the case. Our sense of heat and cold are in a great measure independent of the surrounding atmosphere. We sometimes feel warm when the atmosphere on the surface feels stinging cold; then again, we will feel a sense of chilliness when the atmosphere is suffocatingly warm.

It is well known that electricity has a great affinity for moisture, and that a conductor must be isolated, or it will be absorbed. As already stated, the nerves proper are encased in an isolating substance, and they never inosculate, as the blood-vessels do. Each nerve is encased in a membranous sheath from one extremity to the other, where they are terminated by loops; for electricity will not run except upon a circle. There can be no effect produced upon them except at the extremity, while they are in a healthy state. The nerve that terminates in a papilla on the surface, or what is called "Pacinian Corpuscles, which in the human subject are found in great numbers in connection with the nerves of the hand and foot, in the mesentery of the cat they can be seen with the naked eye." These nerves are without this isolating substance in these Pacinian Corpuscles; the "central axis alone enters the central capsule. The envelope having, as it were, conducted the central portion to the door, leaves it, and stops outside. Thus we have, as Dr. Todd says, a natural dissection made for us." (Lolly, page 41). Consequently, they absorb the electricity into them at the extremity, and it is conveyed to the other extremity. There are no side-tracks or switches for it to run off on to; but must run directly from the starting point to its terminus.

When a limb is amputated the nerve is severed, yet it still conveys an impression to the brain as though the limb was whole, whenever the end is irritated: finally, it becomes isolated at the end, and refuses to convey any impression at all. Were it not that the nerve-tube was without the isolating substance at the papilla, on the surface, it could not absorb the electricity from the objects with which it comes in contact; and were it not isolated between the extremities, the electricity would be absorbed by the moisture before it reached the brain, and no impression would be conveyed. And further, were it not that every part has its specific nerve to convey its news to the brain; or if one nerve conveyed impressions from all the parts through which it passes, there would be such a medley of confused reports at the sensorium commune that they could never be understood. It is absolutely necessary that every part should have its particular nerve; and, consequently, we see that it is equally necessary that these nerves should accompany the arteries to convey to the mind the knowledge of the temperature of the various parts of the system; with-

out them we could know nothing of the temperature except at the surface.

That peculiar disease, fever and ague, has its seat in these nerves. They become deranged by the miasmatic character of the electricity absorbed from the blood, which is taken in with the oxygen at the lungs in a free state. It seemingly paralyzes their powers; they become deranged, and refuse to convey correct sensations to the brain. The patient may be said to be delirious in this respect, no matter what the actual temperature of the system is; when the ague is on, they refuse to tell any thing but "we're freezing, freezing!" These nerves are evidently the only ones deranged, for those from the surface convey correct impressions of heat and cold.

In the alternation of fever which succeeds the ague, these nerves probably convey correct impressions, as the system is actually at a fever heat. And so in all fevers, the system is at the actual temperature these nerves report. It is well known that psychologists are more successful in the treatment of fever and ague than almost any other disease. This is owing, undoubtedly, to its being located exclusively in the arterial nerves of sensation.

Considering this the true office of the nerves stationed along the arteries, the reason why "none are laid along the venous system" is perfectly obvious. The oxygen of the blood is consumed in passing the capillaries between the arteries and veins, and consequently no heat can be generated in the venous system. It were superfluous to station them there when there were no messages to be conveyed.

This theory does not interfere, in the least, with Dr. Dods' theory of the circulation of the blood by the positive and negative forces, or electrical action. That is a question entirely independent of whether the nerves along the arteries convey the knowledge of the temperature of the different parts of the system to the brain; or are stationed there to collect the electricity from the blood, and convey it to the brain to be "basined up for the use of the mind."

MAN AN APE.

DR. OWEN, we perceive by the English papers, denies point blank that man is an ape. Some readers may be interested in the following extract from a report of a lecture on the subject, given in the London Times:—

Dr. Owen pointed out some characters of the skeleton of the apes, such, for example, as the great superorbital ridge in the Gorilla ape, which could not have been produced by the habitual action of the muscles, or by any other known influence that, operating on successive generations, produces change in the forms and proportions of bones. The equable length of the human teeth, the concomitant absence of any interval in the dental series, and of any sexual difference in the development of particular teeth, were affirmed to be primitive and unalterable specific peculiarities of man. The difference in the time of disappearance of the suture separating the pre-maxillary from the maxillary bone was not explicable on any of the known causes affecting such character. There was not, according to the lecturer, any other character than that founded upon the developments of bone for the attachment of muscles, which was known to be subject to change through the operation of external causes; nine-tenths, therefore, of the differences—especially those very striking ones manifested by the pelvis and pelvic extremities, which Professor Owen had cited in his memoirs on the oranges and chimpanzees, published in the "Zoological Transactions," as distinguishing the great chimpanzee from the human species—must stand in contravention of the hypothesis of transmutation and progressive development, until

the supporters of that hypothesis are enabled to adduce the facts and cases which demonstrate the conditions of the modifications of such characters. The unity of the human species is demonstrated by the constancy of those osteological and dental characters to which the attention is more particularly directed in the investigation of the corresponding characters in the higher *quadrumana*. Man is the sole species of his genus, the sole representative of his order. He has no nearer physical relations with the brute kind than those which arise out of the characters that link together the great group of placental mammalia, called "unguiculate."

NEW YORK, NOV., 1855.

Events of the Month.

RETURN OF THE KANE EXPEDITION.—At four o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, the 11th ult., the Relief Expedition under Lieut. Hartstein, sent out in search of Dr. Kane, consisting of the bark Release and the propeller Arctic, hove to off the quarantine, where they were boarded by the health officer, and permitted to pass up to the city. The appearance of these vessels coming up the harbor was the cause of considerable excitement on shore, and on the docks of those ships which they passed in their course—the news having by this time been circulated that Dr. Kane and his party were on board. Many of the steamers plying across the harbor steamed close to them in order to give their passengers an opportunity of welcoming the returning wanderers with cheers; and from the decks and rigging of ships, from the forts, and, in fact, from every available position, three cheers were swelled and prolonged until the vessels neared the Battery, abreast of which they moored for the night.

The Release and Arctic left New York 30th of May last, in search of Dr. Kane's party, who, it was feared, might have had their vessels crushed in the ice, and so have been unable to return. The relief vessels arrived at Lively, on their trip to the Northward, July 5th. Thence they coasted along the shore of Greenland to latitude 73.33 N., touching at Hare Island, Upernivik, Hakluyt Island, Cape Hatherton, and other places. They were 28 days boring through the pack ice in Melville bay. Thence they crossed Davis' Straits, and went up Lancaster Sound as far as Admiralty Inlet, where they were opposed by a solid pack, which entirely stopped their progress. They then passed down the Western coast, examining Possession and Pond bays. They were fast in the great middle pack for several days, and had a fair prospect of remaining there for the winter; but fortunately the ice, after a while, broke away, and they were enabled to escape. Passing still southward, the expedition reached Lively on the 18th September, having entirely circumnavigated the Northern waters as far as the ice would permit. At Lively they found Dr. Kane and his party, who had abandoned their vessel in the ice. Receiving these men, the objects of their search, on board, Capt. Hartstein's vessels left Lively on the 18th of September for New York, and arrived here as above.

The last winter in the Arctic has been unusually severe. Many of the natives perished from exposure and starvation, having been compelled to eat their dogs. The extreme cold prevented the usual hunting expeditions. The relief vessels are in a tolerably good condition, although they have been in collision with icebergs, and severely nipped in the packs. The brig Advance, of 145 tons, set sail in May, 1853, for Smith's Sound, under the command of Dr. Kane, who was detailed to make explorations in the Arctic regions by Mr. Kennedy, then Secretary of the Navy under Mr. Fillmore. On the 23d of July, 1853, she arrived at Upernivik, latitude 73 deg. North, on the coast of Greenland. Nothing further was heard of the expedition from that time until now. The Advance was left in Rensselaer bay, in latitude 79 deg., where the expedition passed two winters. The vessel was abandoned on the 17th of May last, (her flag and pennant flying,) imbedded in ice fourteen feet thick, from which it was found impossible to extricate her; and Dr. Kane and his men accomplished the remarkable journey of 1300 miles, on foot and in boats, following the indentations of the bays from Rensselaer to Upernivik, where they embarked on board a Danish vessel bound to Denmark. This vessel put into Lively, (Disco Island,) where, by a remarkable coincidence, she was fallen in with by the Hartstein expedition, as above stated. Three of the crew deceased in the Arctic regions, viz.: Christian Ohlsen, carpenter, an excel-

lent man, who died of lockjaw, produced by intense cold; Jefferson Baker, seaman, who died of the same complaint, and Pierre Schubart, cook, (French,) who died from the effects of amputation of his foot, which was rendered necessary from being frostbitten. The scurvy, hitherto the scourge of the Arctic region, was entirely under command, but the lockjaw was difficult of management, and threatened serious disaster. Fifty-seven dogs died of it, breaking up entirely the sledge organization. The number of deaths among the crew is much smaller than would have occurred if the voyage had been to any tropical climate, instead of these cold regions. The most intense cold suffered was in latitude about 82 deg North, where the thermometer fell to sixty below zero, or ninety-two degrees below the freezing point. When the thermometer was at this low range, Dr. Kane and his party were engaged with instruments in making a survey of the indentations of the bay in which their vessel was then imbedded. The discoveries made by Dr. Kane reach to a point Northward much further than ever before explored. Numerous bays and capes have been explored, and some of them named. They will make an addition to the maps of the country which will ever remain a conspicuous monument of American enterprise. On reaching the Northernmost point of land, the expedition passed in sledges over an ice barrier of eighty-one miles in width, when they came to open water, which arrested their movements. Wrangle, a Russian, made a like discovery, travelling North to the Siberian islands in sledges. The existence of this open water, at least in the month of August, is now made certain; but the theory hitherto maintained, that this open water arose from a milder climate, must now, we suppose, be abandoned, in view of the intense cold found in the highest latitude of the expedition.

Dr. Kane returns in fine health. We are much gratified to know that the expedition originally set on foot by our noble fellow citizen, Henry Grinnell, has thus completed its full service, with honor to the country and all engaged in the undertaking. The British Government, acting through the Hudson's Bay Company, is now engaged in ascertaining the full particulars of the loss of Sir John Franklin, of which explicit information may soon be expected.

FRANCE.—On the day of the storming of Sebastopol, at half past eight in the evening, the Emperor was expected at the Italian Theatre, to attend the farewell performance of Madame Ristori. As one of the court carriages, containing the Prefect of Police and three ladies of honor, drove up to the private entrance, a young man named Bellemare discharged two pocket pistols at the vehicle. A policeman beat down his two arms, and the bullets passed under the wheels. Bellemare was at once arrested and examined. He is exceedingly near-sighted, which accounts for his blundering shot. He was a monomaniac at most, and declared that he long nourished designs upon the Emperor's life. His fame lived but a day, and he has already been forgotten in the overwhelming news from the East.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—A mass meeting of the citizens of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, was held on the 6th of September, at which it was resolved, in substance as follows: That a Provisional Government was necessary; that a Civil and Military Governor be therefore chosen by the people; that a Council, consisting of five persons, be also chosen by the people, whose duty it shall be to advise and consult with the Governor on all public matters; that the Council be empowered to draft a Constitution, and that the Provisional Government continue in force until a permanent one shall be formed under the new Constitution. All foreign vessels, except Mail Steamers, entering the harbor, shall pay the same port charges as formerly levied in this port from and after the first day of October next.

After the passing of the resolutions, Col. Henry L. Kinney was appointed by acclamation Civil and Military Governor of the City and Territory of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown. The following persons were elected the members of the Council, viz.: Collins Campbell, Dr. Thomas Cody, Pillar Esquivel, Samuel Shepherd, Sen., A. M. C. Wood.

On the 7th of September, Col. Kinney was sworn into office, and on the 12th he issued his proclamation.

On the 3d of September, Walker, with one hundred and fifty men, (only eighty of whom were white,) came down from San Juan del Sud over to Virgin Bay, and took up his quarters. General Mandiola immediately came down

from Rivas and attacked him with four hundred men. The result was that the Government party were defeated with a loss of some fifty men, while Walker sustained only a loss of one white man and four natives. A messenger who left shortly after the battle of Virgin Bay, reports that Walker had returned to San Juan, and would probably attack Rivas in a few days.

THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.—From Panama we have advices of a controversy between Mr. Ward, the United States consul at that city, and the State authorities, which ended in the lowering of the American flag at the consulate. The misunderstanding arose from circumstances connected with the imprisonment of Wm. H. Hunter, a citizen of the United States, who had been arrested under charge of a breach of trust. The consul applied in the first instance for information on the subject to the chief superior of the State, but receiving no satisfaction, subsequently addressed himself to the Governor of the Province, who, after a delay of several days, returned the letter unanswered. A second letter to the same authority, demanding explanation of the neglect, met with a similar fate. Upon this the consul fell back on his official dignity, and declined any further communication with the functionaries of New Granada. He issued a protest, which was read to a number of Americans who were present to witness the proceedings, and at the same time forwarded a copy to the chief superior, and hauled down the flag from the consulate. The governor defends his course on the ground that he was not competent to receive official communications from the United States consul, that function being reserved to the chief superior of the State. It is understood that Mr. Ward has sent information of the affair to the commander of the sloop-of-war Massachusetts, now upon the coast, and her arrival was awaited with interest by the American population at Panama.

MEXICO.—General Alvarez has been elected President, but it was thought that the military would not permit him to enter the capital to assume the duties of the office. Gen. La Vega had retired, and Gen. Carrera had again assumed his duties as President. There were vague rumors afloat that Gen. Gadsden, our minister, had furnished Alvarez with men and money, but the reports had been contradicted by both those functionaries.

CALIFORNIA.—We have California dates to Sept. 20. The election for State and County officers on the 5th of September resulted in the success of the Know-Nothing State ticket by a small majority. The whole State ticket was elected, with a majority of one or three in the Senate, and about twenty in the Assembly. J. Nelly Johnson, K. N., defeated Bigler, the Democratic candidate for Governor, by a majority of from four to five thousand. The city and county of San Francisco have gone Democratic. There the Wings stepped in as a third party, and they polled just votes enough to defeat the entire Know-Nothing ticket.

The most frightful calamity occurred on board the Nicaragua steamer Uncle Sam during her last passage from San Juan to San Francisco, which port she reached on the 14th September. The cholera broke out with fearful violence, and before the vessel arrived at San Francisco one hundred and twenty persons had died of this cruel disease. The passengers, for whose alarm, perhaps, some allowance must be made, assert that instead of one hundred and twenty there were two hundred to two hundred and fifty deaths.

Mr. Emeric, a cabin passenger on board, says all were well until the second day out from San Juan; that night he was called up by a friend. On rising and going into the saloon he found three of his friends, with whom he had been spending the evening previously, all retiring in health about the same time, lying dead, the bodies already sewed up in canvas, ready to be consigned to the deep. Imagine his feelings at the shock. He at once returned to his state room and made his will, supposing that his turn would come next. Mr. Emeric says that he kept an accurate account of the dead until the number had reached 170, when they became so numerous that he was forced to stop. He gives it as his opinion that considerably over two hundred died. A steerage passenger says over 250 died. Twenty-one died in a single watch.

One person states that the mules used for conveying passengers and express matter had nearly all been taken and

driven off by Walker's army, consequently the Transit Company had scarcely animals sufficient for the ladies and children, and that the steerage passengers were refunded the price of a mule (\$8 cash), and were then obliged to walk across; and in doing so became heated, and drank very freely of whiskey and other hot drinks, and very many of them became intoxicated. On arriving at San Juan they indulged very freely in tropical fruits, and on going on board of the ship, and beginning to feed on salt pork, the cholera almost immediately broke out with great violence, and in the excitement induced scores to rush to the bar for liquors.

On the 10th Sept. the anniversary of the Pioneer Society and the admission of California into the Union was celebrated in San Francisco with imposing ceremonies. An oration was delivered by George Penn Johnson, Esq., and a poem by Edmond Pillet was recited.

The leading Chinese of the city had published an address, protesting against the ill treatment which they allege their race had met with in California.

A fire occurred at the flourishing village of Weaverhill on the 7th of September. The loss in buildings exceeds \$100,000; the loss in property will amount to \$100,000 and upward.

A fire broke out, Sept. 1st, in the French hotel in Grass Valley, which spread so rapidly that in less than two hours nearly the entire town was destroyed, embracing all but one of the principal business houses. The space of ground covered with ashes is estimated at from twenty-five to thirty acres, and the number of houses destroyed at three hundred and fifty. The total loss is put down at \$400,000. All the hotels, bakeries, and every boarding house in town are destroyed. The materials of the printing offices were saved; also all the churches.

GREAT BATTLE BETWEEN U. S. TROOPS AND THE INDIANS.—A great battle took place on the 3d of Sept. at Sand Hills, near the north fork of the Platte River, between the Sioux Indians and the entire force of United States Troops under Gen. Harney, numbering about 450 men. Major Cady commanded the infantry and Col. Cook the dragoons, mounted infantry and artillery. The battle commenced early in the morning and lasted several hours. The Indians fought desperately, but were routed. A running fight for some ten miles followed, during which the Indians made a stand and fought with much gallantry. They were, however, defeated with the loss of eighty men killed and fifty women and children taken prisoners. The Indian women fought furiously. Gen. Harney lost six killed and as many wounded. No officers were killed. The Indians engaged in this battle were the Brules and Sioux—the same that massacred Lieut. Grattan's command and murdered a mail party—the way-bill of the mail having been found with them.

LABRADOR.—A correspondent of the *Canadian* recently returned from the shores of Labrador, states that the inhabitants, mostly French Catholics, are in great destitution. One of their chief resources has always been the birds and eggs which abound in the islands, but of this they are now deprived by a new class of filibusters hailing from American ports, and from Prince Edward's Island. They carry away now all the eggs, and even make their piracy a monopoly, threatening and ill-using the inhabitants in search of the same supply. It is complained that Captain Fortain has in no way protected the people in the possession of what they have been accustomed to consider their property. Not only is one of their chief staples of life snatched from them, but it is destroyed for the future, birds getting scarce for want of reproduction. It is urged upon the Government to insure to Labrador protection from pirates for another season.—*Montreal Witness*.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.—One of the most remarkable Indians at the Northwest died on the 7th of September at the great age of about 100 years. Ke-Che-Washe-Ke, or the Buffalo Chief, the head and the most able chief of the Chippewa nation of Indians—alike noted for his rare integrity, wisdom in council, power as an orator, and magnanimity as a warrior. He was confined to his lodge only a week by sickness, pulmonary disease, and was buried one mile below Middle Fort with military honors. Religious services were held in the Catholic church, Buffalo having received the baptismal rites two days before his death. Two or three days previous to his decease, Buffalo made his will in the presence of Commissioner Manypenny

and others, and a short time before his death he presented the Commissioner his pipe and tobacco pouch, desiring him to take them with him to Washington, saying, "I have smoked my last pipe, and have no more use for them." The Commissioner told the dying chief his wish should be gratified. Buffalo had his fifth wife, and a numerous family, mostly dressing after the fashion of the whites, and considerably advanced in civilization.

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON'S CASE.—Judge Kane has delivered an opinion adverse to the reception of the petition of Jane Johnson to quash the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Passmore Williamson, pronouncing her to have no *status* in Court, being entirely without its jurisdiction. The opinion is very long, reviewing the whole case and reaffirming his former opinion. He asserted that the law of nations guaranteed the right of transit of slaves, and of every other species of property through territory where slavery was not recognized. If the contrary principle was sanctioned, the time might come, he said, when the cotton of Louisiana, the rice of Carolina, and the rum of New-England, would be restricted from transportation without the bounds of the State producing them. He affirmed that the federal constitution recognized slaves as property, and up to 1830 slavery existed in the thirteen original States. He said that Williamson's duty then as now was to produce Jane Johnson's children. Were the petitioner here to abide the action of the Court, she would have a right to be heard, but being without the jurisdiction, the records of the Court cannot be opened for a stranger.

CHOCOLATE TRADE IN BOSTON.—Few are aware of the extent of the chocolate business, or the supremacy which Boston has obtained in its manufacture. Of the hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of chocolate (in its different forms) sold in America during the year, nearly all is manufactured in that city. A Boston paper says:—"A short time since we had the pleasure of witnessing the process by which the rough bean is prepared for use. In the store-house on the one side were heaped huge sacks of the cocoa bean, as it arrives from South America and the West Indies, and on the other, tall sacks of the prepared article. In the roasting room the beans are roasted (not baked), and then ground. After going through the many processes of mixing and moulding, cooling and sorting, papering and boxing, the mass is ready for sale and for use, and it goes throughout the country."

MURDER OF A JUDGE.—Judge Thomas Clingman, of Carroll county, Missouri, was murdered on the 9th inst., by one of his field slaves. The neighbors immediately assembled, seized the murderer, and executed him by Lynch law.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN VIRGINIA.—The accounts from Norfolk and Portsmouth are still encouraging, leading to the belief that the disease has ceased to exist. In Norfolk, the Howard Association have advertised the fact, that all nurses under pay are discharged after October 1st, and notified them to call for their wages. All sorts of business is reviving. The Farmers' Bank is again open for the transaction of business. Letters from Norfolk state, that the weather had been quite warm for the preceding two days, which had caused nine new cases of fever for the three days ending on Friday night.

THE NORFOLK SUFFERERS.—At a meeting of the General Committee, held in New York on Saturday, Oct. 13, 1855, W. H. Macy, Esq., Treasurer, reported the amount of money received to 1 o'clock P. M. of that day at forty-one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven dollars forty-five cents, including \$400.61 from the citizens of the city of Elizabeth, N. J., by Wm. J. Magie, in addition to 103 tons 13 cwt. 20 lbs. of ice, generously contributed by the Knickerbocker Ice Company, and three large cases of children's clothing, from the Brooklyn Female Employment Society—value \$300; also a bill of lading of some packages of wine, from a donor whose name has not been reported.

IRON ORE.—Professor Emmons, the State geologist of New York, has traced in the valley of the Adirondac, for a distance of two miles, a bed of rich iron ore. He says there might be procured, within two feet of the surface, seven millions tons of ore, which would make three millions tons of superior iron.

TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—We understand that the attempt to lay the submarine telegraph from Cape Breton to Newfoundland is by no means abandoned. The gentlemen engaged in the enterprise are sanguine of success, and only await the return of another warm season to repeat their endeavors, as the months of June and July are the only ones when the wire can be lain with safety.

GREAT RAIL ROAD ROBBERY.—A discovery has been made of an extensive scheme of robbery of packages carried as freight over the N. Y. Central Railroad, at Rochester. For a long time packages have been missing occasionally, for which the company have had to pay. Search being made, a large quantity of merchandise was found in the premises of two conductors and several brakemen, who were arrested. The amount of goods found upon them is very large and valuable, showing that this system of robbery has been carried on for a long time. Thus far twelve persons have been arrested, either as principals or accomplices, and more are suspected.

SALE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN PHALANSTERIE.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 3, the domain of the North American Phalanx, comprising six hundred and eighty acres, was sold at public auction. The history of this band of Associationists is too well known to require any further explanation; but to those who are not familiar with the locality of the estate it may be as well to mention that it is situated upon the celebrated "Green Sand Marl" region in Monmouth County, New Jersey, distant about twenty-eight miles from New York, and five miles west of Redbank, on Nevesink River. The domain contains a diversity of soil in good culture, of easy tillage, and having extensive improvements and great natural advantages and resources, such as arable uplands, (upon which there have been distributed within the last twelve years about 40,000 tons of marl,) about 315 acres exceedingly well adapted to farming, market gardening and fruit culture; natural meadow, from which two crops a year are cut, about 70 acres; woodlands, well timbered with oak, hickory, chestnut, locust, (native and cultivated groves,) about 220 acres; orchards, comprising the usual variety and succession of peaches, some seventy varieties of the choicest apples (trees of remarkable thrift and vigor, four to twelve years' growth, the older ones bearing quite freely); pears, standard and on quince stocks; plums, nectarines, quinces, grapes, &c., all bountifully watered by springs and brooks, together with extensive marl beds (hop brook and dry bank); buildings, comprising a large central edifice with large dining-room, kitchen, laundry with steam-engine, dairy, ice-house, and all the appointments of a complete establishment, lodgings and separate tenements, out-houses, a large brick building (40x75 feet, two and a half stories, with cement cellar floor, for agricultural purposes, and fitted up with apparatus for preserving and drying fruits and vegetables. All these have water distributed through them, supplied from never-failing springs by force-pump and water-wheel. The sale was advertised to commence at 10 o'clock, but did not take place much before noon. There were about two hundred persons present, comprising representatives from Monmouth, and all the surrounding counties. The bidding was very dull at the commencement, but toward the close became quite spirited. The amount realized by the sale was \$56,050, averaging at a rough estimate \$82 per acre. The sale closed about 8 o'clock, and the result gave general satisfaction to the members of the Association, by whom, and the stockholders, nearly the entire domain was purchased. Thus the social position of the Phalanx will remain unchanged, while the general management of the estate, thus divided into parcels, promises to be far more successful than it was while under the control of the Community. In fact, it is the conviction of many associations that, much as it may seem like a step backward, it is in reality a preparatory movement, destined to subserve the cause of Progress and to aid in its consummation.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—About two o'clock on the morning of the 11th inst., a fire broke out in the third story of Hecker and Brother's extensive steam flouring mill, at the foot of Bridge Street, Brooklyn. The building was five stories in height, and occupied a large space of ground. The contents comprised 16,000 bushels of wheat, which had recently been stored, 750 barrels of flour, and 5,000 bushels of mill feed. The flames spread rapidly, and it was not long

before the whole building was reduced to ruins; but the boiler and machinery in the engine room, which was divided from the main building by a thick wall, remained comparatively uninjured. With the exception of about a hundred barrels of flour saved by the Second District Police, the contents were destroyed. The papers of the firm were saved in one of Herring's safes. The building was owned by Mr. A. Sands, and was fully insured. Value about \$12,000. The losses of the Messrs. Hecker amount to about \$60,000.

IMPORTED CRIMINALS.—In August last Mayor Wood became advised of the sailing of the Hamburg ship *Deutschland* from Hamburg for New York, having on board several criminals direct from the prison at Gustrow. He notified the agents of the ship at this port, that upon her arrival he would take charge of these criminals, and that they should not be permitted to go at large, to add to the crimes already so extensive among us. The convicts were removed to a place of security, until arrangements should be made for their return to Hamburg; the course which the Mayor has determined to adopt with reference to all such emigrants. They were accordingly sent back in the *Deutschland*, which sailed on the 13th inst., on her return to Hamburg, with the four men on board,—not at all pleased with the prospect of again being made inmates of a prison.

SANITARY POLICE.—At the request of the Mayor, Dr. Griscom, the eminent physiologist, has published a plan of a Sanitary Police, for the prevention of disease in this city. He proposes to organize a corps of practiced and competent medical men, one for each ward, and to invest them with police powers. His arguments in favor of such a provision are very striking.

DEATH OF DR. SHEW.—Dr. Joel Shew, an honest man and earnest reformer, widely known as a pioneer in the introduction of the Water-Cure practice into this country, died October 6th, in his 47th year. He was born in Saratoga County, and died at his Water-Cure establishment at Oyster Bay, L. I. Before his study of medicine he was engaged in daguerreotyping, with his brothers, and injured his health from an injudicious use of the chemicals, and was much improved by the treatment by water, to which he was most earnestly devoted for the remainder of his life. But during the whole time he has had symptoms of functional derangement of the liver, and has anticipated an early and perhaps sudden death from this cause. A post-mortem examination proves that his diagnosis was correct, and his fears too well founded. His liver was seriously enlarged, and the usual effects followed, and sudden dropsy closed his earthly career. He retained his faculties to the last, and died with the fullest confidence in the system he had so ably and earnestly advocated.

FOREIGN.

FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.—On Saturday, the 8th of September, within a few days of the anniversary of the landing of the allied forces in the Crimea, and 316 days after the opening of the besieging batteries against Sebastopol, on the 17th of October, 1854, a final and victorious assault was made upon the southern part of the town. Before night the French flag waved in triumph on the Malakoff Tower, which had fallen before the indomitable courage and perseverance of the assailants, and within a few hours more the Russian garrison had evacuated the Karabelnaia suburb and the southern portion of the fortress, after blowing up the magazines and principal works, setting fire to the town in many places, and then endeavoring to withdraw by the bridge across the harbor from this terrific scene of devastation and defeat. So fell Sebastopol. The catastrophe surpassed in horrible interest all the preceding scenes of this gigantic contest. The columns of the allied armies, combined in a fourfold attack, struggled all day with equal valor, though with unequal success, against the principal points marked out for assault. The extreme right of the French attack was directed against the work called the Little Redan, which was at first carried by their impetuosity, though they were subsequently driven back by the fierce resistance of the Russians. The second and principal assault of the French army was against the Malakoff, which was carried by storm, and determined by its fall the fate, not only of the day, but of the siege. A third attack was made by the British forces on the Great Redan, and although

we learn that the salient angle of this formidable work was at one moment carried and occupied by their troops, it must be added that they were subsequently driven out of it by the fire of the Russian batteries which commanded it, and this check in some degree diminishes the exultation which will be felt in that country at the triumphant termination of the siege. The French columns on the left also assailed, in the fourth place, the Central Battery, but failed to establish themselves in the work. We have no doubt that every man who attacked the defences of Sebastopol on that eventful day, fought with the same undaunted gallantry and the same determination to carry the place or perish in the attempt; and although the results of these several attacks were unequal, all were animated by the same spirit and contributed to the great result. The first prize of this glorious victory belongs of right to the gallant French, since the Malakoff Tower, the key of the main position, fell before the vigor of their assault; but with that chivalrous feeling which is the noblest bond of men who have fought and conquered together, the names of all those who carried the rugged defences of Sebastopol deserve to stand side by side on one page, and no invidious distinction should sully or lessen their common renown.

The Russians on their side unquestionably defended the place with the utmost determination, and on more than one point they had the advantage over the besiegers. But it was the courage of desperation, for this effort was their last. No sooner were the outer works taken, which laid the town and the port at the mercy of the allied forces, than the men-of-war and steamers in the harbor were all set on fire, blown up, sunk, or destroyed, either by the fire of the allied batteries or by the orders of the Russian authorities. Such was the fate of the Russian Black Sea fleet, on which the Imperial Government had expended incalculable sums of money and incessant labor—that fleet which two years ago threatened the very existence of the Turkish empire.

To Correspondents.

J. B. W.—In measuring the circumference of the head, allowance for the hair is always to be made.

For description of the function of the organ of Human Nature, see "Fowler's Phrenology" and "The Self-Instructor." It may be said, in short, to give impressions as to the character of men at first sight.

Suaviviveness is defined in the same works. When fully developed it serves to give one power to adapt themselves to almost any society, and to render themselves always agreeable.

It is thought by many, that frequent cutting of the hair and beard is enervating in its effects upon both mind and body. It is certainly true in theory, but whether the effect is so great as to be perceptible practically, is by many doubted.

It will cost, to bind your Journals, from fifty cents to a dollar, depending on the style.

THE GRAVEL-WALL.—Mr. William Blanchard, of Washington, D. C., writes the publishers as follows:—

"I have built, with my own hands, the wall of a small house, nineteen by fourteen feet, on your plan, using the marble clippings from the Patent Office. I think half-inch boards will do much better than thicker ones [for boxes?], and if well battened, I believe I can build a wall smooth and true enough for the finishing coat of plaster, that is, to do with only one coat.

G. C. R., RICEVILLE, TENN.—The works of Theodore Parker are as follows: Ten Sermons on Religion, \$1 25; Sermons on Theism, \$1 50; Speeches, Addresses, and Occasional Sermons, 2 vols., \$3 00; Additional Speeches, 2 vols., \$3 00. We will forward them to your address, postage prepaid, on receipt of their respective prices.

Is water-lime better than quick-lime for gravel-wall houses? One costs about as much as the other here. Quick-lime is best.

An addition of water-lime may be of service, but common lime is good enough.

J. K. B.—The man you name is not, and never has been an agent of ours.

J. B. C., NORTH FAIRFIELD, OHIO.—Please state what Dr. Derby lectured in your place during the "last week" and oblige.

STUDENT.—We have not the accurate measurement of the organs of the persons you name.

W. B.—Criminal Legislation, in book form, will not be ready before January next.

M. A. M., ROCK ISLAND, WIS.—The box of books will reach you quicker by express, but will cost less if sent as freight. Please give us full shipping directions.

PERSONAL.—WILLIAM D. POTTS, late of Rochford and Galena, Illinois, is requested to report himself to this office—at his earliest convenience.

NOTICE.—Applications for Patents for Bathing Apparatus and Surgical Instruments, will be made at FOWLER AND WELLS, Patent Office Department, for less than the usual charges for such business.

D. W. Z.—New Providence, Pa. THE STUDENT may be had at this Office. Terms, \$1.00 a year.

Literary Notices.

ALL Works noticed in this department of the JOURNAL, together with any others published in America, may be procured at our Office, at the Publishers' prices. EUROPEAN WORKS will be imported to order by every steamer. Books sent by mail on receipt of the price. All letters and orders should be post-paid, and directed to FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

JAIL JOURNAL; OR, FIVE YEARS IN BRITISH PRISONS.

Commenced on board the Shearwater steamer in Dublin Bay, continued at Spike Island—on board the Scourge war-steamer—on board the "Dromedary" hulk, Bermuda—on board the Neptune convict-ship—at Pernambuco—at the Cape of Good Hope (during the anti-convict rebellion)—at Van Diemen's Land—at Sydney—at Tahiti—at San Francisco—at Greytown—and concluded at Pier No. 3, North River, New York. With an introductory narrative of transactions in Ireland.

An important and valuable work, and should be in the hands of every person unacquainted with the "workings" and "doings" of MONARCHICAL OPPRESSION. One handsome 12mo volume. Prepaid by mail, \$1 25. For sale by FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE FLUTE, being a sketch of the successive improvements made in the flute, and a statement of the principles upon which they are constructed, with a description of the new or Boehm Flute, by A. G. Badger, 181 Broadway, N. Y. Price 12 cents.

The title of this little work gives a correct idea of its contents, and we have only to add the description is very well written. Mr. Badger has had much experience as a flute manufacturer, and has learned all there is to be known relative to the instrument.

THE DESERTED WIFE.—By Mrs. Emma D. E. N.

Southworth. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson. Price 1.25.

This is one of the best of Mrs. Southworth's works, and is written with the professed purpose to teach the lesson "that the fundamental causes of unhappiness in a married life, are a defective moral and physical education, and a premature contraction of the matrimonial engagement." The scene is laid in one of the Southern States, and the story gives a picture of the manners and customs of the planting gentry, in an age not far removed backward from the present. The characters are drawn with a strong hand, and the book abounds with scenes of intense interest, the whole plot being wrought out with much power and effect.

MANUAL OF DEVOTION.—A. S. Barnes & Co. publish a "Manual of Devotion for the morning and evening of each day in the month." Its author is N. C. Brooks, A. M., President of the Baltimore Female College. It is designed for the use of schools and private families. "The

School Harmonist" is an accompaniment to the "Manual of Devotion," and contains all the hymns of the latter set to music.

NEW CHURCH MISCELLANIES; OR, ESSAYS ECCLESIASTICAL, DOCTRINAL AND ETHICAL. By George Bush. New York: For sale by Fowler and Wells. [Price, prepaid by mail, \$1 25.]

These Essays and miscellaneous pieces are reprinted from the *New Church Repository*, the readers of which will be glad to see them in this convenient form; and all persons interested in the New Church Doctrines, or who may desire to investigate them, will find in Prof. Bush a learned and able expositor and teacher. The following is the table of contents:

The Priesthood and the Kingship; Preaching the Ministry; The N. J. Magazine and the N. C. Ministry; N. C. Organization and Government; A Trained and Professional Clergy; The Party of Order and the Party of Liberty; Aphorisms on Slavery and Abolition; Pseudo-Spiritualism; Sleep; The N. C. System Referable solely to a Divine Origin; Swedenborg and St. Paul.

STORIES BY DICKENS.—T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia, has issued uniform with his complete edition of Dickens' works, "The Seven Poor Travellers," and "The Schoolboy and Other Stories by the Christmas Fire." Price 12 cents each.

CITY STATISTICS.—"The Annual Report of the City Inspector, for the year ending December 31st, 1854," is one of the most interesting documents of the kind with which we have lately met. We have laid it carefully aside for future reference.

Miscellany.

THE NEW YEAR, 1856—GETTING READY.—We have received numerous "promissory letters" from friends far and near, promising to form Clubs for the next year's JOURNAL in their respective neighborhoods. This is encouraging for us, and we shall spare neither pains nor expense in serving up such a MONTHLY VISITOR as shall delight the taste, and improve the minds and bodies of our readers. So, good friends, your efforts will be *appreciated and reciprocated*. We shall be ready to re-enter on our new subscription books the names of all new and old subscribers. One number more closes this year's volume—then a new one begins. Think of it! we are at the brink of an old year; but a new one will soon dawn upon us. Let us be always ready to welcome the new seasons!

SCOTTISH SURNAMES.—The following amusing list of minister's names, who are, or have been in the Kirk of Scotland, has been prepared with some care and lithographed in Edinburgh:

Thirteen Scotts, one French, one Welch, one Ireland, one Home, fifteen Browns, five Whites, two Greys, three Reids, two Blacks and one Green, three Roses, a Primrose a Cowan, a Hood, a Wood, a Forest, a Hill, a Craig and a Cairn, twelve Peebles, seven Burns and a Burnside, a Peat, a Bog and five Muirs, a Foot, a Proudfoot and a Broadfoot, a Shank, two Crookshanks and a Pair of Pattons, a Laird and Freeland, ten Grants and a Charter, a McNae and a McQuhae, two Guns and a Cannon, a Lamb and a Kid, a Lyon, a Hog and a Bullock, and a Baillie, nineteen Smiths, six Taylors, four Millers, three Baxters, three Cooks, three Gardeners, a Shepherd, a Herdsman, a Clerk and two Foreman, four Walkers, two Stalkers, a Hopper and a Trotter, and a Flail, four Hunters, a Falconer, a Forester, a Fisher and a Spalden, two Martans, five Sterlings, a Swan and a Crow, two Smalls, two Littles, one Meiklejohn and one Littlejohn, two Young and one Auld, two Singers, two Songsters, one Harper and a Piper, a Lee and a Story, a Bell and a Spark, a pair of Tause, a Flyter and two Cupples, joined with Hope, Patience and Love.

An interesting thing it would be, to have the true *origin* of all these singular names. Who can tell the origin of his own name?

FOWLER, WELLS AND CO., PHRENOLOGISTS AND PUBLISHERS.—The *International Journal*, of Boston, has the following editorial notice of our enterprises:—

"These gentlemen are doing an extensive business as Booksellers and Practical Phrenologists. Their books are of the kind which *do good*—their object being the restoration, preservation, and increase of health, and the proper development and cultivation of the mind. Their success as Practical Phrenologists is indeed great, keeping Phonographic Reporters constantly busy in reporting and writing out descriptions of characters. Hundreds of young men get suggestions in these examinations which reform them of bad habits, restore health, save them from crimes, and direct them in pursuits for which they are best adapted.

"This Firm is having an extensive influence on the public mind, coming in contact with about half a million readers monthly through their Journals—while their books are scattered broadcast throughout the land, and their examinations numbering thousands upon thousands yearly. Mr. D. P. Butler, the partner of the Firm, who has the management of the Boston Branch Office, was selected some twelve years ago by the Fowlers as having the *organization* for the phrenological enterprise, and his remarkable success as a Phrenologist is certainly something in favor of their claims in reading character and adaptation to business. Mr. Butler has had every advantage possible to prepare him for his responsible duties, and he seems to have improved them—commencing as a clerk and student, and now, at the age of thirty, a partner of this extensive and influential House. Those intimately acquainted with this Firm state, that Mr. Butler is considered by them to be one of the best Practical Phrenologists in America.

"The business of this Firm is done upon the *cash* principle, and they are thus enabled to furnish their publications at the lowest possible prices. Upon the whole, we believe these gentlemen to be engaged in a good cause, and that the tremendous influence which they exert, to be of the *right kind*; so believing, we heartily recommend them and their cause to our readers and the public generally."

[We thank the *International* for this voluntary commendation, and shall try to merit the editor's approval.]

NOT RECEIVED.—Quite a number of "complaints" have been made to the publishers by former subscribers, that they have "missed" the Journal since the June number. They ask an explanation. We give it as follows: In every instance, so far, we find on referring to our books and their former order, that their subscriptions had terminated in June, with the last volume, and as they did not *renew*, of course their names were not entered in our new books, consequently the JOURNAL has not since been mailed to them. It should be remembered that the JOURNAL is sent no longer than paid for.

If it is inconvenient to remit funds once a year, and if the reader wishes the Journal continued to his address permanently, he may remit enough at club rates to pay for it three, five, or ten years, if he prefers. The whole amount will be duly credited, and the name transferred to new books each year, until Journals to the full amount shall have been delivered to him. Thus, five copies will be sent one year for \$4, or one copy five years; ten copies one year for \$7, or one copy ten years; twenty copies one year for \$10, or one copy twenty years for the same amount. We have the names of many subscribers upon our books which have been there from the very commencement of the Journal. They request us to consider them "LIFE SUBSCRIBERS." Instead of renewing for a *single* year, they renew for several years at one time. We are very careful to "keep our mail books straight," and to mail the Journal *regularly*. When a number gets lost or miscarried, we are always most happy to remail the missing number, providing we have any on hand; but we cannot undertake to furnish complete sets, when a subscriber fails or omits to renew for months after his subscription runs out. Hoping our friends will be as prompt themselves as they expect and require us to be, we shall never lose sight of our duty to them, nor discontinue to send the Journal while it is due.

PHRENOLOGY IN WISCONSIN.—Prof. Northrop, is to lecture on the Science of Phrenology at the Baptist Church on Monday and Tuesday evenings next. This is a subject of vital importance, and we doubt not every one will be well paid for the time spent in attending his lectures. He is a scientific man, and thoroughly understands the sub-

ject of which he treats, and is furnished with a large collection of busts and diagrams to illustrate his lectures. Prof. N. and Lady may be found at the Church during the day prepared to give charts and delineations of character, of such as may call upon them.—*Geneva Wis. Express*.

[We are glad to note the liberality of the Geneva Baptist Church, in thus opening its doors and pulpit to scientific lectures. We hope the example will be generally followed.]

SEWING MACHINES FOR SEWING BOOTS AND SHOES.

—This machine now on exhibition at the Crystal Palace surpasses any before exhibited, and is the only machine in operation, to our knowledge, that sews with a wax thread. A spool of thread of from fifty to one hundred yards is waxed for this machine in a minute's time; and the machine drives it through four or five thicknesses of hard leather, at once drawing the thread firmly and strong. Nearly all the sewing for boots and shoes in some of our Eastern factories is done by machinery. They do not sew on the bottoms yet, but a cement has been prepared that is said to answer a better purpose by sticking them on. We are not, however, prepared to vouch for the durability of the sticking process.

NEW MODE OF HANGING WINDOW-SASH.—Geo.

M. Ramsey of this city has made certain improvements in hinges for window-sash. Each sash is made in two parts, either of which will open like a door; in short, it amounts to a double door. But there is another advantage in this sash, it may be raised and lowered at pleasure, whether open or shut. The hinge is attached to a rolling slide on the back of the side bar of the sash—so that it moves up and down very easy.

A NEW CORN PLANTER has been invented by A. J. Cox, of Quincy Farm; a description will be given in a future number of the Journal. A patent is applied for through Fowler and Wells, *Patent Agency Department*. See advertisement in another column.

Among the many valuable improvements we notice at the fair, we find some inventions which we deem utterly valueless. For instance, a bedstead is so constructed as to throw the lazy sleeper upon the floor, provided he does not leave his couch at the appointed hour, after due notice by an alarm clock. The man who has not sufficient energy to arise until thrown out of bed after the proper time comes for him to get up, might better be in bed than out of it. Such a man is not of sufficient account to call the aid of inventors to his rescue, and for this reason we consider the invention valueless, although it may be ingenious.

CHANGEABLE CHAIR FOR CHILDREN.—A chair for children is constructed to answer the purpose of a nice rocking chair, a high table chair, a crib for very young children, and a cradle. A most useful invention in a country so prolific as this.

MATCH-MAKING MACHINE.—A most simple, complete, and efficient match-making machine is exhibited by Southchurch, Thomas & Co. The matches are friction matches, not matrimonial, matrimonial match-making is a more complex operation. A man and a boy will make matches by the aid of this machine, and turn several boxes per minute. We may illustrate this machine and describe its operation. Friction matches have become one of the necessities of life.

ATMOSPHERIC FEEDER FOR NEWSPAPERS.—Some of the newspapers of our city have an atmospheric feeder to carry the papers to the press to be printed, and also to take them away after they are printed. The idea of taking up papers by suction is one of modern date. Each paper is taken up separately in this way as effectually as it could be by human hand. The most important idea now is to get the name of the subscriber upon them and the work is complete—and a most rapid completion it is in most of our printing establishments.

WATER-PROOF PAINT.—In our advertising columns, our readers will find an announcement of a much needed article in the way of an Incombustible and Indestructible Water-Proof Paint. Those who have tried it recommend it highly, and we advise all who are in need of paints of this description, to give it an examination.

Our Three Journals.

LOWEST RATES FOR 1856.

"In the ranks with the best,
On a par with the cheapest."

CLUB PRICES.—The following rates have been adopted for the New Volumes of OUR THREE JOURNALS. Subscriptions for LIFE ILLUSTRATED may commence now.

PRICE FOR LIFE ILLUSTRATED, A YEAR.

Single Copy, . . .	\$2 00	Nine Copies, . . .	\$12 00
Three Copies, . . .	5 00	Twelve " . . .	15 00
Five " . . .	8 00	Fifteen " . . .	17 00
Seven " . . .	10 00	Twenty " . . .	20 00

FOR LIFE ILLUSTRATED, HALF A YEAR.

Single Copy, . . .	\$1 00	Nine Copies, . . .	\$6 00
Three Copies, . . .	2 50	Twelve " . . .	7 50
Five " . . .	4 00	Fifteen " . . .	8 50
Seven " . . .	5 00	Twenty " . . .	10 00

ANOTHER PROPOSITION.—In order that our friends may show their friends just what sort of a paper LIFE ILLUSTRATED is, we will send it to new subscribers *three months*, in clubs of twenty copies, for twenty-five cents each!

At these rates we are confident of the co-operation of all who are acquainted with the excellence of our paper. We rely on the friends of progress to increase its circulation in their respective neighborhoods, according to their own estimate of its merits. We will furnish a good paper, they will obtain subscribers. Reader, every one will put in a quarter on your recommendation. Will you try it? Begin now. We wish everybody to have the reading of LIFE ILLUSTRATED three months, six months, or a year.

TERMS OF THE

PHRENOLOGICAL AND WATER-CURE JOURNALS.

TERMS BY THE YEAR.

Single Copy, . . .	\$1 00	Ten Copies, . . .	\$7 00
Five Copies, . . .	4 00	Twenty Copies, . . .	10 00

TERMS FOR HALF A YEAR.

Single Copy, . . .	\$0 50	Ten Copies, . . .	\$3 50
Five Copies, . . .	2 00	Twenty Copies, . . .	5 00

Agents and co-workers in every neighborhood may now form Clubs, and send in as soon as ready. We hope for large accessions to our lists, and promise, in return, to furnish each subscriber a full equivalent for his expenditure.

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AMBROTYPES.—This is the latest improvement in the daguerrean art. The picture is taken on fine plate glass and permanently secured between two plates of glass; is bold, clear, and distinct, not reversed, and will not change in any climate. There is an essential difference between the ambrotype pictures taken on a *single* glass and covered with black varnish, and those hermetically sealed. Cutting, of Boston, has patented the latter process, and Messrs. Judson & Co. have the exclusive right to take the patent pictures in Newark, N. J. Having seen some fine specimens of their work, we have no hesitation in recommending our Newark friends to inspect the pictures taken in this manner.

WANTED, a few skulls of the ESQUIMAUX INDIANS for our PHRENOLOGICAL CABINETS. We have specimens of skulls from almost every nation, race, and tribe, but lack that of the ESQUIMAUX. Will some of our whalers or other navigators who go fishing and exploring way up in the Arctic regions, bring home a few skulls? They may always be found there on the surface of the earth or ice in any number unburied, in a state of perfect preservation, and be brought away without causing any pain or exciting superstitious feelings.

We have skulls from China, Japan, Egypt, the Feejee Islands—Cannibals—Africa, from all parts of Europe, and from various Indian tribes in North and South America. But we want that of an ESQUIMAUX.

THE inhabitants of Great Falls, N. H., have been afflicted and imposed upon by the pestiferous pres-

ence of one wicked pretender named *Gillett*. He is going about among strangers and "taking in" those who suffer themselves to come under his satanic influence. He is potent only for evil. Beware of him!

A NATURAL.—KNOW-NOTHING.—The editor of a little *Dexter Gazette* printed "away down east," don't believe in Phrenology. Cause why? we expect he has had his head examined, and "been found wanting." What is the fact, Mr. Dexter Gem? If brains are lacking in your cranium, you are not to blame. Then why "snap and snarl" so? you can't help it. You are cunning enough to omit putting up your name as editor, and insert the portrait of a woman in the title. We pity your ignorance, laugh at your want of sense, but cannot hold you responsible for anything.

SAMPLE NUMBERS OF LIFE ILLUSTRATED.—Since changing the form of LIFE from a four-page folio to a handsome eight-page quarto, we have had numerous applications for sample numbers.

Desirous to give all who may wish an opportunity to examine the paper, we shall send specimen copies to some who are not subscribers, with the hope that the recipient may become a subscriber, or induce his friends and neighbors to join him in a CLUB, to commence now, with the beginning of a new volume. In its present quarto form it may be bound and preserved a lifetime. The instructive matter which it contains will be found worthy of a permanent form. We intend to make LIFE ILLUSTRATED one of the very best WEEKLY JOURNALS in America.

The Reflector is too dazzling to be seen; you can see where it ought to be, and where it would be if you could see it, but it is too glittering to look upon direct, a side glance is sufficient to satisfy any one. It is very large, nearly three feet in diameter, and concave. We should think it a parabola, with the light, a brilliant one, placed in the focus. It is a locomotive lamp, copper, coated on the reflecting surface with silver. It is about equal to the best glass reflector.

MR. CHARLES D. SUMNER will please accept our warmest thanks for the fine skull of a Stockbridge Indian, which he had the goodness to present to us. The skull will be placed among many others in our extensive Cabinet, for the use of students and the public.

Varieties.

LABOR: A PHYSIOLOGICAL ARGUMENT.—It is noticed by students of anatomy that many of the muscles which move the joints in the human body act under great mechanical disadvantage. They are attached to the bones so as to operate obliquely, and apply their force at the short end of the lever, near the fulcrum. In the case of the elbow, for instance, the muscle which moves the joint is fastened at one end to the bone of the arm near the shoulder, and at the other to a bone just below the elbow on the inside. The elbow-joint operating as a hinge, the contraction of the muscle has the effect to raise the whole of the lower arm, with the hand, and sometimes a superadded weight, though manifestly at a great loss of power compared with what the muscle would have if it were attached to the arm farther down, as at the wrist, instead of near the joint to be moved. Its operation is the same as if we should attempt to shut a door by pulling on a string fastened at the back part near its hinges. We could do it; but it would take several pounds of power in this situation to be equal to a single pound applied on the edge next to the latch. So in the case of most of the muscles—some anatomical investigator has calculated that only one-sixtieth part of their power is realized in direct action, the remainder being lost in overcoming the disadvantages of their mode of operation. We can imagine if this is the case what must be the actual strength of the muscular system in a stout man.

The counterbalancing considerations which led to this sacrifice of power in the arrangement of the muscles have reference, undoubtedly, to *beauty of form* and *celerity of action*, and are much handsomer and swifter than we should be if the muscles were so fixed in our various limbs as to have the advantage of the long end of the lever. If the muscle for lifting the arm and carrying weights extended

from the shoulder to the wrist, which would be the most economical arrangement with reference simply to power, it would make an ungainly looking limb; the delicate inside angle of the elbow would be filled with a protuberant mass of flesh. On the other hand, the muscle so placed would require to contract three times as far as it does now to raise the arm, and consequently the action would be much slower.

It is obvious from this inspection of the mechanism of the muscular system that we were not constructed principally with reference to the exertion of *strength*, and hence arises an argument against the idea that man was made for heavy hand labor. If hard, incessant lifting and labor, like that which multitudes are now condemned to, was intended to be the proper destiny of man, he would have been constructed with more suitable provision for it in the arrangement of the muscles; the ninety per cent. of power which is now given up for the sake of beauty and speed would have been saved for strength. Man's true destiny, on the other hand, is to conquer nature by mind, intelligence, a good spirit, and social unity, and this will reduce the necessity of physical labor to the proportion which nature has indicated in the adaptation of the muscles.

SUBJECTS FOR ARTISTS.—Whilst speaking of our American Art, we must not forget that we have something to do with furnishing subjects; and whilst scenery is comparatively little within our control, the human figure is very much what we make it, and is monstrously abused. We are naturally a remarkably good-looking people; but we have done a great deal to spoil our looks, and it would be a very good thing for our Academy of Design to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of Habeas Corpus, to rescue the human body from imprisonment and abuse at the hands of our false fashions and monstrous dietetics—from the fetters of buckram and whalebone—from the rum and tobacco which defile and deface so many of our men, and from the slops and confectioner's trash which give dyspepsia and the vapors to our women. Let us have a free and fair physical development, as the basis of a noble, intellectual, and social life—let us also be willing to be true to humanity in our own way, without aping every European folly, and who will doubt that a new day of beautiful taste and artistic genius will dawn upon us?—[Dr. Osgood.

LISTENING TO EVIL REPORT.—The longer I live, the more I feel the importance of adhering to the rules I have laid down for myself in such matters.

1. To hear as little as possible of whatever is to the prejudice of others.
2. To believe nothing of the kind till I am absolutely forced to it.
3. Never drink in the spirit of one who circulates an ill report.
4. Always to moderate as far as I can the unkindness which is expressed towards others.
5. Always to believe, that if the other side were heard, a very different account would be given of the matter.—[Old Author.

TRUTH.—To gain truth, which is the object of the understanding, I must seek it disinterestedly. I must choose to receive the truth, no matter how it bears on myself. I must follow it, no matter where it leads, what interest it opposes, to what persecution or loss it lays me open, from what party it severs me, or to what party it allies. Without this fairness of mind, which is only another phrase for disinterested love of truth, great native powers of understanding are led astray, genius runs wild, the light within us becomes darkness.

TOWNSEND THE MURDERER.—*Buffalo, Sept. 14th, 1855.*—MESSRS. FOWLER AND WELLS: I clip the following notice from *The Buffalo Express*, and would like to have your explanation of that peculiar feature of his ears standing out from the side of his head. Yours, &c., W. D. RECTOR.

"TOWNSEND THE MURDERER.—It was rumored, a day or two since, that this notorious scapegrace has been arrested; but the rumor, to the regret of all, has resolved itself into thin air. *The Brandford Herald* furnishes a minute description of him which we copy, for the sake, if possible, of aiding the ends of justice:

"He is about five feet seven inches in height, dark complexion, black eyes and hair, sharp features, prominent jaw bones, tapering very much towards the chin; aquiline nose, upper part of the face very hollow; rather pleasing countenance. He avoids company, seldom conversing with any

one. In walking, he appears to be always in a studious mood, having his eyes fixed on the ground, his hands in his pantaloons pockets, and occasionally stops as though undecided in his movements. He is spare built, but well made, having very broad shoulders. He is a proficient on the violin and banjo, having travelled for some time with a circus company. He has never been addicted to liquor. When in any place of public resort, he generally selects a secluded place, sitting with his eyes fixed on the ground. He has no scar of any kind on his face. His ears are very large and stand out from the side of his head in a remarkable manner. "The reward is \$1,000, and as we have said, whoever is fortunate enough to catch him, will be entitled to the thanks of the people of Upper Canada in the bargain."

[It is one of the evidences of very large destructiveness. We presume his Self-Esteem was small. Phrenological examination would reveal his true character. If a likeness can be sent us, we will give it a place in the Journal, together with a description.—Ed's.]

A TRIBUTE TO PHRENOLOGY.—In a sermon lately preached by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER to the people of his charge, the following interesting passage occurs:

"And I may say here, what I never said before in the pulpit—that the views of the human mind, as they are revealed by phrenology, are those views which have underlain my whole ministry; and if I have had any success in bringing the truths of the Gospel to bear practically upon the minds of men—any success in the vigorous application of truths to the wants of the human soul, where they are most needed—I owe it to the clearness which I have gained from this science. And I could not ask for the members of my family nor of a church, any better preparation for religious indoctrination, than to put them in possession of such a practical knowledge of the human soul as is given by PHRENOLOGY."

[MR. BEECHER has been a close observer of this interesting science, for more than twenty years. While he was a student in Amherst College, SPURTHWELL first visited America, at which time Mr. BEECHER procured and studied the standard works on the subject, and became a thorough convert to the truth of its claims. He has, therefore, an *opinion* founded on absolute knowledge, *Observation*, *Fact*, and *PHILOSOPHY*.]

TRUE EDUCATION.—The object of all true education is to vitalize knowledge. Some teachers instruct their scholars very thoroughly, who never educate them at all. They teach them to commit the rules of their arithmetic or grammar by heart, but never lead them to comprehend a single principle; make them learn the names of thousands of places, without giving them any idea of geography.

SMOKING ARSENIC WITH TOBACCO.—M. de Montigny, French Consul in China, states that the inhabitants of the North of China mix arsenic with their tobacco, which they smoke in their small pipes. "This custom is peculiar to the provinces of Ho-Nou, and Het-Chouen, and Chan-Tou. The apostolic vicars of Mantchooria and Corea, who have lived long at Seo-Tou, have informed me that the population of this vast country smoke with relish the garlicky vapors of this pernicious drug. The employment of arsenated tobacco is so prevalent in that region, that they found it impossible to procure it free from all poisonous admixture. They were obliged to send to the central provinces for that which they smoked. The bishops whom I have cited, have likewise informed me that the arsenic smokers were beautifully plump, that their lungs worked like blacksmith's bellows, and that they were, moreover, as red as cherubims; for it is only the Southern Chinese who have the saffron complexion, which is attributed to the whole race."—*Jour. de Chine*.

AN INGENIOUS INVENTION.—An inventive genius, desirous of promoting the domestic rearing of hens, has invented a contrivance to keep them from scratching up the garden. It is a small instrument, somewhat resembling a very long spur, attached to the hind part of a hen's leg. The instrument is so arranged, that when the hen is about to scratch the earth, the spur catches in the ground before her foot has fairly descended, and obliges her to bring the foot down quietly and harmlessly a little in front of the place which she has aimed at. The hen thereupon tries the other foot, with a like result. She keeps on trying, and before she is aware of it, the machine has *walked her right out of the garden!* This will just be the thing when the hen fever returns.

CURIOUS CHINESE PROVERBS—ON CONTENTMENT.

—The ripest fruit often grows on the roughest wall.

It is the small wheels of the carriage that come in first.

The man who holds the ladder at the bottom is frequently of more service than he who is stationed at the top of it.

Contentment is to the mind what a frame is to a cucumber—sunning it, and lifting it, even from a dunghill.

The turtle, though brought in at the area-gate, takes the head of the table.

Better be the cat in a philanthropist's family than a mut-ton pie at a king's banquet.

The Learned Pig didn't learn its letters in a day.

GRAMMAR.—We lately met a grammarian, who had just made a tour through the mines, conjugating, or, rather, cogitating thus: "Positive, *mine*; comparative, *miner*; superlative, *minus*!"

A JOKE AT OUR OWN EXPENSE.

"A little nonsense now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men."

The *Yankee Blade* gets off the following story:—

THE PHRENOLOGIST POSED.—An itinerant phrenologist was passing through one of our New England villages, stopping at each house he passed, in hopes of making his scientific acquirements the means of putting a stray quarter into a pocket-book which was far from being plethoric.

Among others, he stopped at a rustic farm-house, the proprietor of which was busily engaged in the backyard, in splitting up wood for consumption in the approaching winter.

The old farmer did not take much notice of our phrenologist, who, after watching the axe ascend and descend a few times, ventured to broach the object of his visit, by saying—

"Sir, I am a phrenologist. Would you like to have me examine the heads of your children? I will do it cheap?"

"Wall," said the farmer, pausing between two strokes, "I rayther guess they don't need it. The old woman *combs 'em with a fine-tooth comb, once a week!*"

The phrenologist cast a look of mingled pity and contempt upon the man who had so misunderstood the nature of the science which he professed, and went on his way, a sadder, but not a richer man.

[We hardly know which to admire most, the verdant impudence of the young Professor, or the stupid indifference of the Bushwhacker.]

THE FRUIT TRADE.—Some thirty vessels are engaged in the fruit trade between New York and the West Indies. A much larger trade in fruits is carried on with ports in the Mediterranean, which supply annually something like seventy or eighty cargoes—principally oranges. The West India importations of last year are estimated as follows:—

Seventy-five thousand bunches of bananas from Baracoa sold here at from \$1 25 to \$1 50 per bunch—\$93,750 to \$112,500; 2,000,000 Baracoa cocoa-nuts sold at from \$25 to \$30 per hundred—\$500,000 to \$600,000; 20 cargoes of pineapples from Matanzas and Havana averaging 80,000 dozen per cargo, sold at from \$8 to \$12 per 100—\$128,000 to \$192,000; 20,000 dozen St. Bart. pines, sold at from \$7 50 to \$8 per 100—\$18,000 to \$ 9,000; 200,000 dozen from the Bahama Islands—\$15,000 to \$16,000; 10 cargoes of Havana oranges averaging 350,000, at 3 cents each—\$10,500, have been received thus far the present season, the crop being more abundant than at any time during the last fifteen years. West India oranges arrive in October, and are most abundant in January and February. Bananas and pineapples begin to arrive about the first of April, and are most plentiful during the succeeding three months. Cocoa-nuts arrive all the year round. Mediterranean oranges, which come in boxes, and are most extensively shipped to different parts of the United States, begin to be received in January, but not extensively until April or May.

The above list comprises but few of the foreign fruits imported—and these only from the West Indies. A few minutes' calculation will show the sum paid for the articles enumerated in the list amount to not less than \$850,000. The total amount paid for foreign fruit last year was not less than \$20,000,000.

Our exports are comparatively trifling. With the very best soil and climate in the world for growing fruit, embracing

ing twenty-three degrees of latitude, we pay out annually to foreign countries cash enough to stock a Territory with the choicest varieties of fruit trees. Besides, fruit grown in our own soil and climate is better adapted to our people, and far more healthful than that which is imported from other climates.—*Life Illustrated*.

NEW GRIDIRON.—Among the many curiosities and improvements at the Fair of the American Institute, may be seen in operation *Robinson's dowlle-acting, downward draught Gridiron*, or Broiling Apparatus, an unquestionable improvement, being so constructed as to bring the heat of a wood or coal stove into direct contact with the meat, without a particle of smoke or blaze. By this Apparatus, the natural flavor of the meat is preserved; being cooked in its own juices, instead of grease or butter, which saturates the meat, and destroys its flavor. All the gravy that may exude from the meat is saved and cooked, without being burned or overheated. All that bespattering of burned fat, and those greasy fumes in the room, incident to the old gridiron or fry process, are entirely obviated.

It is established beyond question that broiled meats are more nutritious and easier of digestion than when fried, and if people *will* eat meat, it behooves them to see that it is not rendered more deleterious in cooking. Those who still cling to their flesh-pots, are recommended to examine this invention at No 520 Broadway.

ADVERTISING.—In one of the proverbs of Solomon, says the *New Bedford Mercury*, we find the most comprehensive and satisfactory exposition of the philosophy of advertising that ever was, or could be written, viz.:

"There is that scattereth and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

And the words of Paul to the Corinthians aptly express the same idea:

"He which soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly; and he which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully."

[All very well; but what particular advertising medium or paper did Solomon or Paul refer to? Was it not an *agricultural* comparison which those sages wished to impress?]

HOW OUR BODIES ARE MADE UP.—The following is a forcible illustration of the way we supply the natural waste of the body:

"Let it be remembered that, to take food is to make man. Eating is the process by which the noblest of terrestrial fabrics is constantly repaired. All our limbs and organs have been picked up from our plates. We have been served up at table many times over. Every individual is literally a mass of vivified vands; he is an epitome of innumerable meals; he has dined upon himself, supped upon himself, and in fact—paradoxical as it may appear—has again and again leaped down his own throat."—*Buffalo Christian Advocate*.

[How important, then, that we renew our bodies with the very *best material*. Should it be formed of fish-flesh and fowl? tea, coffee, and tobacco? or, should it be composed of delicious fruits? wheat, corn, rye, barley, rice, and ripe vegetables? The subject is worthy of some attention. See Smith's *FRUITS AND FABRICES*, with notes by Dr. TRALL, published at this office, for a complete elucidation of this important subject.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.—A law against concealed weapons has just been passed by the Legislature of Louisiana. The first section declares that whoever shall carry a weapon or weapons concealed on or about his person, such as pistols, bowie-knives, dirks, or any other dangerous weapon, shall be liable to prosecution by indictment, and on conviction, for the first offence shall be fined not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for one month; and for the second offence not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the parish prison at the discretion of the court, not to exceed three months.

[Will not all the other States follow this example? There would be less "shocking murders" to be recorded in all the papers. We think it cowardly, and disgraceful, to be thus armed, in a civilized and *Christian* community. Let us have the law against "concealed weapons." Who will take the necessary steps?]

Advertisements.

A LIMITED space of this Journal will be given to Advertisements, on the following terms:

For a full page, one month, . . . \$75 00
For one column, one month, . . . 30 00
For a half column, one month, . . . 12 00
For a card of four lines, or less, one month, 1 00

MAYHEW'S PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING, BY SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY, with a set of Account Books to be used by the Learner in writing up the Examples for Practice contained in the Book-keeping, and a Key for Teachers, containing their Solution. By **IRA MAYHEW, A. M.,** Superintendent of Public Instruction in Michigan, author of a Treatise on Popular Education, &c.

The Publishers would respectfully call the attention of Teachers, School Officers, and the friends of Education generally, to this work, which has been strongly recommended by the principal Book-keepers of extensive Business Houses in New York; by the Superintendent of Common Schools for the City and County of New York; by the Principal of the New York Free Academy; by the Principals of the Public Schools generally, and all the Ward Schools in the City and County of New York; by the Principals of all the Public Schools of the Cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, and by the Teachers generally of other Schools, both public and private, to whose knowledge it has been brought.

Such unanimity and strength of testimony, including the Principals of all the Public Schools of these three cities, is unprecedented; and still this work has been received with equal favor wherever it has become known, having been introduced into the schools of a large number of cities and towns in every part of the United States within the brief space of three months from its publication, including several female colleges in as many different States, the high schools of a large number of cities, and an almost incredible number of academies and common schools scattered through the fifteen States. It will be observed, also, that teachers who have tested this work in the school room, bear the strongest and most cordial testimony in its favor.

TESTIMONIALS FROM PRACTICAL EDUCATORS.
"Mayhew's Practical Book-keeping is better adapted, in my judgment, to the ordinary business of the great majority of the people of our country than any treatise that has hitherto been used." * * * I feel greatly disposed to favor its use."—**JOSEPH McKENZIE, Superintendent Com. Schools, City and County of N. Y.**

"This is the only really practical system of elementary Book-keeping that has fallen under my observation. It is brief, lucid, and comprehensive, and contains, under a variety of forms, all the general principles required to be known in recording ordinary mercantile transactions. Its extensive introduction into schools, will, in my opinion, confer a great blessing on popular education."—**E. L. AVERY, Principal Ward School No. 27, N. Y.** (Concurred in by twenty other Principals.)

"I fully concur in the testimony of Mr. E. L. Avery; and, in addition, I would state that I introduced the work into my Evening School about the middle of the late term. My pupils were delighted with it, and made more rapid progress in it than in any book I ever saw. They liked the book because they understood it. Indeed, so little assistance did even the least advanced of my pupils require that I deem the work truly entitled to be called 'Book-keeping without a Master.'"—**Wm. F. MOSE, Jr., Principal Ward School No. 27, N. Y.** (Concurred in by other Principals.)

"Mayhew's Practical Book-keeping is a capital work. It is well fitted for use in our Common Schools in New York, and cordially recommends its introduction elsewhere and elsewhere."—**THOMAS K. FOLEY, Principal Ward School No. 15, N. Y.**

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"This is a plain, brief treatise, by the late able Superintendent of Public Instruction in Michigan, whose labors in another department of education have given him an eminent position among the friends of popular improvement in this country. It is not a mere compilation, but presents several original features of great value. By its perfect clearness of expression its admirable arrangement, and the multiplicity of examples by which its theoretic principles are illustrated, it is well adapted to common use. No work on the subject, that we have seen, could be so safely recommended to farmers and mechanics, as exactly suited to their wants."—**NEW YORK TRIBUNE.**

Price 42 cen.

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STRAUSS'S LIFE OF JESUS, Critically Examined. Elegant 8vo, 901 pp. Steel Portrait. \$3 50.

COMBES'S POSITIVE PHILOSOPHY. Second Edition. Steel Portrait. Elegant 8vo, pp. 338. \$3. "The greatest of the century."—**Lewes.**
FURBER'S ESSENCE OF CHRISTIANITY. 12mo. pp. 442. \$1 25.

GREGG'S CRED OF CHRISTENDOM: Its Foundation and Superstructure. 12mo. \$1 25.
HOWARD'S HISTORY OF FREEDOM IN ALL AGES AND NATIONS. 12mo. 78 cents.
BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON, or, Ten Days' Entertainment. Beautiful 12mo, pp. 800, with 18 Steel Engravings. Order from

FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY

IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF 40 ACRES AND UPWARD, To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through the entire length. The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian corn planted on the newly broken prairie usually pays the cost of ploughing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new-turned soil is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plough and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at \$2 to \$2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from \$1 50 to \$4 the cord or ton.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota for their future homes should take into consideration, that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment at from \$10 to \$15 per acre higher than in government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from \$5 to \$25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or fivefold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the Lands throughout the State, may be seen at the Office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's Lands, and pamphlets containing interesting information, accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-st., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,

Oct. 6t. Land Agent Central Railroad Co.

SMITH'S GEOGRAPHICAL SERIES.

T es of Geographies, by Roswell C. Smith, consists of

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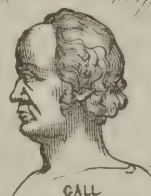
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Phrenology.

"When a man properly understands himself, mentally and physically, his road to happiness is smooth, and society has a strong guaranty for his good conduct and usefulness."—Hon. T. J. Rusk.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A MADMAN.

WONDERFUL as are the workings of the human mind in its normal and healthy state, there seems to be something still more so—something strange, mysterious, and puzzling, in its irregular and diseased action, as manifested in the insane; and we have often thought that nothing could be more intensely interesting than an account, given by a victim after recovery, of the operations of his intellect and feelings during the existence of the derangement. Something of this kind has at length been given to the world, and we are indebted to that sterling work, the London *Journal of Psychological Medicine* for calling our attention to it. The work is entitled "Scenes from the Life of a Sufferer; being the Narrative of a Residence in Morningside Asylum."

The author, evidently a man of highly cultivated mind, gives a sketch—and a graphic one too, of the interesting and unique community of the institution at Morningside, with some details of its history and usefulness; all of which—as being illustrative of nervous and mental disease, from the pen of a non-professional observer, actuated by no official predilections or professional prejudices, are both entertaining and useful. But we feel most interested in the narrative of his own personal experiences, and shall confine ourselves principally to that.

After detailing some incidents connected with his past life, he exclaims:

Let no one make light of this disease of the soul! The unreflecting, in the high springtide of health, when their "bosom's lord sits lightly on his throne," or those in the enjoyment of robust animal life, may have no sympathy with the victim of this terrible visitation; but how soon may the strong man of indomitable mental energy be laid prostrate in the dust, by the derangement of

little nerve in the net-work of the brain, and have all his pride and power reduced to the imbecility of childhood! The poor nervous dyspeptic is, like the leper of old, shut out from the social endearments of life. To him—

"The sight of vernal bloom, or summer rose,
Or flocks, or herds, or human face divine,"

has no charms. He has lost his way in the world; and the very affections of love, and home, and childhood, where he was wont to garner all his hopes, are to him either utterly perverted or steeped in the waters of bitterness. Like Hamlet, "This brave o'erhanging firmament, this majestic roof fretted with golden fire," why it appears no other thing to him than a "foul and pestilent congregation of vapors." And so, proud man, "in action how like an angel! in apprehension how like a god! the beauty of the world! the paragon of animals!" this rare quintessence of dust, when a screw gets loose in the complicated idiosyncrasy, becomes a poor craven thing, a moral coward, and the most helpless and pitiable of organized creatures. Such was my own case; and this moral cowardice was the most distressing feature of my malady. I thought I was the basest and most contemptible being in existence, the abhorred of God and man, and the sure object of eternal reprobation; and, in my misery, self-destruction became a fixed idea in my mind:—"Any way—any way, out of the world!" I met with nothing at home but the most devoted gentleness and attention. My wife was to me a ministering angel in all my sorrows, for which she now suffers by failing health; but I have often sadly reflected on the fate of those cast among the rude and unfeeling, who meet with no sympathy, but rather cruel reproaches, for giving way to imaginary woes.

In this state of mind he resolved upon suicide. He gives the following account of his third unsuccessful attempt:

Greedily I swallowed the deadly draught, and lay down in a stupor of misery, never, as I believed, to open my eyes again on this, to me, world of woe. I think it might be four o'clock on the following morning that I awakened to a dim consciousness of existence, and of what I had done. The walls of my bedroom, as I sat up, seemed to be revolving with a vertical motion, and the furniture and pictures on the wall continued spinning round, till my eyes grew sore and my brain giddy with watching their rotatory evolutions. With the exception of a feeling of stupor and giddiness, I felt well and happy; and I lay the whole of that day and next night in a soporific and delicious dream, between sleeping

and waking. On the Sunday I walked with my brother in the fields, was very talkative and merry, and went to church in the afternoon. I kept my own council, however, regarding the laudanum, and in the evening I drank tea with my sister in London-street, without exciting any feeling but surprise and apprehension at my apparent rapid recovery and high spirits. I left London-street alone in the evening, intending to visit the grave of a dear friend, Captain Charles Gray, a true-hearted Scottish poet, in the beautiful cemetery of the Dean; but fortunately I had changed my mind, or had felt unable for the journey, as I found myself in the Meadows, when the sun was going down, and bathing meadow, tower, and tree with a flood of golden light. While enjoying the soft effulgence, I was suddenly struck with a faintness at the heart, and a violent palpitation commenced, as if the wheel at the cistern was hurrying on to a sudden crash. Believing I was instantly dying, from the violent throbbing of my heart and brain, it was with difficulty that I reached a seat, and entreated some persons who observed my distress to let my friends know that I was dying. Here, with a crowd gathering round me, I watched, as if for the last time, the sun descending behind some trees on the horizon, and, convinced I had but a few moments to live, the thought of what I had done overwhelmed me with terror and the certainty of eternal perdition. Recollecting that I had observed some discolored spots on some parts of my body in the morning—no doubt a healthy effort of nature to throw off from the citadel of life the deleterious drug I had swallowed—the thought rushed on me that mortification had commenced, and further confirmed my dread of speedy dissolution. My friends at length came, and took me home, the palpitation having somewhat abated; but my dream-like recollections of the subsequent events of that night and the following day are but the reminiscences of insanity. Still, as in my former delirium, I was obscurely conscious of a double mental agency, knew every object and person around me; and, as there appeared to be a good deal of whispering and watching going on, I thought I was the victim of a conspiracy to deliver me up to the hands of justice as a flagrant criminal. How I passed the night I cannot tell, for I was unconscious of the sorrow and distraction of my wife; but all next day I talked and sung incessantly; and though I am no singer, and not remarkably gifted with the powers of elocution, my recitations and songs, from the ample stores of my memory, seemed so touching and effective, that I shed tears of emotion and joy at my own exquisite utterances. The exalted egotism of the maniac was fairly in the ascendant; but though elevated in my spirits, I was somewhat conscious, from sad experience of the former fiery ordeal I had gone through, that this bewildering excitement was a premonitory symptom of approaching brain fever, and entire mental alienation. I believed I had ruined my character forever with my employer; but as I was to put a bold face on my infamy, I had determined to resume my avocations next day, and laugh at the simplicity of the chamberlain who kept such a rascal in his employment. Meantime the whispering and plotting seemed still to be going on, and I had resolved to stand on the defensive, and keep a sharp look-out, when in the evening I was solicited by my brother and other two relatives to accompany them in a short excursion to the country, in a cab. To this I cheerfully acceded, marvelling much where we were going, or what friend we were to visit. I had scarcely taken my seat, however, when I suspected, from their manner, the covert purpose of the drive, and the truth dawned upon me that they were conveying me to a madhouse. But I felt passive and resigned to my fate, thinking I should find a refuge from disgrace, where the finger of scorn, or the reproaches of cruelty or malice would not disturb my solitude and repose; and I voluntarily gave up to my friends my penknife, believing, in my partial gleam of sanity,

that I could not safely be trusted with edge instruments. In a few minutes, accordingly, I found myself an inmate of Morningside Asylum.

The author then proceeds to describe his conduct and feelings soon after his admission to the asylum. His advent naturally excited the curiosity of some of the other patients in the establishment, whom he says—

Welcomed me into their community with congratulations and laughter. Some eyed me with curious and critical inquisitiveness, and, like all other little isolated communities, were impatient to know who I was, where I came from, and what had brought me there. I told them I was Peter M'Craw, the tax-gatherer from Leith, so graphically described in poor Robert Gilfillan's song, and that I had been driven demented by ill-usage. But I was assured they were all happy there, there were no taxes to pay, and everybody laughed at the folly of the world without; an assurance which was corroborated by a hearty peal of laughter. After stripping and getting into bed, I continued, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the attendants, to be very noisy; I could not sleep, nor allow others to sleep, and I could not lie still, from nervous excitement; and I was forthwith hurried away to another part of the house, through a long line of corridors and echoing galleries, where I was put into a separate apartment, and locked up, with night, and solitude, and a distempered brain, in a madhouse. I was not yet, however, under the influence of terror, though somewhat confounded by my unceremonious reception; and having some exaggerated notion of my own importance, I believed I was confined through some political manoeuvre connected with the pending election of Mr. Macaulay, who had some time before sent me a copy of his "Lays of Ancient Rome," with a complimentary letter on my poetical efforts. Thus the spirit of a martyr for a little sustained me. I thought an acquaintance who had died in the Asylum ten years before was still living, immured in one of its cells, and a bonnet which was lying beside me seemed the identical bonnet that he wore; and I somehow comforted myself with the assurance that my friend, Mr. Combe, would visit me next day, and, penetrating the secrets of my prison-house, would not suffer a person of my importance to be robbed of his liberty. I tried in vain to sleep, but the hardness of my bed, suiting ill with the extreme attenuation of my body, would not suffer me to rest, while the nervous state I was in, and the dreadful noises that now assailed my ears, entirely put to flight nature's soft nurse, and threw me into a horror of great darkness and misery. Being rather sensitive in regard to personal cleanliness, before the daylight had faded I was shocked to observe stains on the bed, a thing purely accidental and exceptional; while a utensil of gutta percha—(earthenware being obviously inadmissible in such a place)—distressed me with its strong ammoniac odor. In the apartment on my right, a poor maniac raved through a blasphemous form of prayer the whole night, cursing God, as he called it, with all the bitterness of his heart and tongue; while in that on my left another old madman reasoned high on the perplexities of fate and free-will, faith and works, with all the energy of a Calvinistic divine, and never seemed to sleep a wink. Another shouted and sung through the watches of that dreadful night, "Cain was a murderer! Cain was a murderer!" which ran through my very soul with terror, as a denouncement and reproach levelled at myself; while the swearing and blasphemies which ever and anon startled the dull ear of night, blending with my distempered fancy, threw me into a delirium of insanity, and were enough to whirl the soundest brain. I now thought I was cast into hell, and herding with the damned, beyond all reach of hope or mercy, and my sensations under this delusion were indescribable. Anon "a change came o'er the spirit of my

dream," and I thought I was in my grave, buried alive, deep, deep in the bowels of the earth. I gasped for breath, and marvelled that there should be life in the tomb, or any sense of its horrors. I pinched my body, and groped about the walls to be assured that I was a living man, and to get out of my perplexity. But these wild hallucinations overwhelmed my tottering reason; yet I never entirely lost consciousness and memory, and can look back on the whole drama like the phantasmagoria of a troubled dream.

The cold gray dawn of the summer morning at last broke in upon my delirium, but its uncertain light at first gave greater scope to my disordered imagination, which converted the folds of the bedclothes into serpents and reptiles, and all sorts of loathsome creeping things, "hydras, gorgons, and chimeras dire." With this impression stamped on my brain, I started to my feet in horror, with my eyes riveted on the hideous sight; and there I stood transfixed, and unable to move for many minutes, in unutterable terror. At length, slowly reaching down my hand, as daylight increased, to touch one of the immovable monsters, I was mightily relieved to find nothing but the folds of the bedclothes, and that I myself was the only living thing in the room. My two next-door neighbors still, at intervals, continued their exercises; and an occasional howl and rhapsody of oaths fell on my ear, and testified that I was still somewhere in the land of the living. But I had now lost all consciousness of where I was. I felt exceedingly unwell and feverish after so much agitation, and would fain have slept, but no slumber would visit my eyelids, and from the increasing commotion I heard, the business of the day seemed to be commencing. By-and-bye my door was opened, and my clothes flung down upon the floor, but no one spoke to me, till a stout, good-natured looking man came in with some coffee and bread, and spoke kindly to me while I took breakfast. I then managed to dress, and walked out into a court, where I felt delighted with the freshness of the morning after the horrors of such a night. Here I saw a most *outré* group of human beings moving about—epileptic, idiot, and fatuous persons, with all the miscellaneous oddities and eccentricities of a madhouse. I did not suspect I was in Bedlam, but imagined I was in some hydropathic establishment in the neighborhood of Glasgow. I began to feel my brain getting clearer, and reason partially resuming her seat, though I was perplexed to recognize in the persons about me friends and relatives, no doubt arising from some obscure association or resemblance, one of whom was a son of my own, who, poor fellow, was then far away on the deep, deep sea; but none of them could I get to understand or communicate with me, which distressed and puzzled me very much. I was now cheered by a visit from the medical gentlemen, who inquired kindly into my condition, and gave some orders regarding regimen and the bath. I kept in the airing-ground the greater part of the day, but towards evening my hallucinations returned, and, though I was conscious of sitting on a bank opposite a wall of the court, I could not shake off the impression that I was in my own bedroom, and that some one was listening at the keyhole; thus confirming the theory of the dual organization of the brain, which had lost its balance, one section being partially sane, while the other was utterly crazed. To my solitary apartment, and to bed, again I went, but not to sleep. The poor maniac on my right again commenced his revolting blasphemies, and he on my left his controversial monologue, while the same stunning noises and howlings, with "Cain was a murderer!" again assailed my ears. I got through the night, however, without the aid of "tired nature's sweet restorer," with less misery than the preceding, and was glad when I was called in the morning to enjoy the refreshment of the tepid bath. Then the sweet breath of the morning, while "the opening gowan wet wi' dew" spangled the fragrant grass in the courtyard, went to my heart with its freshness, cooling my

fevered brain, and bringing tears of grateful joy to my eyes. But the thought that I was deserted by "all the world and my wife," and an object of scorn and abhorrence to my friends, was ever uppermost. One of my greatest privations was the want of snuff, and in the course of the day I was much gratified by the receipt of a parcel containing a supply of that necessary article.

The acute symptoms of his attack having subsided, he was removed to the apartment appropriated to convalescents. He says:

Here I found myself in a comfortable parlor, among about a score of quiet, rational-looking men, some of whom appeared attentive and polite, and welcomed me into their society with a frank, homely courtesy. After breakfast, and looking over some periodicals and newspapers, with which the patients are here supplied every Sunday morning, I attended for the first time the forenoon service in the chapel, under the pastoral ministration of Mr. Lorimer, the chaplain. Here I found about three hundred patients, with their respective attendants, assembled from all departments of the asylum, and was very much struck with the stillness and propriety of their demeanor, contrasting favorably with the levity and ostentatious parade often exhibited in some more fashionable places of worship. The service was judiciously short and varied, and seemed to have a soothing and beneficial influence; for, amidst all the moral perversion and obscurity of thought among the insane, the one grand idea of God above, and the better land, seems never to be extinguished.

Here I got out to a new airing-ground, and a new society, and a new sphere of observation. In the afternoon I had an opportunity of writing a cheerful letter to my wife, who, I learned, had called every visiting day, but whom I had not yet been permitted to see. At night I went to the same bed again in the dormitory, from which I had a week before been so unceremoniously expelled; but during those six nights so agitated and unwell had I been, that I did not sleep as many hours. When the drowsy goddess with leaden sceptre would press on my eyelids, a feeling of horror, a sensation as of impending death, came over me, which made me both to long for and dread the approach of sleep. But I had now sufficient tranquillity to read; and with the gray, growing light of the summer morning, I beguiled many an hour with a book, till the bell at six o'clock tolled the welcome advent of a new day, when, with my strange bed-fellows, I gladly rose, made my bed, and got a cold shower-bath, now substituted for the tepid, the electric shock of which dispelled all the vapors of hypochondria, and restored me to myself. I was terribly distressed with the extreme emaciation of my body, and sitting on the hard seats gave me much discomfort, as I was unable from weakness to keep long on my feet, or to walk much; but I was encouraged to think that in the land of life and hope I would yet be enabled to conquer all my sorrows. Shut up within the walls of this little world, one day was exactly like another in its monotonous course; but I now had a new world of books in the small library of the Asylum, and a most novel and most interesting world of life in the strange society around me.

The author details the history of his gradual restoration to health, and speaks, among other things, of the advantages he derived from the shower-bath, exercise in the open air, attention to diet, and the regulation of the stomach and bowels. He thinks that "it is not good for man to be alone," even in insanity, and speaks of the good effects of sleeping in dormitories containing a large number of beds. He says:

Night, darkness, and solitude are the parents of phantasy and terror, and more especially with a disturbed brain; but in these dormitories a feeling of society, cheerfulness and light—a jet

of gas, with fires in winter, being properly kept burning all night, and an attendant among the sleepers, diffuses great comfort, and dispels the sensations of terror. These good effects, it may be useful to observe, are most strikingly exemplified when the disease is taken in its earliest stage; the chances of cure, as proved by statistical evidence, being then as four to one in favor of the patient.

We are tempted to make one more extract, though we have already overstepped the limits we proposed to ourselves. It will amuse the reader, if nothing more. It is a description of one of the author's companions:

A very beautiful billiard-player was Mr. —, an old inmate of the house, and quite a psychological curiosity. He seemed like a man walking in a dream; and indeed the strange delusions of lunacy, and more especially in the case of my poor harmless friend, bear a remarkable affinity to the phenomena of dreams. The most absurd and improbable things do not strike the dreamer as being either absurd or improbable, but are stamped upon his brain and his senses with all the force of reality; and while one faculty is in an abnormal state of action, the presiding judgment, or the power of comparison and causation, is totally in abeyance. In our friend's case, historical events and personages, from the dream-land of memory, were perpetually mirrored on his brain, but, like the images in a broken mirror, in disjointed fragments. I was greatly amused by the conversation of the polite old gentleman. The highest compliment he thought he could pay me, was to suppose me four thousand years old; for the events and persons of the present generation were as but of yesterday, and unworthy of notice. A portion of his extraordinary reminiscences may be worth recording, not in the spirit of levity or ridicule, but, as I said, in the light of a psychological curiosity:—

"Oh yes, Mr. —, I knew old Noah very well! There were two Noahs whom I knew; but old Mr. Noah lived some thousand years before the Noah you refer to, who built the ark. I had a good deal to do with the construction of the ark, and furnished some very useful hints in regard to the admission of light and air, and so forth. He was a very respectable man, Noah, with a decent family, but unfortunately he got into very dissipated habits in his old age, and, in spite of all I could say to him, he indulged in brandy and water, to a very hurtful excess!

"Julius Caesar was a very clever man, with a bald forehead; but I was more intimate with Alexander the Great of Macedonia, as I was long in the military profession myself. I one time commanded three millions of men about three quarters of an inch tall. No; they were not Lilliputians. I knew Captain Gulliver very well. And they were smart enough little fellows, but my men were excellent marksmen—they always aimed at the eyes, and never missed. I'll tell you, Mr. —, the most extraordinary thing you ever heard, which beats railroads. I was once transported from the farthest shores of India to the centre of Africa in three minutes!" "By what means?" he repeated in reply to a question respecting his method of transit. "By a bomb!" In reply to my remark, on the danger of being wafted so rapidly over vast oceans, he continued, "Yes; it was attended with considerable danger. I once came down souse into the ocean; but fortunately I hailed a vessel, which came to my relief, and I pursued my journey to the wilds of Africa, with the loss of only ten minutes!" Sometimes, however, the poor gentleman would seem doubtful of his own veracity, or the strength of his memory, and remark, "My memory is not so good as it was, and my health, for the last hundred years, has rather failed me, which makes my head a little confused." And thus he moves about in his waking dream, wearing out his existence between his pipe and a game at billiards, diversified occasionally by a short excursion in the neighborhood, in charge of an attendant.

SLEEP-DREAMS— MENTAL DECAY.

THE following passages are from a brief review in a London paper of Sir Benjamin Brodie's Psychological Inquiries:

Dreams are next discussed, as also the problem, "What is sleep?" which our author declares insoluble. The sense of weariness appears confined to those functions over which the will has power; all involuntary actions are continued through our resting as well as waking hours. Sleep "accumulates the nervous force, which is gradually exhausted" during the day. But these are words only; for who can define or explain the "nervous forces?" Darwin's axiom, "That the essential part of sleep is the suspension of volition" still holds good, and is accepted as satisfactory. Talking and moving in sleep, though apparently phenomena irreconcilable with this theory, are not so in reality; for there are degrees of sleep, and these things only occur where the slumber is imperfect. It may be urged again, that the mere absence of volition does not produce that insensibility to sight and sound which is the characteristic of the sleeper. But few persons are aware how much the will is concerned in the reception of impressions on the senses. One who is absorbed in reading or writing will not hear words addressed to him in ordinary tone, though their physical effect on the ear be the same as usual. Dreams are inexplicable; Lord Brougham suggested that they took place only in the momentary state of transition from sleep to waking. But facts contradict this theory, since persons will mutter to themselves, and utter inarticulate sounds, indicative of dreaming, at intervals of several minutes. The common puzzle as to how dreams, apparently long, can pass in a moment of time, presents no difficulty to the psychologist. Life is not measured by hours and days, but by the number of new impressions received; and the limit to these is in the world without us, not in the constitution of our minds. To a child whose imagination is constantly excited by new objects, twelve months seem a much longer period than to a man. As we advance in life, time flies faster. The butterfly, living for a single season, may really enjoy a longer existence than the tortoise, whose years exceed a century. Even between the busy and the idle among human beings there exists a similar difference, though less strongly marked. It has been usually held that large heads are more powerful thinking machines than small ones; and as a general rule, experience justifies the conclusion. But Newton, Byron, and others, were exceptions to it; and it is quite certain that a large brain may be accompanied with the most dense stupidity. Many remarks scattered through this little treatise are worth the recollection of all ages and classes. "The failure of mind in old age," says Sir Benjamin, "is often less the result of natural decay than of disuse." Ambition has ceased to operate; contentment brings indolence; decay of mental power, ennui, and sometimes death. Men have been known to die, literally speaking, of disease, induced by intellectual vacancy. On the other hand, the amount of possible mental



WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.

labor is far less than many persons imagine. If professional men are enabled to work twelve or fifteen hours, and many pass even more, daily, that is because most of their business has become, from habit, a mere habit of routine. From four to six hours is, probably, the utmost daily period for which real exertion of the mind can be carried on.

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.

THE author of "Vanity Fair" is with us again, and there, reader, you see his counterfeit presentment. The picture from which our little portrait was engraved was taken some years ago, when, of course, its subject was younger than he is now; but *then* it was pronounced a good likeness. Mr. Thackeray is stouter now—in England width and wisdom grow together, according to Sam Weller—and his face is ruddy, and his hair is very grey, nearly white. Yet he is only in his forty-fourth year.

We have not had yet an opportunity of inserting the phrenological finger into his venerable locks, and reading his character, like the blind, on the *raised letters* of his ample cranium. But from what we have seen of those letters, we should infer his organism to be one of *feeling* rather than of *power*. A thinker he is not; nor a calculator. His realm is in the affections, the sentiments, the emotions of the heart. He is extremely susceptible, can enjoy much, and suffer much, and would naturally be alive to the charms of woman. More, we infer not; perhaps, on some future occasion, we shall be better informed.

THE BITTERS OF REPENTANCE.—These bitters are taken generally the first thing in the morning, when a fast young gent (leman) wakes up with a bitter headache, and before he can eat his breakfast has to fly to gentian, quinine, absinthe, and such like bitters, or else rushes frantically into bitter beer. An "embittered existence" means the life that is eventually led by one who, for any length of time, has been in the habit of taking the above bitters.—*Punch*.

TRIAL OF MIRTHFULNESS ON THE CHARGE OF IRREVERENCE.

BY W. C. R.

Judge Conscientiousness. Mirthfulness, stand up! You have been tried and found guilty of the charge of irreverence on the morning of Sunday last, during the services of the sanctuary. Have you anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced against you?

Mirthfulness. May it please the Court I have. I have not, during the continuance of this trial, retained any one to plead my cause, nor yet risen in my own behalf, knowing that he who sat in judgment upon me would "nothing extenuate nor set down aught in malice." But now I deem it incumbent upon me to make that statement of the case which, corroborated by the records of this court and by the testimony of witnesses, will enable your honor to perceive the full extent of my guilt.

On the morning of Sunday last, I and this crowd of witnesses here present, at the express invitation of your Honor and his reverence Veneration, repaired to St. George's Church to engage in the services of the sanctuary. You will remember that at the time we entered the sacred edifice the sun was shining in all his glory, and my neighbor, Ideality, was so enchanted with the prospect that he was half inclined to "pass by on the other side," and even whispered in my ear that it would be enjoyment and pleasure to read each for himself a sermon from the open volume of nature. But, sir, checked by the admonition of his reverence Veneration, "to worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness," we all repaired "to the house of the Lord, and bowed low on our knees at His footstool." I need not assure you of the delight with which I engaged in the responsive services of the temple; of the joy and satisfaction with which I beheld the spirit of Christian cheerfulness pervading all, nor yet of the fervor with which I joined in the psalm beginning, "Oh, praise the Lord with hymns of joy." But, sir, just as the minister had announced his text, "If any is merry let him sing psalms"—a text, sir, which these witnesses have heard me quote a thousand times—a thunder shower arose of such awful grandeur and vehemence that it claimed and received the immediate attention of Wonder, Sublimity, Cautiousness, and even of Veneration himself. I confess myself to have been shocked at the inconsistency of his reverence in chiding us who desired to worship beneath the open temple of heaven, and then himself, sir, to close his ears to the appeals of the minister whom he, *he* had invested with holy orders and placed in that pulpit as our pastor and guide, to listen, sir, to—what? Thunder, sir! The efforts of uneasy electricity to attain a balance of power!! It is in vain for him to say, "When the Master speaks it becometh well the servant to be silent!" My neighbor and colleague, Causality, President of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, has assured him a hundred times that it is not the voice of the Master, but the angry discontented grumblings of two viewless residents of the upper air quarrelling for the possession of a few hundred feet of

clouds and smoke. But it is in vain, sir, for Causality, the President, and Eventuality, the Secretary of the Royal Academy, to try to give his reverence anything like a scientific education. While the rest of us are toiling over the many problems of life, Sublimity, Cautiousness, Wonder and Veneration will meet, like four old women at a tea-fight, and talk, and wonder, and quake until the whole assembly is infused with the spirit of superstitious fear, and thrown into a state of breathless agitation. (Here he was interrupted by the Judge, and told that he was wandering from the subject and getting entirely too personal in his remarks.) Well, sir, while I and my friend Concentrativeness were giving our whole attention to the minister in his comments on the cheerfulness of religion and the religion of cheerfulness, and while Veneration, Wonder, Sublimity, and Cautiousness were listening to the progress of the quarrel going on over head, our two neighbors, living in the rear basement, Combativeness and Destructiveness, hearing that there was "a muss" going on somewhere, ran up stairs, passed slyly through the apartments of Secretiveness, and, sir, before I was aware of it, entered the sky-parlors of Veneration, Sublimity, and Wonder, and flattened their noses against the window panes in a vain attempt to see what was going on. And, sir, would you believe it? I heard Combativeness say he'd "go his pile on old Positive Electricity," and Destructiveness say he'd "cover that and go three better on old Negative Electricity;" and yet, sir, while these two rowdies were betting on the result of this family jar between two brothers, Veneration, Wonder, and Sublimity looked out of the same windows and murmured, "It is the Lord's doings, and marvellous in our eyes!" Well, sir, while these things were going on I was vainly endeavoring to listen to the sermon, and just as I had succeeded in composing my mind, in came old Davy Tomkinson's hired girl with an umbrella for the old man when service should be over. She waited a few minutes, and as soon as the congregation had risen to sing the hymn beginning "The Lord will happiness divine," she passed quickly down the aisle and unbuttoned old Davy's pew door. Now Davy had risen and settled himself against the door, and was pouring the "*happiness*" through his nose to the tune of —, when the door flew open with a crash, and the "*happiness*" which began in his pew quavered, and semiquavered, and demisemiquavered, and finally ended in a decided grunt as the old man fetched up against Tommy Palmer's side seat. Then, sir, I was guilty of the irreverent snicker and succession of the irreverent snickers which arrested the attention of Veneration, and revealed him to me standing at the head of the stairway leading from the attic, with his hands upraised, and a text of Scripture in his mouth, which I was too agitated to hear. Knowing my weaknesses, I had already dispatched a hurried message to my good friend, Secretiveness, who is always ready for fun and helps me to a vast deal of wit and humor, and he, obeying the summons, closed and double bolted his apartments and came over to my room to have a better view of the scene. Well, sir, having drawn a thin curtain of gravity over the

window, we enjoyed the scene amazingly, but roared and tumbled about so inside that we tore the curtain in three or four places, and the first thing we knew Self-Esteem and Approbativeness were at the door beseeching us if we had any regard for dignity or the opinions of others to refrain from our demonstrations of joy until a more convenient season, or else to hang up another and a heavier curtain of gravity before our windows.

This, sir, is the extent of my offending, and in conclusion I beg to remark that, when I am free from the sentence of this court, whatever that sentence may be, I shall appear before your Honor and prefer the same charges against my neighbors Wonder and Veneration that they have preferred against me, calling upon the same witnesses who have appeared on this trial, and, in addition, subpoena our two *alley-gater* acquaintances, Combateness and Destructiveness, whom I last saw on Sunday morning stirring up my friend Veneration to come down on me in a manner at once "grand, gloomy and peculiar." May it please the Court, I have done.

Judge. In view of this statement of the case, made by the prisoner, which I find is fully substantiated by the records of the court, I remand the prisoner to the care of Sheriff Self-Esteem, and adjourn the Court to this day week, at which time the decision shall be made known.

EDITORS OF THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—As a constant and attentive reader of your invaluable Journal, I claim the privilege of asking a question or two, which, if you consider them of sufficient importance, I would be very happy to have you answer in the next issue of your Journal.

1. As our minds may be considered to emanate from the same creative spirit, they bear a nearer resemblance to each other than we are apt to imagine. It is probable that our minds are all equally endowed, and at first are precisely the same. That they are susceptible of like impressions. And if a case be supposed where two persons could be brought up in such a manner, that every external circumstance, having the least affect upon the senses, could be precisely the same to each, that their dispositions would be in all respects similar; indeed, the men would be perfectly alike. To me this theory looks plausible; for by it every shade of character can be accounted for, from the fact that the slightest causes and most frivolous circumstances produce the most important and lasting effects. The question is, How does phrenology agree with this theory?

2. In a late number you say that the beard and hair are placed upon the face and head to gather electricity for the brain. Is not that the reason why the beards of students grow earlier in life than that of the "take it easy's," or the merely manual laborer?

Why do not women have beards as well as men?

3. Whether changing the shape of the head in early infancy has the effect of changing, in a corresponding degree, the character.

A CONSTANT READER.

All minds resemble all other minds, just as all faces, bodies, horses, apples, &c., resemble all others. That resemblance consists in this: that all men are endowed by nature with precisely the same *faculties*, but in different relative *degrees* of power. And since both the original elements and their relative strength go to make up the

sum total of mind and character, of course all resemble all, yet each differs from all.

That old foggy idea that all minds were originally alike, but that circumstances create all the differences seen among men, *still* taught in college, is upset by the doctrine of *hereditary descent*, which shows that parents *transmit* different relative degrees of the different faculties, and this is the great cause of the different phases of mentality about which you inquire. This difference is as real, though not as great, at the first beginning of life as through it.

Admitted that circumstances change characteristics, yet circumstances do not make a pear tree bear chestnuts, nor a lion a lamb, and affect different persons very differently according to their characters.

As to all minds emanating from the same source, all persons emanate, and things emanate, from the same creative Hand, yet this does not make them all alike.

2. We are not certain that students have more beard or hair than others, or that they, as a general thing, put forth more *mind* than sturdy young men struggling along the road of business. We may, some other time, try to explain why men have beards but women none.

3. Any pressing of the skull out of its natural shape, as in difficult labor, does not, as far as our observation goes, change either the relative size of the organs, or the character; but only slightly misplaces the former. A little pressure in infancy will readily restore the head to its normal shape.

HOW TO DO GOOD.

A LETTER FROM THE WEST.

A friend and patron sends us the following:—To the subscribers of the WATER-CURE and PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNALS and LIFE ILLUSTRATED:

Knowing that you are among the most progressive minds of this progressive age, I wish to have a short conversation with you. If I ask you if you have been greatly benefited, mentally and physically, by the perusal of these Journals, methinks there will be but one universal answer, and that will be—yes! Now, do you not wish to extend these benefits to your fellow-men, and by benefiting them also benefit yourselves. I know you will reply to this in the affirmative also.

The way, then, to do it is for each reader to make up his or her mind to get one or more new subscribers to them. These Journals are all in a handsome shape for binding. They are faultless in paper and typographical execution. Would not you, who are at the heads of families, do well to put such works, monthly and weekly, in the hands of your children? They would soon spurn the trashy stuff of novels and light reading with which the country is deluged. Is not this worthy of consideration? If it is, and you think favorably of it, as you cannot help to do, will not you endeavor to spread their circulation by the addition of one subscriber, or perhaps a club of ten or twenty, which would bring them to each individual at a much reduced price? I think the efforts of the publishers of these Journals have not been appreciated as they should be; and now, at the commencement of a new volume for 1856, I think the old subscribers, who know how good and beneficial their publications are, should put a shoulder to the wheel—subscription list, I mean—until their Journals are thickly distributed from north to south, and east to west.—J. G., Beaver Dam, Wis.



MAJOR A. C. WELTON.

PHRENOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF MAJOR A. C. WELTON.

FROM A DAGUERRETYPE.

MAJOR WELTON has an unusual degree of mental and physical vigor, and partakes of those elements which insure length of life, accidents excepted. His health was not impaired by close confinement in childhood, and indeed, with such an organization, it would have been almost impossible to have kept him in-doors. He must delight in out-door exercise. The life principle is so strong that he can live on pure air and water, with little food; but deprive him of fresh air, and his energy is gone at once. He is a very active man, but cannot do little things. In large enterprises he will display an unusual degree of energy in their execution. He is not afraid of hard work. He is naturally calm, quiet, and easy in his appearance, and very well qualified to direct other minds. His courage is very great, and his will is indomitable.

His intellectual capabilities are unusually great, especially in a mechanical direction. He has great *strength* of mind—yet is not brilliant—on ordinary occasions. He did not like study when a boy, nor does he even now, but is more inclined to observe and think for himself. His business capabilities are excellent, and he would be competent to manage a very extensive establishment, but could not become interested in a retail trade.

He delights in overcoming difficulties, however great. He would excel as an engineer, ship-builder, railroad contractor, or bridge-builder. Such an organization is very favorable for making improvements, and is almost always employed in works of this nature.

He is capable of enduring a great amount of hardship and fatigue, and delights in the exercise of power. He would be distinguished as a commanding officer, but could not be contented to conform to the usual routine of military duties in time of peace. When excited, his character is very positive and authoritative. He is very seldom agitated so as to lose his habitual self-control.

CRIMINAL LEGISLATION AND PRISON DISCIPLINE

—
BY GEORGE COMBE.—CHAPTER X.
—

Giving lessons in Catechisms and Scripture does not reach the sources of the evil—Objections to reformatory treatment considered—First, that prisons will become desirable places of residence for the poorer classes—Second, that the expense will be too great—Conclusion.

Mr. Clay says:—"The amount of that every-day knowledge, which, to ordinary minds, seems indispensable, and which, it might be thought, would certainly be gathered by every individual, however humble his condition, in his intercourse with others of his class—if from no better source—I have shown in former reports to be deplorably low in criminals. I must again parade this mental destitution; again endeavor to bespeak attention to the barbarism, or worse, which yet exists in this civilized country. I say worse—for with incredible ignorance of what is useful, there co-exists an equally incredible knowledge of what is demoralizing in itself, and calculated to operate most injuriously on society." He refers to the table quoted on p. 105, in illustration of these remarks, and adds, "I have already given examples of young criminals who had been taught to regard Turpin and Sheppard, not merely as bold, cunning, or skilful, but as meritorious!—as entitled to the sympathy and gratitude of the poor, for whose benefit they exposed themselves to the danger of the gallows! and I cannot help thinking that the 71·8 per cent. of felons, whose knowledge of biography has been limited to that of Turpin, and such like, as almost a proof of their practical recognition of Proudhon's notorious maxim—*La propriété est un vol.*"—pp. 12, 13.

The mere teaching of catechisms and scripture does not reach the sources of this evil. When an individual in whose brain the organs of the animal propensities are large, and those of conscientiousness and benevolence are deficient, reads the descriptions of the corruption of human nature in the pages of these books, he recognizes himself in them unmistakably; but he is led to the conclusion, also, that as they are there given as general characteristics of mankind at large, all other men are at bottom as wicked as himself, only playing their parts, in reference to the police and the law, a little more skilfully and successfully than he has done. We have heard convicts describe trading as legalized cheating and thieving; the profit being regarded by them as so much money quietly plundered by the seller from the buyer. On conversing with a man of this low form of brain, moving in the middle rank of life, who had committed great immoralities, although screened by his position in society and the leniency of his victims from criminal prosecutions, on the discordance between his practical conduct and his religious profession, we met with the following acknowledgments:—"It is quite true that I have done all these evil deeds" (by artful misrepresentations he had ruined his own father and brother, and also another family which implicitly relied on his moral and religious character); "but you know 'the heart is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked'; this is my case; 'my own righteousness is as filthy rags;' did I rely on it, I should lean on a broken reed; but my 'trust is on the rock that is higher than I; 'he to whom much is forgiven loveth much;'" and so he went on, drawing consolation from the gospel, apparently without feeling a shadow of either shame or remorse on account of his misconduct, and believing that these texts and doctrines were designedly given for the support and consolation of all mankind, and especially of such characters as himself. It is in vain to answer that this was a gross abuse of the gospel: grant that it was so; still it was the interpretation and application of these passages of scripture which naturally occurred to a man whose brain was deficient in the moral and reflecting organs. To render such persons conscious that this is an abuse, we must show them, first, that these defects exist in their own faculties and produce unsound perceptions and judgments; and, secondly, that the external social world is governed by natural laws adapted to faculties of normal power and proportion, and that the action of the natural moral forces which constitute the springs of social life, will inevitably crush them if they persist in following the impulses of their own abnormal desires.

Two objections will probably be stated to the adoption of our views in practice. The first objection is, that by converting prisons into schools of reform we should render the convict so much happier than the free laborer, that the working classes would be tempted to infringe the law, in order to acquire a title to the benefits of our goals. On this point we have the opinion of Mr. Frederic Hill, a most competent authority, who acted for many years as a Government Inspector of Prisons. In his work on "Crime," he states his conviction that it is unnecessary and therefore unjustifiable, in the treatment of criminals, to resort to measures that are merely punitive; because those which are required for the reformation of the offender carry with them an ample amount of punishment to make the condition of a convict less eligible than that of an honest and peaceable member of society. He regards punitive measures as not only unnecessary and unjustifiable, but in other respects bad; because it is difficult to make a prisoner believe that punishments which do not naturally arise from the offences committed are awarded from any other than vindictive feelings; and this non-belief in the purity of the motives with which they are administered (which attaches more or less to all artificial punishments) has, in Mr. Hill's opinion, a strong tendency to excite angry and revengeful

passions, almost incompatible with moral improvement.* We so thoroughly concur in Mr. Hill's views, as to anticipate that an avowed change in our system of convict treatment from the revengeful, vindictive, punitive principle, to that of humanity and reformation, would operate more effectually in deterring the ill-disposed from crime than our present method. As things now stand, the criminal law may be personified by imagining a figure of a giant form standing astride over the Island, armed with a halter in one hand and a lash in the other, supported on each side by solitary cells, tread-mills, and crank-wheels, on whose countenance no trait of human sympathy or pity could be traced, but only stern and inexorable severity. Such an image would naturally excite terror and loathing in the good; but in the eyes of the naturally ill-constituted, it would be invested with a strange and incomprehensible interest. Being in itself the personification of all the low, harsh, and unamiable elements of human nature, it would be a reflex of their own consciousness; and seeing it assume an attitude of threatening, they would feel this as a challenge, and their instinctive impulse would be to defy it. Let the criminal law, on the contrary, be such as would be fitly represented by a similar gigantic figure, resplendent with physical strength and moral dignity and beauty; show it diffusing beams of compassionate benignity on suffering offenders; stretching forth its arms to rescue them from misery and crime, and to train them to happiness and virtue; and we venture to predict that the whole effect would be reversed. Such a spectacle would address itself directly to whatever spark of good feeling existed in the wavering population, and turn the balance in favor of virtue and not of crime; it would not incite or defy them to a contest, by exhibiting their own passions in its features and action; the individual who braved it would be reckoned not a hero, but a fool, even by his own class of minds, and by the favorably constituted as a moral lunatic, whom it was the interest and the duty of all to restrain. A change like this would form an epoch in the history of civilization. Whenever the physiology of the brain shall have become part of the education of the people, high and low, it will inevitably follow; meantime ignorance must take its course, sowing error, and reaping suffering and disappointment.

We repeat, that men deficient in the moral and intellectual organs, and untrained to reflection, are not capable of apprehending objects and consequences distant in space and time with sufficient force to be able, from such considerations, to curb their strong present appetites and passions. If, therefore, we aim at effectually protecting society, we have only one of three expedients presented to us: to reform the criminal thoroughly; to confine him for life; or to put him to death. All other means are mere delusions and make-shifts; they have hitherto ended in disappointment, and we predict that they will continue to do so, however much they may be varied in form and appliances.

We deny that by converting prisons into schools of reform we should deprive them of their terrors, or render residence in them an object of desire to the virtuous poor. The solitary cell, the floor for a bed, and bread and water for food, which, with Captain Maconochie, we propose as the commencement of the reformatory process, would present few attractions even to the idle and vicious, and much fewer to the industrious and moral. The steady labor, the confinement, the rigid discipline, would all prove sufficiently irksome to men of the criminal stamp, to render their prison experience one of so much dreariness and suffering as not to be desired by themselves or others for its own sake, while the total absence of all unnecessary or vindictive infliction of pain, and its professed and real object—that of reformation—would remove from it its irritating, hardening, and debasing influence.

A prison, although ten times more comfortable than we propose to make it, would still be a prison—a place of social degradation and disgrace; and the humblest of the poor, if normally constituted and virtuously trained, would shrink from it on this account alone. Many kept mistresses and prostitutes live in a condition of material comfort, and even splendor, far beyond that which falls to the lot of the industrious poor; but do we find well-constituted and virtuously-trained women competing for the advantages of such a station? The moral degradation and deep disgrace inseparable from these positions turn such persons from them with intense disgust. The victims of temptation are individuals in whom passion is strong, or the moral and intellectual faculties feeble, and who from these defects do not realize, in their own minds, the conviction of the disgrace and degradation which the normally-constituted and virtuously-trained instinctively attach to the character.

Another objection will probably be founded on the expense which the conversion of prisons into reformatory schools would entail upon the nation. We have seen statements made that such establishments would prove positively cheaper; but, having no experience on this point, we meet the objection thus: Given, a certain per-centage of individuals in society afflicted with natural proclivities, or placed in circumstances that tempt them to crime—in other words, to injure their fellow-men in person or property—Queritur: Which method of averting the evils they occasion will be the least expensive—that which accomplishes the end most effectually, or that which leaves it half attained, and the evils ever recurring? Our answer would be: That which is most effectual. If our method be not the most effectual, we do not wish it to be adopted; but if it be the most effectual, although still short of perfection, it seems to follow as an inevitable conclusion, that, whatever be its cost, it will really be cheaper than

* See Mr. Hill's chapters "On the Principles of Punishment."—pp. 145, 185-90, 281-3.

a more imperfect system. An article deficient in quality, or in adaptation to the purposes to which we design to apply it, may be *low* in price, but it is not *cheap*. One *double the price*, that was *efficient*, would be *cheaper*; and so it will prove in the case of *methods* of prison discipline. Look at the millions we expend in armaments and preparations for war. As the happiness of society should be the object of all government, if the Governments of Europe would establish schools and teach the young the functions and objects of their mental faculties, the natural laws to which they have been subjected, and the objects to which they should be directed, in order to attain purity, refinement, and rational enjoyment, and train each generation as it appeared in the field, to act on these principles, they would lay the foundation of a social condition which would render both armies and prisons far less necessary than they now are, and solve the problem of prison discipline, greatly to the advantage of their subjects. Until they shall do this, they will never reach the sources of evil; and, in our opinion, the expenses of police, criminal courts, prisons, and the maintenance of convicts, will greatly exceed the charges necessarily attendant on a thorough remedy.

The world does not yet know that it has been placed under positive moral laws, to the action of which the human organism is the key, and that it is impossible to attain well-being except by acting in conformity with these laws. It resists instruction in them; denounces their advocates as infidels; and pursues its own course in prison discipline, guided solely by its own wisdom and experience, or its one-sided interpretations of Scripture. We wait, then, patiently, for its next movement. Every failure exhausts one or more errors; and if the misery of thousands of our fellow-creatures, and the security of society itself, were not involved in the results, we should watch its future evolutions simply with calm and philosophic interest. But, as the records of the past fill up with distress, and the prospect of the future excites in us apprehension and anxiety, we have been led to publish these remarks from a sense of duty, trusting to the force of any truth they may contain for their ultimate effect on the public mind and the Legislature.

ARTESIAN WELL

AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

SUPERINTENDED BY A. C. WELTON.

We give our readers a description of this great work, sent to us by a correspondent from Charleston, South Carolina:

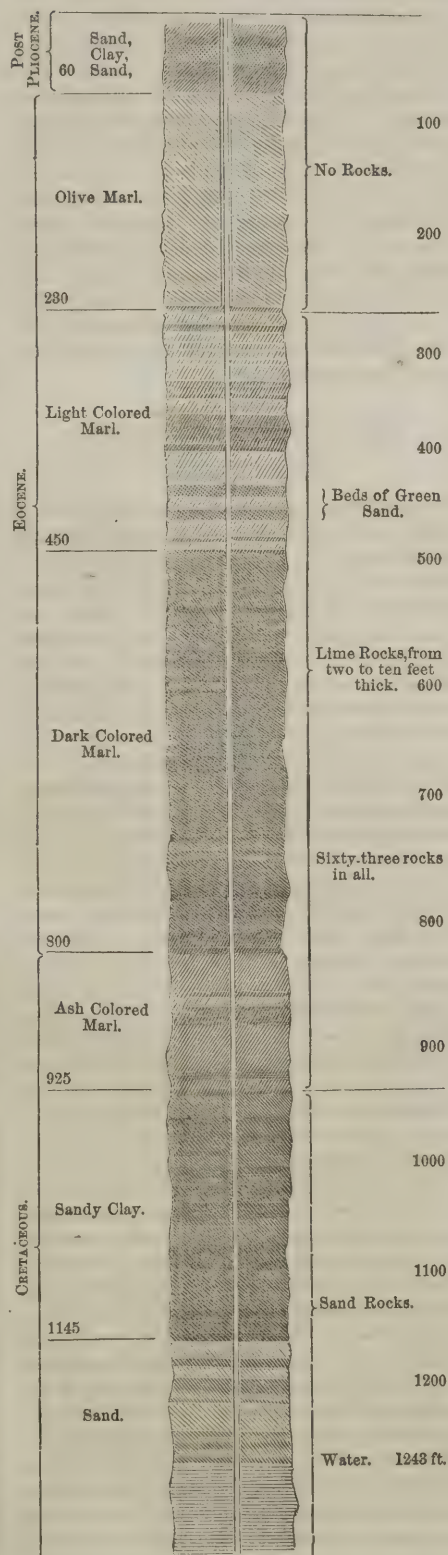
The work was undertaken and has been carried to its present success under peculiarly discouraging circumstances; something of an idea of which may be formed when it is known that about seven years elapsed from the time of its commencement to its completion.

The nature of the formation passed through being from the Post Pliocene to the Cretaceous, passing through the tertiary beds, made up of marl and beds of sand, alternating with rocks, rendered it necessary to tube the entire distance.

The well commenced with a six-inch tube, and was carried down to the depth of two hundred and thirty feet, when it rested on the first hard rock.

Another tube was then inserted within this, and carried to the depth of nine hundred feet, when the lateral pressure became so great, that in attempting to force it further it was crushed, and one section driven into another at about four

SECTIONAL PLAN OF THE ARTESIAN WELL, Executed under the Superintendence OF A. C. WELTON, At Charleston, S. C.



hundred feet. The only remaining resort now was to procure another and smaller tube, and introduce it within the last; but before this could be done, almost six months hard labor was expended in filing away the projection caused by the driving together of the tubes; this accomplished, a tube of wrought iron, three inches in diameter inside, was put down to the depth of one thousand two hundred and twenty feet. After drilling through the second rock below this, the water at present running was reached, the entire depth being ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE FEET!

PROGRESS.

PROGRESS is but the application of opinion in practice. Progress cannot be made without commotion. Such is the law. Progress in institutions is on the principle of repulsions and attractions in chemistry. Truth has affinity for truth: falsehood for falsehood: the two repel each other. Our social institutions are an admixture of truth and falsehood—a slight sprinkling of the former. I mean by this, that they are founded on false opinions in regard to the nature of man. Can any man point out one single part of the social machinery, in America, which works smoothly? The introduction of falsehood therein, in any degree, is like a grain of dust in the machinery of a perfect watch. So long as Falsehood and Truth are yoked together, and hitched to the same load, there will be confusion and discord; as farmers sometimes say of oxen, they will "haul." They can no more work quietly together, than acid and soda in a tumbler of water. If that is so, then it is the interest of every one to do something to expel Falsehood from each and all our social institutions.* By so doing, we shall, individually, be the better off. Our labor cannot possibly be thrown away, if we will go to science, and follow its teachings. There is then no possibility of error. Laws of cause and effect, when understood at all by man, are understood *perfectly*. There is no more the taint of imperfection in the reason of man, than there is in any other of God's works; and he who charges it is simply a blasphemer, an infidel, or a fool. Progress, then, again, may be defined to be the expurgation of falsehood from opinion. Opinion is the motive power of the social machinery. Now, in chemistry, the transposition of matter, from a forced and repulsive union with other matter to a union begotten by the affinity of truth, is always attended by *commotion of the elements*. I have been so told by those who ought to know; and as it looks reasonable, I believe it. This chemical change is a victory of one of two opposing forces; and there can be no victory, where there has been no struggle. So here. The chemistry of mind is subject to the same laws of repulsion and of affinity.

* "SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS."—I may as well here say, that by this expression I mean *all* institutions which have any thing to do with the *relations of man with man*. The family, the school, the church, the government, the penitentiary, establishments for kindness, and customs, and usages untouched by statutes because stronger than statutes; all these are embraced in what I mean by the phrase, "SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS"—or the phrase, "SOCIAL RELATIONS"—or the phrase, "SOCIAL ORGANIZATION."

The progress of society is but the transposition of the relations occupied by its elements; and hence progress ever was, and ever will be, born in travail. However false the position occupied by any of those elements, Foggydom insists that they shall remain undisturbed; young America insists that they shall be transposed; and young America, after a struggle, which but adds symmetry to her form and vigor to her powers, will always triumph. The battle will be intense and protracted, in proportion to the *percentage* old Foggydom makes on things as they are.

Everybody is abundantly conscious of the fact, that the social machinery, in America, does not run smoothly. Its harsh gratings, and uncomfortable jolts, are complained of; yet not one-half, nay, not one-tenth that is *felt*, of the suffering caused by the operation of statute laws, and of false and cruel customs, is ever uttered, save by the inaudible breathings of the bruised and crushed spirit in the ear of the Almighty. Why is this so? Because these statute laws and customs are false: are in cool, deliberate defiance of the statute laws written on nature by the finger of the Deity. And why are the social institutions of America, in their structure, so largely false? Because those who established, and those who have perpetuated them, did not even know that there existed the Science of Man.

Man, in his constitution, represents the material and the spiritual: God and matter: and hence his nature is an epitome of the universe. He is the central point of all relations that exist in the universe; and, upon his involuntary powers of mind, can receive impressions from all. His intellect, or voluntary powers of mind, discovers the conclusions which those impressions, as the premises, compel. Is it not, then, clear as the noon-day sun, that the universe cannot, in any feature of it, be truly understood, so long as the Science of Man is not understood? Let me repeat: the Science of the Universe never was and never will be understood by any one ignorant of the Science of Man.

MARRIAGE.

PHRENOLOGICAL ADAPTATION.

BY F. C. A.

MARRIAGE is defined by the lexicographers to be "the *legal* union of a man and woman for life." And is that all? Is there to be nothing of that intimate blending of soul with soul which poets sing of, and which every true human heart yearns for? Is there to be nothing of that loving sympathy and self-sacrificing affection which make the man and woman really and truly *one*? Is marriage no more than the cold, outward form which legislators may prescribe, and to which its victims must submit? Is it a mere business arrangement between any man and woman, whom circumstances—the pecuniary convenience of the parties, equality of social position, the sordid calculations of brutal parents and guardians, the temporary dictates of passing passion or impulse, the unreflecting fancies of school children—may chance to throw together? Is it to be consummated where the inevitable results must be the continual disquiet and unhappiness—or, what is

not much better, the final separation—of the parties themselves; to be transmitted—in the shape of diseased and deformed bodies, and minds still more sickly and demoralized—to their children, and their children's children for generations to come? To all this, Phrenology returns an emphatic *No*. It says these things are evils—glaring enormities—which, in the course of human progress, must be done away with. And it also does what no other science and no other philosophy has yet done—it points out a remedy for the existing state of things; for, that there is something here that needs a remedy no one doubts. Indeed we are by no means certain that ill-assorted marriages do not constitute the rule, and happy ones the exception. How many are there who practically recognize the theory that "marriage is a contract by which the parties engage to live together in mutual *affection* and *fidelity* till death shall separate them"? He who reads from the open pages of human society the sad lessons of connubial unhappiness and misery writ thereon, may well be at a loss to discover the record of

"the happy pairs,
Whose yielding hearts and joining hands
Find blessings twined with their bands,
To soften all their cares."

The proportion of unfortunate marriages is very great—to the philanthropist, the lover of humanity, alarmingly so. And why is this? Why is it that the deepest, strongest, and most lasting instinct of the human soul—that single cord which binds society together—the sole foundation for all of social happiness: there is—the love element, should so often lead to bodily disease, and weakness, and deformity; to intellectual deterioration and idiocy; to moral depravity, and to habitual and life-long unhappiness? Simply because men and women do not understand, or will not obey, *the law of physical and mental adaptation*. They do not know, or they forget, that each individual must find in a companion *certain specific qualities*, or combinations of qualities, without which the marriage *cannot* be a happy one. To an independent and progressive thinker, it is really surprising how many, even in our own high civilization, are ignorant of this very elementary condition of human happiness. The following, out of a world full of such instances, is an illustration in point:

In the spring of 1854, a lady came into the Phrenological Office at Boston for an examination. She was described as a woman of rather superior intellect, naturally an elevated tone of character, but as having become reduced in point of vitality (with originally a great predominance of the nervous system), and as being somewhat nervous and irritable; as possessing only average social qualities, and as being particularly refined and delicate in matters of friendship—with a fondness for general society and public display, rather than uninterrupted devotion to home and domestic affairs in general; and as being exceedingly generous, and even prodigal, in the use of property. In regard to the choice of a husband, she was advised to be very particular to avoid selecting a coarse, uncultivated, passionate organization; but, on the contrary, to choose a companion who should be delicate

and refined in his sympathies and sensibilities, and who would develop more of real social feeling and true connubial attachment than of passion, and by all means not to marry a man in moderate pecuniary circumstances, with whom real economy would be absolutely necessary on the part of the wife.

A few months afterwards a gentleman called at the office, who was described as a very positive, independent, energetic, straight-forward, persevering business man—possessing unusually strong impulses and passions, with little of the disposition to adapt himself, and very little love of refinement, as such. He was advised to take to himself a wife who should possess more than ordinarily strong social tendencies, be more dignified than affable, but little inclined to make a display; particularly domestic, and disposed to attend to the interests of home and of family, rather than fond of visiting; and who should especially be prudent and economical.

In the early part of the present summer, a gentleman brought into the office two written descriptions of character—from which the above sketches are taken—and desired to know if the persons to whom they applied could live together happily in marriage. He was told that they could not, that they were not at all adapted to each other, and that they had much better commit suicide than matrimony. He then stated that they had nevertheless been married within the few months preceding; but had already separated on account of troubles arising from the very differences and incongruities of character which we have here described.

We deem it no exaggeration to say that they who have effected a union of these incompatible qualities have rivalled the monster queen in wickedness, and done

"such an act
That blurs the grace and blush of modesty;
Calls virtue hypocrite; takes off the rose
From the fair forehead of an innocent love,
And sets a blister there; makes marriage vows
As false as dicers' oaths."

Whoever is guilty of such a neglect of mental and physiological adaptation, is guilty of a base and criminal deed. Nobody has a right, voluntarily, to make himself, and all within the reach of his influence, miserable and inefficient. Happiness and progress—intellectual, spiritual, and affectional development—can never be the result of such marriages.

"As well may heavenly concerts spring
From two old lutes with ne'er a string.

* * * * *
Samson's young foxes might as well
In bonds of cheerful wedlock dwell,
With firebrands tied between."

We have said that phrenology furnishes the remedy for the evils arising from a combination of such discordant elements. Perhaps it would be more proper to say, that it serves as a preventive rather than a cure—though somewhat of both. It instructs us in a practical knowledge of ourselves and others; teaches us our own physical and mental characteristics—our predominating faculties of body and mind, as well as those also which are deficient; directs us how to restrain, to cultivate, to develop, and to perfect; and informs us what qualities are necessary in

another to balance our weaknesses and redundancies, and what natures can blend harmoniously with our own. In a word, it tells us what we are, and what we must seek in a wife or husband, in order to insure a happy marriage. Those who would marry must obey the law of phrenological adaptation, or suffer the penalty of disobedience—that penalty is, *life-long misery*.

IS THERE ANY FORGETTING?

Dr. RUSH tells us that when he was called upon to attend, on their deathbeds, aged Swedes, who for forty, fifty, and sixty years had lost the use of their native tongue, the long suspended faculty would be recalled in approaching death, and they would talk, pray, and sing in Swedish. Dr. Johnson, also, when it came to his turn to die, spoke not in the march of his own majestic rhetoric—passed by even the cadences of those Latin hymns in which he had so much loved to dwell—but was heard with his sinking voice muttering a child's prayer which he had learned on his mother's knee. Strange, indeed, is the providence, and yet so widely illustrative of the absence of time as an element in the divine economy, which thus brings together the two extreme points of human history—birth and death! This same remarkable quality is thus touched upon by Coleridge:

"In a Roman Catholic town in Germany, a young woman of four or five and twenty, who could neither read nor write, was seized with a nervous fever, during which she continued incessantly talking Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, in very pompous tones, and with most distinct enunciation. The case had attracted the particular attention of a young physician, and by his statement many eminent physiologists and psychologists visited the town, and examined the case on the spot. Sheets full of her ravings were taken down from her mouth, and were found to consist of sentences coherent and intelligible each for itself, but with little or no connection with each other. All trick or conspiracy was out of the question. Not only had the young woman ever been a harmless, simple creature, but she was evidently laboring with nervous fever. In a town in which she had been for many years a servant, in different families, no solution presented itself. The young physician, however, determined to trace her past life step by step; for the patient herself was incapable of returning a rational answer. He at length succeeded in discovering the place where her parents had lived; travelled thither; and found them dead, but an uncle surviving, and from him learned that the patient had been charitably taken in by an old Protestant pastor, at nine years old, and had remained with him some years, even till the old man's death. With great difficulty he discovered a niece of the pastor, of whom anxious inquiries were made concerning his habits, and the solution of the phenomenon was soon obtained. For it appeared it had been the old man's custom for years to walk up and down a passage of his house into which the kitchen door opened, and to read to himself with a loud voice out of his favorite books. A considerable number of these were in the niece's possession, and the physician succeeded in identifying so many passages with those taken down at

the young woman's bed-side, that no doubt could remain in any rational mind concerning the true origin of the impressions made on her nervous system."

This authenticated case furnishes both proof and instance, that relics of sensation may exist for an indefinite time in a latent state, in the very same order in which they were originally impressed; and as we cannot rationally suppose the feverish state of the brain to act in any other way than as a stimulus, this fact (and it would not be difficult to adduce several of the same kind) contributes to make it even probable that thoughts are in themselves imperishable, and that if the intelligible faculty should be rendered more comprehensive, it would require only a different and apportioned organization—the *body celestial*, instead of the *body terrestrial*—to bring before every human soul the collective experience. And this—this perchance, is the dread book of judgment, in whose mysterious hieroglyphic every idle word is recorded! Yea, in the very nature of a living spirit, it may be more possible that heaven and earth should pass away, than that a single act, a single thought, should be loosened or lost.—*Presbyterian*.

Miscellany.

FOOD AND ITS RELATIVE VALUES.—A great error exists in the minds of many people in relation to the nutritious properties of the different kinds of food. To correct this error and to bring to notice at this time the importance of a judicious selection of varieties of food, for the approaching winter, which to us seems as though it will be one that will require an economical expenditure of money by very many, we give below the relative nutritious properties of several leading articles that enter into general consumption as food.

Mutton, the most nutritious of animal food, contains twenty-nine per cent. of nutrition. Wheat flour contains ninety; corn meal ninety-one, and white beans ninety-five per cent. of nutritious matter; while potatoes contain twenty-two, cabbage seven, and turnips less than five per cent. of life-sustaining matter, the residue being water. Now, to put these items of information to practical use, let us draw a comparison between the prices which the nutritious properties of each cost. Pork, or the fat part of pork, being much less nutritious than mutton, and which sells in market at ten cents per pound, will make nutrition cost thirty-five or forty cents per pound; beef at about thirty, and mutton at twenty-six cents per pound. Wheat flour, when it sells at ten dollars per barrel, will make nutrition cost about six cents per pound; white beans at two dollars per bushel, puts it at three cents; and corn meal at fifty cents per bushel, at one cent and a quarter per pound. Potatoes at twenty-five cents per bushel, will make nutrition cost two cents per pound.

Now the practical conclusion is that the price that will sustain one man exclusively in pork, will sustain twenty-eight or thirty on corn meal, six or seven on wheat flour, and ten or twelve on beans. These hints seem to us of much importance, and should be regarded, particularly as the cheapest food is much the most healthy. None need be ashamed of living cheap in these times, when health can be produced by so doing.—*Ottawa Co. Register*.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S LIBRARY.—A correspondent writes from Marshfield, Massachusetts, touching this rare collection. The number of volumes is stated at 6,000. Of these, 2,000 are political, congressional, and diplomatic; 1,900 historical; 500 dictionaries, cyclopædia, and hand-books; 500 works on agriculture, and a great number of maps and guide-books. The library is arranged in cases in the following order:—Reference Books; Poetry and Romance; History and Biography; Politics; Theology and Philosophy; Law; Diplomatic and Congressional; Agriculture and Science, and Miscellaneous. These are all in the Mansion Library Room and the Law Office. There are 1200 Law and Congressional books in the old Winslow House. There is not a valuable book in the whole library, which its late lamented owner was forty years in collecting.

DANIEL WEBSTER knew the value of books. He was a liberal patron of literature, and in this respect at least, a worthy example for all men to follow. No better investment can be made by any young man than in the purchase of a SELECT LIBRARY.

SIZE OF LONDON.—London extends over an area of 78,021 acres 192 square miles, and the number of its inhabitants, rapidly increasing, was some 2,862,289 on the day of the last census. A conception of this vast mass of people may be formed by the fact that, if the metropolis were surrounded by a wall having a north gate, a south gate, an east gate, and a west gate, and each of the four gates were of sufficient width to allow a column of persons to pass out freely four abreast, and a peremptory necessity required the immediate evacuation of the city, it could not be accomplished under four-and-twenty hours, by the expiration of which time the head of each of the four columns would have advanced at no less a distance than seventy-five miles from their respective gates, all the people being in close file, four deep.

SHAKESPEARE AND THE BIBLE.—The following very curious paragraphs will interest the readers of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Bible.—The Apostle says: But though I be rude in speech.—2 *Corinthians* xi, 6.

Othello.—Rude am I in speech.

Bible.—Show his eyes and grieve his heart.—1 *Samuel* xi, 83.

Macbeth.—Show his eyes and grieve his heart.

Bible.—Thou has brought me into the dust of death.—*Psalms*.

Macbeth.—Lighted fools the way to dusty death.

Bible.—Look upon me, because I am black, because the sun has looked upon me.—*Solomon's Song* i, 6.

Merchant of Venice.—Mistake me not for my complexion; it is the shadowy livery of the burning sun.

Bible.—I smote him, I caught him by his beard and smote him, and slew him.—1 *Samuel* xvii, 85.

Othello.—I took by the throat the circumcised dog and smote him.
Bible.—Opened Job his mouth and cursed his day; let it not be joined into the days of the year, let it not come into the number of months.—*Job* iii, 16.

Macbeth.—May this accursed hour stand aye accursed in the calendar.

Bible.—Nicanor lay dead in his harness.

Macbeth.—We will die with harness on our back.

Bible.—What is man that thou art mindful of him? Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels. Thou crownest him with glory and honor, and didst set him over the work of thy hands.—*Psalms* viii, 4, 5, 6.

Hamlet.—What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason, how infinite in faculties! In form and moving, how express and admirable! In action, how like an angel! In apprehension, how like a god! The beauty of the world, the paragon of animals.

THE MAN WHO NEVER LAUGHS.—In a sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, before the Western Unitarian Conference, is the following paragraph:

"For my own part, I say it in all solemnity, I have lived to become sincerely suspicious of the piety of those who do not love pleasure in any form. I cannot trust the man that never laughs; that is always sedate; that has no apparent outlet for those natural springs of sportiveness and gaiety that are perennial in the human soul. I know that nature takes her revenge on such violence. I expect to find secret vices, malignant sins, or horrid crimes springing up in this hot-bed of confined air and imprisoned space; and therefore it gives me a sincere moral gratification anywhere, and in any community, to see innocent pleasure and popular amusement resisting the religious bigotry that frowns so unwisely upon them. Anything is better than the dark, dead, unhappy social life—a prey to annual and morbid excitement, which results from unmitigated puritanism, whose second crop is usually unbridled license and infamous folly.

EARNESTNESS is the root of greatness and heroism. "They were in earnest," and not "They were only joking," is the epitaph which History has inscribed in letters of light, or of blood, on the tombs of her illustrious—the heroes, martyrs, and teachers.—*Gerald Massey*.

PHRENOLOGY IN WELLSBORO, PA.—MRS. I. D. RICHARDS of this village will hereafter act as Agent for Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, and will furnish their publications to order. She will also make phrenological examinations and give charts at the house of Mr. I. Richards.—*Tioga County (Pa.) Agitator*.

PHRENOLOGY.

THE ORGANS.—NAMES, NUMBERS, AND DEFINITIONS.

1. AMATIVENESS—Sexual love, fondness, attraction, etc.
2. CONJUGAL LOVE—Union for life, the pairing instinct.
3. PARENTAL LOVE—Care of offspring, and all young.
4. FRIENDSHIP—Sociality, union, and clinging of friends.
5. INHABITATIVENESS—Love of home and country.
6. CONTINUITY—Application, finishing up, consecutiveness.
7. VITATIVENESS—Clinging to life, repelling disease.
8. COMBATIVENESS—Defence, resolution, force, courage.
9. DESTRUCTIVENESS—Extermination, severity, hardness.
10. ALIMENTIVENESS—Appetite, relish, feeding, greed.
11. ACQUISITIVENESS—Frugality, saving, industry, thrift.
12. SECURITIVENESS—Self-control, policy, tact, artifice.
13. CAUTIOUSNESS—Guardedness, safety, provision, fear.
14. APPROBATIVENESS—Love of character, name, praise.
15. SELF-ESTEEM—Self-respect, dignity, independence.
16. FIRMNESS—Stability, perseverance, decision.
17. CONSCIENTIOUSNESS—Sense of right, justice, duty, etc.
18. HOPE—Expectation, anticipation, trust in the future.
19. SPIRITUALITY—Intuition, prescience, prophecy, faith.
20. VENERATION—Worship, adoration, devotion, deference.
21. BENEVOLENCE—Sympathy, kindness, goodness.
22. CONSTRUCTIVENESS—Ingenuity, manual skill.
23. IDEALITY—Taste, love of beauty, poetry, refinement.
24. SUBLIMITY—Love of the grand, vast, endless, and infinite.
25. IMITATION—Copying, mimicking, doing like.
26. MIRTH—Fun, wit, ridicule, facetiousness, joking.
27. INDIVIDUALITY—Observation, desire to see and know.
28. FORM—Memory of shape, looks, persons, and things.
29. SIZE—Measurement of quantity, distance, etc., by eye.
30. WEIGHT—Control of motion, balancing, hurling, etc.
31. COLOR—Discernment and love of colors, tints, hues, etc.
32. ORDER—Method, system, by rule, things in place.
33. CALCULATION—Mental arithmetic, reckoning.
34. LOCALITY—Memory of places, position, etc.
35. EVENTUALITY—Memory of facts, events, history.
36. TIME—Telling when, time of day, dates, how long, etc.
37. TUNE—Love of music, singing and playing by ear.
38. LANGUAGE—Expression by words, acts, tones, looks, etc.
39. CAUSALITY—Planning, thinking, reasoning, adapting.
40. COMPARISON—Analysis, inferring, discrimination, etc.
41. HUMAN NATURE—Perception of character, motives, etc.
42. SEAVITY—Pleasantness—blandness—persuasiveness.

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NEW WRITING METHOD.—Hold a blank book in the left hand; walk to and fro from one end of the room to the other, and write at the same time. Practise daily. The effort required to steady the hand while walking gradually brings the muscles of the hand and fingers under more perfect control. The muscles are strengthened and trained in this way very effectually. From my experience I believe that the poorest scrawlers can in this way improve their penmanship much quicker than by the ordinary method of sitting or standing still while writing. Upon this principle Demosthenes put pebble stones into his mouth, and ran or walked up hill declaiming, to improve his delivery.

Here is a hint for some Yankee to improve upon, and make a "fortin" by it. I give it *pro bono publico*—a bone for the public to pick. II. C. F.

TOTAL DEPRAVITY.—Very recently in this city, a young boy aged seven years attempted to drown a little girl, three years of age—the daughter of a respectable citizen. This youthful villain is remarkable for his almost insane depravity. His organ of *destructiveness* is ungovernable, and he finds pleasure in attempting the destruction of human life.—*Ulster Telegraph*.

What is the cause of this state of things? Are the parents butchers? How came the boy by this excessive development of destructiveness?

MAGNETISM IN CHOLERA.—Electro-Magnetism is announced to be a remedy for cholera, by two eminent physicians, in different parts of Italy. The coincidence is noteworthy. Dr. Rossi, of this city, was preparing a memoir, the fruit of much study and experience, to show that the malady results from some electro-magnetic or animal-electric disturbance, for which galvanism is the proper remedy, when he was informed that Dr. Concata, of Padua, had conceived and demonstrated the theory within a few days in the restoration of four desperate cholera patients, by means of the electro-magnetic current, and that he was preparing a report, under the direction of the municipal authorities, for publication. It will soon be determined whether his is one of "the immortal names"—whether he is to have the grateful remembrance, the enviable satisfaction of having restricted the sphere of ignorance and super-

tion. The simultaneousness of the conception is only another indication of the wide diffusion of mental cultivation.—*Newark Advertiser*.

[These "discoveries" are not new. We have published works on the application of magnetism to the cure of cholera and various other diseases, for the last dozen years. See LIBRARY OF MESMERISM AND PSYCHOLOGY. Published at the office of this Journal.]

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OUR VALEDICTORY.

End of the Volume!

THE present number closes the Twenty-second Volume of the AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, for the present year 1855!

In terminating our present relations with the reader, a few words at parting will be expected from us.

Our work is before you. "It speaks for itself." To us the performance of our Editorial duties has been the most pleasant, although the most arduous, labor of our lives.

In choosing our field of labor, we did it under the highest conviction, that in no other way could we better serve our fellow-men. We can conceive of no higher calling than that which has for its object the Physical, Intellectual, and Moral Development of the Human Race! Our science comprehends this, the most sacred and solemn duty. We have consecrated our lives to this work, and boldly proclaim ourselves its exponents. We aim not at *popularity*, but at *UTILITY*! How well we have succeeded it is not for us to say; *that* we leave with our patrons.

Our watchwords have been—are now—and will continue to be—

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

Having reached one round after another in the ladder of science, and having pointed out the way that others may occupy and enjoy with us the revelations and new discoveries brought to view, let us continue investigations and researches *on*, and *on*, until we reach the summit of human comprehension and achievements.

The voluntary testimony of hundreds and thousands who have kept us company, in the pursuit of our cause, gives us cheer, strength, and courage to go on, and to disseminate throughout the world the glorious principles of our divine science—THE SCIENCE OF MIND!

We have obtained the warmest thanks and the earnest co-operation of some of the best souls among us, who feel it a *duty*, and make it such, to go about, apostle-like, and augment our rapidly-increasing numbers. Men and women, throughout the country, who have a realizing sense of the magnitude and importance of Phrenology, are anxious that every human being should participate in its great advantages and blessings.

They are the ones who can *afford* to contribute both time and money, if necessary, to create a love for this, the highest of all earthly studies. If ridiculed, they heed it not; if persecuted, they have an illustrious example, in the founder of our religion, to cheer them on. All new truth is opposed, but, being *mighty*, it finally "pre-

vails." And the ushers, advocates, and defenders have their reward.

At present, Phrenology numbers among its most efficient supporters some of the finest minds of the age, the ripest scholars, the most scientific, distinguished, and influential men in the world! Surely, these are not deceived. But the proof of its truth is in every organized being! Air, Earth, and Sea bear testimony of its truth, beauty, and utility. It is among the fixed and unalterable of God's laws.

The professions of law, gospel, and medicine draw light and life from this sublime science. Teachers are rendered doubly competent to both govern and instruct the young by an acquaintance with the principles of Phrenology. Merchants select their clerks, mechanics their apprentices, by its aid. It will serve all classes. It points each individual in the particular direction, the calling, or occupation to which he is best adapted, and in which he may best succeed. These are some of the arguments to show why we devote ourselves, so assiduously, to the promulgation of this God-given science.

The next number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL will begin a New Volume with the New YEAR, now so near at hand. In order to render the Journal still more perfect, useful, and influential, it is only necessary that the friends of the cause come forward, in good numbers, and place a copy in the hands of every family. We will furnish matter—you, "material aid" and readers.

READER, what say you? We will suggest a plan. Suppose you take a sheet of letter paper, rule it off in proper form to record the names of twenty, thirty, fifty, or more. Head the list with your own name and Post Office address, in full, like that to the Constitution, by

JOHN HANCOCK,

OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS;

or of

CHARLES CARROLL,

OF CARROLLTON, VIRGINIA;

then put it in your hat, or your pocket would be better, take it to your nearest neighbor, and get him to place his name next to your own. If he should be so unreasonable as to decline, labor with him, and convince him of his duty and his interest. Being acquainted with him, and he with you, there can be no doubt as to your responsibility. He will enrol his name upon the list, and thus the Club begins. But should he still decline, send your good wife with the paper; he *cannot* refuse a woman! Then the *next* neighbor comes into it voluntarily—he is glad of the opportunity—has been thinking about subscribing, but did not know how, or he had deferred it, hoping to join a Club, etc., etc. And thus, in the course of a few days, when making friendly calls, large

Clubs may be formed in every neighborhood, and the good which would result from it cannot be computed.

AGAIN—There are some who reside in isolated regions, where, it may be, the nearest neighbor is miles away. In such cases, the POSTMASTER will kindly receive subscriptions, and make up Clubs, when requested to do so.

ONCE MORE—It frequently happens that a zealous lover of progress and reform desires his distant friends to have the reading and benefit of the Journal. He may make up a Club of five, ten, or fifty, on his own account, and have it mailed to them direct from this office.

When not convenient to procure a small bank note or gold coin, to remit by mail, for a single copy, the subscriber may remit, say \$5, and have the Journal continued to him seven years, or, for \$7, ten years. But the best way is for each present subscriber to get up a Club of twenty or more, and thus obtain the Journal at its lowest Club rates, for which see PROSPECTUS on the last page.

OUR TERMS, considering the large amount of original reading matter, the superior quality of paper, type, ink, and the excellence of its mechanical execution, are quite as liberal as those of any other serial publication in this or any other country.

FRIENDS, the subject is before you. We leave it, with all confidence, in your hands, while we return to our work upon the New Volume, for the coming year. May we soon have the pleasure and the happiness to welcome your return, with new recruits, to join our hopeful band for the year EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX.

Our January number will be printed early in December—the present month—when all who wish may obtain specimen numbers, with which to form new Clubs. Till then, dear Reader,—we hope not forever,—FAREWELL. ADIEU.

New York, December, 1855.

OUR THREE JOURNALS.—For Club terms for the Phrenological, Life Illustrated, and Water-Cure Journals for 1856, see the new rates under the above title.

WHEN a large amount is remitted for BOOKS or JOURNALS, it should be sent in a check or draft properly endorsed, payable to the order of FOWLER AND WELLS. We pay exchange. Eastern funds preferred.

ON THE SAME TERMS.—It will be the same to the publishers, if either or both the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and the WATER-CURE JOURNAL are taken in one Club.

SEVERAL bank-notes, postage stamps, or gold coins, may be sent by mail, at single letter postage.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may commence with the *January* or *July* numbers, and continue one or more years.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

THE ELECTIONS.—The fall elections in the State of New York have resulted in the success of the American party. With but few exceptions, the candidates on that ticket have been elected by considerable majorities.

In Massachusetts the result has been similar. Governor Gardner, the Know-Nothing candidate, has distanced his competitors by a large figure.

In Ohio, there is a majority of about fifteen thousand for Salmon Chase, the Republican or Free-Soil candidate.

The following are the complete returns for members of the Legislature:—SENATE—Republicans, 29; Democrats, 6. HOUSE—Republicans, 78; Democrats, 83.

The result of the election in the State of New Jersey is considered to be a democratic victory. The election was confined to the choice of legislative representatives and county officers. The Democrats have elected four of the six State senators, and the next Senate will be composed of eleven Democrats, five Whigs, and four Know-Nothings. The House will consist of thirty-seven Democrats, sixteen Whigs, six Know-Nothings, and one Temperance man, which is a gain of two members upon the democratic majority of twelve last year.

TEMPERANCE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Supreme Court, at the law term in East Cambridge, has sustained twelve liquor verdicts, and over-ruled nine, found under the Maine law of 1852. Three of the sustained cases concern Mr. Porter, of Cambridge, who has distinguished himself by the pertinacity with which he has fought against that law which has at last got the better of him. These decisions in no way affect the constitutionality of the existing law.

OREGON.—From Oregon we have news of the continuance of the Indian war, and bloody slaughter of the white inhabitants. A volunteer force of one hundred or one hundred and twenty-five men had been formed, and after having completed their arrangements they proceeded on Sunday evening, Oct. 7, to the mouth of Butte Creek, in the vicinity of Fort Lane, in several parties, according to the number of the Rancherias, and commanded respectively by Major Lupton, thirty-six men; Captain Williams, fourteen; Messrs. Bruce, Miller, and Hays, eleven men each; Mr. Harris, eighteen; and Mr. Newcomb, seventeen men. Early on Monday morning the volunteers approached the Rancherias, and the Indians first fired upon Harris's command. The fight then became general and ended in the total defeat of the Indians, forty of whom were left dead on the ground, and afterward buried by the military from Fort Lane. Of the volunteers, twelve men were wounded. One of their number, Major Lupton, who had received an arrow in the left breast, died on Monday night; and another, named Sheppard, wounded in the abdomen, it is thought will not recover. Mr. Galbraith also states that on Tuesday it was reported at Jacksonville that the Indians burnt the house of Mr. Jones, while the owner himself was killed and his wife severely wounded. Dr. Barkwell was called to attend on the lady, but it is thought she cannot recover. Messrs. Wagoner, Evans, and Tuff, are also supposed to have been killed and their houses and property destroyed. Dr. Crane, United States army, and Dr. Barkwell were indefatigable in their exertions to assist and relieve the wounded.

NORFOLK.—Within a space of three months, out of an average population of six thousand, every man, woman, and child (almost without exception), has been stricken with the fell fever, and about two thousand have been buried—being not less than two out of three of the whites, and one out of three of the whole abiding community of Norfolk, white and black. What a hideous summing up? Besides this we learn that one-half of the resident physicians perished, and not less than thirty-six in all, resident and visitant fell martyrs. The glory of these men will be truly appreciated in a more civilized age, when Force and Wrong are not so widely worshipped, but Science and Mercy come in for fuller share of public esteem.

THE CASE OF PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.—In the District Court, Oct. 22d, a petition was presented from Passmore Williamson, and partly read, when Judge Kane said, that Williamson had a right to apply to the Court to purge himself of contempt, but this must be the first step. The petition not being such purgation, but apparently a kind of remonstrance against his imprisonment, he could not receive it; but upon reasonable notice would hear counsel upon any preliminary question. After an argument by Mr. Meredith in behalf of Williamson, to which the District Attorney replied, Judge Kane reiterated that he could receive no communications from a party in contempt. The first step must be an application for leave to purge himself of contempt. That done, he would be reinstated before the Court, and have the same rights as before commitment. If counsel differed with the Court, it would willingly hear any argument on that point. Mr. Williamson subsequently complied with the views of the Court, by making affirmation that he did not make any other return than he did make, because it was impossible for him to do so, and that he intended no contempt. Upon this, Judge Kane decided that Mr. Williamson had purged himself from contempt, and he was according discharged.

TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The Philadelphia Board of Trade have taken up the subject of a Transatlantic telegraph, and recommended the Secretary of the Navy to have soundings made of the only practicable route, that by way of Newfoundland, Shetland, and the Faroe islands, during the coming summer. It is observed that all that will be required to accomplish it satisfactorily will be a small steamer—that which was sent for Dr. Kane—equipped and provisioned for three months; and if there is any chance of uniting the two continents by a wire, it certainly seems the duty of our Government to offer every facility for the purpose.

ACCIDENT ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—A most disastrous accident, resulting in the death of eighteen persons, and the serious injury of thirty others, occurred on the Pacific Railroad on the occasion of an excursion to Jefferson City to celebrate the opening of the road to that place from St. Louis. The following account of the accident is given in the columns of the *St. Louis Republican* of the 2d ult.:—"The train, consisting of fourteen cars, left the depot in Seventh street, at nine o'clock, crowded with invited guests, half an hour after the time advertised. By the time it reached Hermann the delay was fully recovered, thus showing the good condition of the track. After leaving Hermann, the train proceeded with good speed, and without the least difficulty, until it reached the Gasconade, when one of the most disastrous accidents occurred which has yet thrown this city into mourning. The bridge across that stream gave way, and ten of the cars were precipitated a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet. The locomotive, from all appearances, had reached the edge of the first pier when the structure gave way, and, in falling, reversed its position entirely, the front turning to the east, and the wheels upward. On the locomotive at the time were the President, Mr. H. E. Bridge, Mr. O'Sullivan, the chief engineer of the road, and an additional number of employes."

AMERICAN POWDER.—A large proportion of the powder used by the Allied armies in battering down the almost impregnable fortifications at Sevastopol, was made at Hazard's and Dupont's mills in Connecticut and Delaware. Two clipper ships, belonging to Grinnell, Minturn, & Co., were dispatched during the summer with full cargoes of powder for the Crimea.

COÖPERATIVE.—A store has recently been opened in Boston, with a capital of \$15,000, as an agency for the sale of flour at Western prices, with the addition of the cost of transportation and incidental expenses. The *Boston Post* says "some of the better class of our moneyed men are ready to advance sums for the purpose of establishing stores of this description."

GOUGH.—John B. Gough, the distinguished temperance orator's career, is pronounced by an Edinburgh journal "the most remarkable of any orator who ever ascended the pulpit or platform in Great Britain." The same print says:—"One great impression of his labors may be

best conveyed by considering the peculiar facts which we asked from him at the supper table the night before his departure. He had addressed in Great Britain, during the two years, 460 meetings, and in round numbers 800,000 persons. In London he has addressed 72 meetings. In Exeter Hall he spoke upwards of 40 times, a place in extent like a seated field. He has travelled 19,887 miles per rail and coach. His correspondence amounts to 3,500 letters. One fact we cannot withhold, for it tells of fatigue high incalculable—he has slept in upwards of 300 different beds. Talk of Hercules—this eternal change of beds would alone have 'used him up.'"

DANIEL WEBSTER'S ESTATE.—The executors of the estate of Daniel Webster have sent printed circulars to persons having claims against the same, in which it is stated that the net amount of assets in their hands is \$35,180.89, and the amount of claims is about \$154,000. The executors are now making a distribution among the creditors. They divide twenty-one and three-quarters per cent., retaining in hand about one per cent. to defray expenses and charges in the suit against the city of New Orleans for a claim of \$25,000 for counsel fees in the Gaines controversy.

FOREIGN.

THE WAR.—The allied expedition which left the Crimea on Oct. 6th., after making a show before Odessa, bombarded and captured Kinburn, an important Russian position at the mouth of the Dnieper and Bug. The news was received by the English Admiralty on the 20th ult., by the following dispatch from Sir Edward Lyon:—"The three forts on the Kinburn Spit, mounting upward of seventy guns and garrisoned by thirteen hundred men under General Kokonokitch, capitulated to the allied forces on the 17th October. The day before yesterday a flotilla of gun-vessels forced the entrance into the Dnieper and the allied troops landed on the Spit to the southward of the forts. Thus by their simultaneous operation the retreat of the garrisons and the arrival of reinforcements were entirely cut off, so that the forts being bombarded to-day, 17th, by the mortar-vessels, men-of-war, and French floating batteries, and being closely cannonaded by the steam line-of-battle ships and frigates (having only two feet of water under their keels) were obliged to surrender. The casualties in the fleets were very few, but the enemy had forty-five killed and one hundred and thirty wounded. A steam squadron, under the command of Rear-admirals Stewart and Pelion, lie at anchor in the Dnieper, and command the entrance to Nikolaiëff and Kherson. The forts are occupied by the allied troops. The prisoners were to be sent to Constantinople." By subsequent advices we learn that in the Crimea the French and Sardinians were advancing from the line of the Chernaya and the valley of Baidar; and on the 18th ult. the French outposts were said to be within nine miles of Bakshiserai, and close upon positions where, if anywhere, the Russians were expected to make a stand. To the lines of the Allies the Russians oppose thirteen infantry divisions—one on the north side of Sevastopol, two at Inkerman, two at McKenzie's farm, and the rest along the plateaux which stretch toward Aitodor, and thence toward Bakshiserai and the rivers Belbek, Katcha, and Alma. The fire from the north side of Sevastopol was very heavy, chiefly against the Malakoff and the French quarters west of the Karabelnaya ravine. English correspondence of the 12th supposed, in the face of this fire, that the Russians were retiring on Perekop. A Russian dispatch states that on the 22d the Allies advanced from Eupatoria toward Toulet, forty thousand strong, but retired behind Aktatshi on the 23d, finding themselves flanked by Russian lancers. The entire Russian militia had been ordered to reinforce the army of the south. Two liners, sixteen frigates, and a number of gun-boats had entered the Dnieper, and the Czar had gone from Nikolaiëff to Elizabetgorod. Preparations were being made for another levy of recruits, and prayers were offered at St. Petersburg for the Emperor's safe return from the Crimea. Florence Nightingale was again in Sevastopol, and the hero of the Redan, Colonel (now General) Wyndham, was at the head of the Fourth division. A million of shot and cartridges, and half a million pounds of powder were found by the Allies in the south side of Sevastopol. Their land forces, including the sick, amounts to two hundred and ten thousand men.

BABY SHOW IN ENGLAND.—The baby show business has been taken up over the water. An English paper states that an exhibition at Manchester attracted 300 infants for competition, and 5,000 spectators. Several other exhibitions of the same sort are noticed.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—By our last advices from Nicaragua we have interesting accounts of the proceedings of Colonel Walker in that State. Having been reinforced by a small party of Californians, he seized the steamboat *La Virgin* (belonging to the Transit Company, and plying on Lake Nicaragua), as she came into Virgin Bay. The steamboat was boarded and taken charge of by Colonel Walker, notwithstanding the protest of Captain Scott, the company's agent. The next day Walker and his men left in the steamboat for Granada. He marched without delay against the city, defeated the government forces without serious resistance, and thus made himself master of the capital of Nicaragua. Order having been restored, the citizens of Granada held a public meeting, and tendered him the Presidency of the Republic, which honor he declined, in favor of General Corral. General Corral was not in Granada, but was stationed at Rivas. Colonel Wheeler, our Minister to Central America, after much solicitation, was persuaded to proceed to Rivas with propositions of peace from Colonel Walker to General Corral. After an unsuccessful effort to conclude a peace, Colonel Wheeler ordered his horses, with the intention of proceeding on his journey to Virgin Bay, when he was informed that he must remain, and soldiers with arms were placed at his door. He remonstrated against such conduct, as a violation of his rights, and a deliberate insult to the American Government. At the end of two days the *Virgin* came to St. George (two miles distant from Rivas), and fired her guns as a signal for Colonel Wheeler to come down. The natives and Corral were greatly alarmed at this firing, and inquired what it all meant. Colonel Wheeler said the Americans were arriving at Virgin Bay, and unless he was liberated they would volunteer and take him by force, and kill all the natives; whereupon he was set at liberty, and returned to Virgin Bay, and from thence to Granada. Subsequent events led to the surrender of General Corral on the 22d October, at which time a treaty of peace was formally signed and ratified between Corral and Walker. The new Government was inaugurated on the 31st ultimo, Don Patricio Rivas being sworn in as provisional President. The administration does not appear to have done any great things as yet, except the treaty of peace between Colonel Walker and General Corral, a manifesto from the former to the people of the country, and the appointment of Colonel Parker H. French as Commissary of War, an office second in importance only to that of the commander-in-chief, since all the public money must pass through the commissary's hands. With Colonel Kinney, the conquering hero does not appear to be on good terms, since his newspaper assails without mercy that less successful adventurer. Kinney is still at Greytown doing nothing, and according to the last reports, daily losing his men by disease and desertion.

Literary Notices.

ALL Works noticed in this department of the JOURNAL, together with any others published in America, may be procured at our Office, at the Publishers' prices. EUROPEAN WORKS will be imported to order by every steamer. Books sent by mail on receipt of the price. All letters and orders should be post-paid and directed to FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

TOWER'S GRADUAL SERIES OF READERS. By David B. Tower, A. M., and Charles Walker, A. M. New York, D. Burgess & Co. [For prices, see advertisement.]

This is probably the most popular series of school readers ever published in this country. The authors are practical teachers, thoroughly conversant with the wants of the school room, and therefore know just what is needed. The series consists of six books, commencing with "The Gradual Primer," and closing with "The North American First-Class Reader." In the first three books particular attention is paid to *distinct articulation* as the first essential in good reading, and all the elementary sounds of the language and their combinations are given with ample directions for practice. Having given sufficient attention to this point

in these books, *emphasis and tones* are set forth and illustrated in a very clear and happy manner in the last three. The selections are said by those who have examined the works more carefully than we have been able to, to be "exciting, instructive, interesting, and admirably adapted to the capacity of the pupils." Messrs. D. Burgess & Co. will send specimen copies to school committees and teachers without charge, except for postage. Give them an examination.

AIMS AND AIDS for Girls and Young Women, being Lectures on Dress, Beauty, Fashion, Education, Improvement, the Moral and Social Duties, Home-Happiness, &c. &c. By Rev. G. S. Weaver, author of *Hopes and Helps, Ways of Life*, &c. &c.

We have in press a volume with the above title, which will be ready in time for the holidays. Those who have read the previous works of this author will need no assurance from us, that this his last work will be worthy of their attention. Mr. Weaver has attained an enviable reputation, which this will fully sustain. His style is pleasing and comprehensive, his subjects well chosen and treated, and the moral influence of his writings is in the highest degree beneficial. We believe, no one can read *Aims and Aids* without a full determination to profit by the instruction and advice therein given. Price, by mail, 87 cents.

ABOUT KANZAS.—We have had a work "in press" on Kansas for nearly a year! When almost ready the author's health gave out, and the work could not go on. On recovering, Mr. Greene completed his task, and we now have the pleasure of giving his very useful and interesting book to the public. The following is the title:

THE KANZAS REGION.—Forest, Prairie, Desert, Mountain, Vale, and River; with Descriptions of Scenery, Climate, Wild Productions, Capabilities of Soil, and Commercial Resources; interspersed with Incidents of Travel, and Anecdotes Illustrative of the Character of the Traders and Red Men; to which are added *Directions as to Routes*, Outfit for the Pioneer, and Sketches of Desirable Localities for Present Settlement; with Original Maps of the Territory. By Max. Greene. 1 vol. 12mo. Paper, prepaid by mail, 87 cents; muslin, 59 cents. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

Single copies, previously ordered, have been sent by mail; larger packages to agents by express.

We are assured that this is the most complete history and description of Kansas yet published. The author is well known as an extensive traveller and ripe scholar. His book will be welcomed by all who take an interest in the growth, development, and improvement of our country.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. New York: Bunce & Brothers. 12mo; pp. 435. Price, prepaid by mail, \$1.50.

We like this work better than "Fashion and Famine," which has received so much praise both at home and abroad. It is marked by the same graphic power and melting pathos, and is, at the same time, more genial and cheerful in its tone. The scene of the story opens in New York City, but is finally changed to the Catskill Mountains, among which the "Old Homestead" is situated. Some of Mrs. Stephens' pen and ink sketches of scenery are among the finest things of their kind in the English language.

CLINICAL LECTURES ON THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN. By Gunning S. Bedford, A.M., M.D. New York: S. S. and W. Wood. 8vo; pp. 563. Price, prepaid by mail, \$3.25.

The author of this volume is professor of obstetrics, diseases of women and children, and clinical midwifery in the University of New York, and very popular as a lecturer. He looks upon diseases and their remedies from an allopathic stand-point of course but we should think his work valuable notwithstanding to the practitioners and students of all medical schools.

Messrs. S. S. and W. Wood also publish Dr. D. Meredith Reese's "Medical Lexicon of Modern Terminology." A valuable little work. Price, by mail, 62 cents.

THE DESERTED WIFE. By Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson. 12mo, pp. 585. Price, prepaid by mail, \$1.50.

The scene of this new novel, like most of the author's works, is laid in one of the Southern States, and the story

gives a picture of the manners and customs of the planting gentry in an age not far removed backward from the present. The characters are drawn with a strong hand, and the book abounds with scenes of intense interest, the whole plot being wrought out with much power and effect. The purpose of the author professedly is to teach the lesson, "that the fundamental causes of unhappiness in a married life are a defective moral and physical education, and a premature contraction of the matrimonial engagement."

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF AN EASTERN KING.—By a Member of the Household of his late Majesty, Nussir-udeen, King of Oude. New York: Redfield. 12mo, pp. 246. Price, prepaid by mail, 87 cents.

A simple unadorned and unpretending narrative of the author's residence at the court of Lucknow. He had opportunities which few have possessed to observe the indoor life of an Eastern palace in all its phases; and his sketches of men and manners, if somewhat rude, are also graphic and minutely faithful. Having something to tell us, he goes about it in the simplest and most natural way in the world, and we just as naturally become at once attentive listeners. It is a book which will be read with interest by all classes of readers.

JAPAN, AND AROUND THE WORLD.—By J. W. Spalding. New York: Redfield. 12mo, pp. 377. Price, prepaid by mail, \$1.50.

This work is the result of Mr. Spalding's observation and experience, and during a cruise of two years and a-half on board the United States' steam-frigate *Mississippi*, in the late Japan expedition, during which he visited Madeira, St. Helena, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Ceylon, Singapore, China, Loo-Choo, and Japan. The book contains a great many interesting facts about the distant regions visited by the expedition.

SCENES IN THE PRACTICE OF A NEW YORK SURGEON. By Edward H. Dixon, M.D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. New York: Dewitt & Davenport. 12mo, pp. 407. Price, prepaid by mail, \$1.25.

Dr. Dixon is well known as one of the raciest and most pointed writers of the day. His *Scalpel* is probably the most readable medical journal ever published in this or any other country. The volume before us is made up from the best things which have appeared in that periodical, and is pronounced fully equal, if not superior, to Dr. Warren's celebrated "Diary of a London Physician," with this additional interest, that the "scenes" are actual occurrences in everyday life, happening in our very midst—not matters of fancy. Among the articles are several on health, written in a popular manner. In addition to its other excellences, the book is most beautifully got up; the illustrations by Darley are magnificent, and the publishers have spared no expense on the letterpress and binding.—*Life Illustrated*.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON; or, TEN DAYS ENTERTAINMENT. With eighteen steel engravings, 12mo, pp. 560. New York: Calvin Blanchard.

Campbell, in his "Life of Petrarch," says this is "one of the gayest literary feasts that ever regaled human taste. . . . Boccaccio has been imitated by the authors of all modern Europe. . . . It was the anger of impostors, of voluptuous priests, and of exposed sinners of every kind, that armed a host of furies against him."

Of the same gay and merry nature, and by the same publisher, is:

Fables from Boccaccio and Chaucer, by John Dryden. Ovid's Art of Love.

Basia: the Kisses of Johannes Secundus and Jean Bonnefons. All neat 24mo volumes, with fine steel engravings.

A PRACTICAL SYSTEM OF BOOK-KEEPING, by Single and Double Entry. By Ira Mayhew, A.M. D. Burgess & Co., New York, publishers. Price 50 cents, prepaid.

From this brief treatise the elements of book-keeping may be learned readily and correctly, and there is no work that seems better adapted for a beginner than this. Extended works are frequently confusing, and from their seeming intricacy present obstacles to the young student not found in this. We commend the work to the notice of teachers.

Business.

THE INVENTOR'S OWN PATENT OFFICE.—Since establishing a department for the purpose of transacting patent business of all kinds, we have been often very much interested to notice the teeming tide of improvements in the mechanical world which are constantly going on among our many patrons. Although this department has been but casually noticed in our Journals, still it has already become a very important, as well as interesting, branch of our duties. It is one of the many modes of advancing the interests and progress of the human race, and as such is legitimately within our sphere of labors; and were it not, we should be very much inclined to overstep the line of our legitimate province for the sake of the many novel, ingenious, and valuable labor-saving machines which are brought under our notice. We cannot avoid having an interest in the success of every thing of this kind; and we beg leave to make "THE INVENTOR'S OWN OFFICE" one of the best—a sure, safe, and reliable medium for inventors to get their inventions secured, and to bring them before the public.

VALUABLE BOOKS BY EXPRESS.—The *Watertown Chronicle*, Wisconsin, of the 8th ult. says:—"On Saturday last we received by the Express Company a package of books of twenty-five volumes from FOWLER AND WELLS of New York, the well-known publishers of Phrenological, Hydropathic, and Physiological standard works. These books form a complete library, and may be relied upon as containing the most correct principles upon those subjects of any works now existent. They are beautifully and substantially bound, and were brought through by the efficient and careful agents of WELLS AND CO.'S EXPRESS without the least injury to any one of the books, and at a cost of less than five cents a book. A complete list of these books and the prices may be seen by referring to the advertisement in the *Chronicle*. The following works should be in every family: The Hydropathic Family Physician, the Hydropathic Cook-Book, Fowler on Hereditary Descent, on Self-Culture, on Marriage, on Memory, and on Maternity, the latter of which should be in the hands and attentively perused by every parent. FOWLER AND WELLS also publish LIFE ILLUSTRATED, a weekly family journal, at \$2 per annum, of great variety and interest; also the WATER-CURE JOURNAL, and the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL—each monthly, at \$1 per annum."

[AGENTS in every neighborhood might engage, with great profit to themselves, in the sale of these valuable and popular works. If offered, they would be readily bought by every family. Now is a good time to begin.]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The convenience of sending postage stamps by mail instead of silver induces many to make small remittances, from twenty-five cents to five dollars; and we have received as much as fifteen dollars in this way in a single letter. A little care in putting them up would save the recipient much trouble, and sometimes loss. They should always be put up separate from the letter in white paper, and if necessary to fold them, let the faces of the stamps be folded together. When the gum of the stamps comes in contact with the writing, they are liable to stick, and in taking them off the writing becomes obliterated. If the face of the stamps comes in contact with the writing, any exposure to moisture causes them to become defaced by the ink and they are useless. While our caution is at work, allow us to suggest that gold dollars should always be fastened to the letter containing them, either by a wafer or sewing. It is well first to wrap them in a bit of paper. When left loose they sometimes escape through holes that become worn in the envelopes.

PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGISTS AND LECTURERS WANTED. A large field is now open, especially in the West, for Lecturers on PHRENOLOGY and PHYSIOLOGY. In the Eastern States all subjects of general interest, such as education, the arts and sciences, are legitimate themes for the Lecturer; but in the South and West this mode of communicating information is comparatively new, while the necessity is great indeed. So "rare are the opportunities, that the people" of all classes turn out "en masse," to hear an earnest speaker. To supply this growing want, and in compliance with repeated solicitation, we have concluded to

form a PRIVATE CLASS, for the purpose of giving Practical Instruction in Phrenology and Physiology, to enable those who may be disposed to engage in this great field of usefulness and profit to do so.

Classes will be formed at our Cabinets in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia early in the present month, December and continue through the winter. Both sexes will be admitted, and the terms for tuition will be moderate.

Mr. C. M. REAVES is our travelling agent in Northern Ohio, and is authorized by us to receive subscriptions for our publications.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the public to Prof. Vergennes' advertisement, the discovery of the power of extracting metals from the human body.

NOTICES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL will be sent in Clubs to different Post Offices, when desired, as it frequently happens that subscribers wish to make a present of a volume to their friends who reside in other places.

ON THE SAME TERMS.—It will be the same to the Publishers, if TWENTY COPIES OF EITHER OR BOTH THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL or the WATER-CURE JOURNAL are taken in one club at club rates.

MONEY on all specie-paying banks will be received at par, in payment for the JOURNALS.

CLUBS may now be formed in every neighborhood throughout the country, and be forwarded at once to the Publishers, for the new volumes to be commenced on the first of January, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX.

SEVERAL bank-notes, post-office stamps, or gold coins, may be sent by mail, at single letter postage.

IN ADVANCE.—The exceedingly low price at which our Journals are furnished, singly, or in clubs, precludes the possibility of continuance on any other terms than those of *payment in advance*; consequently, no names are entered on our book till *paid for*, and none are continued longer than paid for, unless the subscription be renewed.

CLUBS may be composed of persons residing in all parts of the United States, or the Canadas. It will be all the same to the Publishers, whether they send the JOURNALS to one or a hundred different post-offices.

RENEWALS may be made at once for the new year. Those who prefer may remit for one, two, three, or more years, as may be convenient. The amount will be duly credited, and the JOURNALS sent the full time paid for.

The only way to secure complete files of the Journals, is by subscribing for them at the beginning of the volumes. The Journals are not stereotyped.

THE POSTAGE on the two JOURNALS is only six cents a year, and for LIFE ILLUSTRATED twenty-six cents a year, when paid quarterly, in advance, where received.

WHEN BOOKS are wanted to go by mail, the order should be written on a slip of paper, separate from that containing the names of subscribers.

FOR THREE DOLLARS, the WATER-CURE JOURNAL, the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, and LIFE ILLUSTRATED—weekly—will be sent to one address a year.

LETTERS addressed to the Publishers should be plainly written, containing the name of the WRITER, the POST-OFFICE, COUNTY and STATE, and addressed to

FOWLER AND WELLS,
308 Broadway, New York.

The New Volume commences January, 1856. Subscriptions may be sent in at once. Now is the time to get up clubs.

MISSING NUMBERS. Subscribers will please examine their files at once, and notify us if any back numbers are wanting. This may be done when remitting for the next volume. We shall be happy to send gratis to subscribers any surplus numbers now on hand. Speak quick; "delays are dangerous."

Variety.

AGRICULTURE OF NEW YORK.—The Census furnishes complete statistics of the agricultural products of this State, from which we glean the following interesting chapter:

"The richest of all the counties appears to be Dutchess, whose farms are valued at \$25,000,000, and the poorest, Hamilton, which is set down at \$220,000. The first county in horses is Jefferson, which has 15,400, and the first in asses and mules Suffolk, having 214. Orange, on the other hand, takes the lead in working oxen, her number being 12,000, or double that of any other county; while in milch cows all are excelled by Oneida, which has 48,000, or 18,000 more than even Herkimer. The first county in sheep is Steuben, having 156,000, while Dutchess is the chief in hogs, her pigpens containing near 50,000 individuals, or but a few thousand less than her human population. In value of live stock Oneida is first, her figure being \$2,600,000.

Of wheat Monroe produces 1,450,000, Livingston 1,111,000, Ontario 929,000, Niagara 917,000, Orleans 854,000, Genessee 734,000, Steuben 653,000, Wayne 614,000, and Hamilton 223,000 bushels. Of rye Columbia is the greatest producer, her crop being 526,000 bushels; Dutchess comes next, with 321,000, and Ulster next with 305,000. The great producer of Indian corn is Dutchess, 782,615; next Onondaga, which has 782,220 bushels; Monroe yields 767,000, Chautauque 704,000, Oneida 645,000, Wayne 660,000, and Washington 500,000. Taking these three grains together, Monroe is far ahead of all the other counties—her produce in all 2,216,006 bushels; Hamilton produces but 6,415 bushels.

Dutchess raises 1,000,000 bushels of oats, and Columbia and Otsego exceed 900,000 bushels each. Onondaga is first in barley, with 440,000 bushels, to 304,000 in Cayuga and 295,000 in Madison. Albany raises more buckwheat than any other county, her yield being 219,000 bushels; next to her is Ulster, with 150,000. There is no very great difference in number of bushels between the crops of buckwheat, barley, and rye, taking the whole State together. The oat crop is about double that of wheat, and about 50 per cent. greater than that of maize. The number of bushels of potatoes (15,400,000) is two millions less than that of maize, and two millions more than of wheat; this esculent is also produced in more equal proportions in the different counties, the largest crop (600,000 bushels) being in Rensselaer; in Albany, 2,222 bushels of sweet potatoes.

The State produces 10,000,000 lbs. of wool, the largest share of which, or 669,000, we owe to Chautauque, and 940,000 lbs. of flax, of which Rensselaer has 263,000 lbs., and Washington 230,000, or more than half of the whole. However, we trust that this will not long be so; this State is destined to a more extensive cultivation. The hemp crop might as well have been omitted, the entire State having only four tons to boast of.

The value of orchard products is set down at \$1,760,000 for the State, and this sum is much more equally distributed among the counties than we should have supposed: Oneida has \$88,000, Wayne \$83,000, Oswego \$76,000, Westchester \$67,500, Monroe \$67,000, Onondaga \$66,000, Washington \$65,000, Queens \$63,000, Cayuga \$60,000, Rensselaer \$56,000, Herkimer \$47,000, and Erie \$45,000. In market gardening the lead is taken by Queens, which returns \$309,000, and next to this New York, which we are astonished to find figuring in agricultural tables, but which raises of vegetables a crop worth \$121,000. Kings is next on this list, her product being \$88,000; Monroe also claims \$55,000, and Albany \$59,000—all dependent on nearness to the markets of large cities.

In butter, St. Lawrence stands peerless, producing nearly 23,000,000 lbs., or above a third of the whole product of the State. Oneida has 3,960,000 lbs.; Orange, 3,710,000; Delaware, 3,785,000; Jefferson, 3,590,000. Five other counties exceed 2,000,000, and twenty-five exceed 1,000,000. Of cheese, Herkimer is the great producer, her amount being 9,543,000 lbs. to 5,218,000 in Oneida; 4,290,000 in Erie, and

4,190,000 in Jefferson. Kings, New York, Richmond and Rockland produce no cheese.

The production of hay is quite equally distributed, Oneida taking the lead with 167,000 tons to 132,000 in Jefferson, 124,000 in Chenango, 129,000 in Delaware, 1,600 in Chautauque, and 122,000 in St. Lawrence. In silk cocoons Chautauque takes the lead, producing 511 lbs. to 406 lbs in Yates, and 200 lbs. in Chenango; the whole production of the State is 1,774 lbs. St. Lawrence is ahead in maple sugar, its yield being 1,236,000 lbs., to 783,000 in Cattaraugus, and 787,000 in Chautauque. Beeswax and honey are quite equally distributed. In value of household manufactures St. Lawrence takes the lead, with \$32,000, followed by Jefferson with 80,000, Steuben with 76,000, and Alleghany with \$64,000. In value of animals slaughtered, of course New York is set before every other county, her return being \$1,600,000; but we fear that if a proper deduction were made for all the starved, heated, fevered, and otherwise diseased creatures, here converted into food for human beings, this sum would be reduced perhaps below that of some other counties, where the people are fortunate enough to eat healthy and wholesome meat.

From the California Farmer.

MAKE YOUR MARK.

In the quarries should you toil,
Make your mark;
Do you delve upon the soil?
Make your mark;
In whatever path you go,
In whatever place you stand—
Moving swift, or moving slow—
With a firm and honest hand,
Make your mark.

Life is fleeting as a shade—
Make your mark;
Marks of some kind must be made—
Make your mark;
Make it while the arm is strong,
In the golden hours of youth;
Never, never make it wrong;
Make it with the stamp of truth—
Make your mark.

CONCORD, N. H.—MESSRS. FOWLER AND WELLS—
Gentlemen: I wish to make some inquiries in regard to a young man, who I understand studied in your office. His name is "GILLET"—he calls himself a "doctor." What I wish to know is, whether he is a man that confidence can be placed in?

Please write me by return of mail.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN B. PALMER.

[Yes, confidence can be placed in him, but it won't stay. We have cautioned the public against him, time and again, and now repeat. He is a hardened case, only fit for the most subordinate place in the Navy. He scarcely deserves solitary confinement, but could be made to do duty in the manner indicated above.

The only "study" he ever pursued in our office, was how to escape a police officer, when we promised to have him taken into custody; previous to which, however, he did receive a rather short but sharp private lecture, which we delivered to him in person, for his special benefit.

As for the degree of "Doctor" which he claims, it is an open pretension, and a downright swindle. Impostors must be exposed, and the public put on their guard.

ANATOMICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL PLATES.—We have had engraved a set of six anatomical and physiological plates, designed for lectures before popular audiences. They give a plainer and probably more perfect representation of all the internal organs of the body, with the life-size and situation of the principal nerves, blood-vessels, and muscles, than anything of the kind ever before published.

The plates were all engraved by Henry A. Daniels, Anatomical Draughtsman; they are executed with singular fidelity to nature, and finished in the highest style of the art. We must also acknowledge our indebtedness to Dr. James Hambleton, Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene, for superintending the work, and aiding materially in designing the arrangement of the different figures.

They can be had of FOWLER AND WELLS. For terms, see the advertisement in another place.—*Water-Cure Journal.*

THE height of all philosophy, both natural and moral, is to know thyself; and the end of this knowledge is to know God and keep his commandments.—*The Central Ten. Democrat.*

We would suggest the propriety of looking into Phrenology as the best means of obtaining the desired "knowledge."

Mr. RUSK, U. S. Senator, says:

"When a man properly understands himself, mentally and physically, his road to happiness is smooth, and society has a strong guarantee for his good conduct and usefulness."

HOME AND WIFE ON SATURDAY NIGHT.—Happy is the man who has a little home and a little angel in it, of a Saturday night. A house, no matter how little, provided it will hold two or so—no matter how humbly furnished, provided there is hope in it; let the winds blow—close the curtains.

What if they are calico, or plain white border, tassel, or any such thing? Let the rains come down, heap up the fire. No matter if you haven't a candle to bless yourself with, for what a beautiful light glowing coal makes, rendering clouding, shedding a sunset through the room; just enough to talk by, not loud as in the highways; nor rapid as in the hurrying world, but softly, slowly, whisperingly, with pauses between, for the storm without and the thoughts within to fill up.

Then wheel the sofa round before the fire; no matter if the sofa is a settee, uncushioned at that, if so be it is just long enough for two and a half in it. How sweetly the music of silver bells from the time to come falls on the listening heart then. How mournfully swell the chimes of "the days that are no more."

Under such circumstances, and at such a time one can get at least sixty-nine and a half statute miles nearer "kingdom come," than any other point in this world laid down in "Malte Brun."

Maybe you smile at this picture; but there is a secret between us, viz.: it is a copy of a picture, rudely done, but true as the Pentateuch of an original in every really human heart.

NIGHT.—Night levels all artificial distinctions.

The beggar on his pallet of straw snores as soundly as the king on his bed of down. Night—kind, gentle, soothing, refreshing night—the earthly paradise of the slave, the sweet oblivion of the care-worn soul, the nurse of romance, of poetry, of devotion; how the great panting heart of society yearns for the return of night and rest! Sleep is God's special gift to the poor; but for the great there is no fixed time for repose. Quiet, they have none; and instead of calmly awaiting the approach of events, they fret, and repine, and starve sleep, and chide the tardy hours; as if every to-morrow were big with the fate of some great hereafter. The torrent of events goes roaring past, keeps eager expectation constantly on tiptoe, and drives timid slumber away.

There is something strangely beautiful in the contemplation of night—when the smiling stars seem to do homage to their pale-faced queen, and the clouds float silently through the tranquil sky, and the wind speaks in soft whispers, as if fearful of waking the sleepers. Such is the sweet repose of a blameless conscience. But when the hues of evening slant dimly away, when the cheerless curtains of darkness are drawn, when aerial shadows loom up and flit along the vaulted arch, "like grim ghosts trailing blackness through the heavens,"—such is the fearful shadow that hangs over the broken slumbers of a soul in which there is no peace.

HOW TO DRIVE A NAIL.—In driving a cut nail

into hard wood, its entrance will be much facilitated by dipping it into oil, or what will answer nearly as well, wet it with water or with saliva. Experienced carpenters are in the habit of putting a nail into the mouth to wet it, before attempting to drive it into hard wood. When a nail is to remain permanently, salt water or saliva is preferable to oil, as the former will rust the nail and cause it to take a firmer hold. In all cases it is better to insert a nail so that its widest diameter shall stand parallel with the grain of the wood. This is generally done in thin boards where there is danger of splitting, but it should always be done, even if nailing into a solid piece of timber; for where a rupture does not take place by setting the wide part of the nail across the grain, yet a slight opening is produced near the nail, which admits air and moisture, and hastens decay around it.—*Boston Post.*

THE SPIRIT OF THE LORD'S PRAYER.—The *Washington Star* thus analyzes the Spirit of the Lord's Prayer. That form of petition breathes a filial spirit—"Father."

A catholic spirit—"Our Father."

A reverential spirit—"Hallowed be thy name."

A missionary spirit—"Thy kingdom come."

An obedient spirit—"Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven."

A dependent spirit—"Give us this day our daily bread."

A forgiving spirit—"And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us."

A cautious spirit—"Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil."

A confidential and adoring spirit—"For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen."

[PHRENOLOGISTS will recognize the language of some of the different faculties in the above.]

From Life Illustrated.

A WATER SONG.

Pure cold water bright,
All sparkling and white,
Will color your cheeks like the cherry;
A fine pearly hue,
Your skin will renew,
And make you light-hearted and merry.

Then powders and pills,
And doctor's long bills,
Just throw to the dogs, with their physic,
And if you can't sleep,
Why take a wet sheet—
'Twill cure both the cold and the phthisic!

Their smooth anodynes,
And all their drugged wines,
Will fasten disease to you faster—
Ten chances to one,
If when you've "been done,"
Old Nature makes out to be master!

Then if you should reel,
From topmast to keel,
And hobble along on your crutches,
Let calomel tell
Who struck your death knell,
When he had you fast in his clutches!

PHRENOLOGY IN TENNESSEE.—The *Athens Post* of the 24th ult. says:

"THE BLIND PHRENOLOGIST.—Dr. D. McMullen spent the last two weeks in our town, delivering lectures and giving charts to believers in the science taught by Gall. He is said to have rendered very general satisfaction, having proved himself a correct delineator of character. Aside from the affliction of his eye-sight, he has claims to the kindly consideration of the public, and we trust he will be favorably received wherever he goes."

[Good lecturers and examiners are much wanted in all the southern States. The north and east are better supplied. We have received calls from Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Louisiana, Missouri, and the Carolinas, all of which it would give us pleasure to accept, but we are fully occupied at present in the vicinity of our establishments; and we must leave more distant fields to others, which we hope ere long may be fully occupied.]

WHAT DOES IT COST TO FENCE?—The amount of capital employed in the construction and repair of the wooden fences in the United States, would be deemed fabulous, were not the estimates founded on statistical facts, which admit of no dispute. Burknep, a well-known agricultural writer, says: "Strange as it may seem, the greatest investment in this country, the most costly production of human industry, is the common fences, which divide the fields from the highways, and separate them from each other. No man dreams that when compared with the outlay for these unpretending monuments of art, our cities and our towns, with all their wealth, are left far behind. You will scarcely believe me when I say that the fences of this country cost more than twenty times the amount of specie that is in it."

Advertisements.

A LIMITED space of this Journal will be given to Advertisements, on the following terms:

For a full page, one month, . . .	\$15 00
For one column, one month, . . .	30 00
For a half column, one month, . . .	15 00
For a card of four lines, or less, one month, . . .	1 00

PROF. M. VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—The efficacy of the Electro-Chemical Baths, in extracting from the human system all metallic substances, either taken as medicine, or absorbed, while exercising the professions of painters, gliders, looking-glass platers, etc., is no longer a question of doubt.

Prof. Vergnes' experience warrants him in affirming and guaranteeing that these baths will relieve and permanently cure all those afflicted with Rheumatism (Inflammatory or Chronic), Paralysis, Neuralgia, Contracted Muscles, and the various nervous and dyspeptic affections caused by the presence of minerals in the system. The remedy is simple in its arrangement, and almost instantaneous in its effect; differing far from all other medical expedients, it simply strengthens Nature in her efficacy, by an agent at once potent and kindred in character, and thus enables her to expel the morbid causes of disturbance, and to reform the normal conditions of health.

A large, well furnished, and appointed house has been opened at 710 BROADWAY, where the Prof. will give his personal attention to those who may require his services. He will be assisted by an intelligent and competent physician, and for the better convenience of some of his patients will continue his branch establishment at 209 SIXTH AVENUE.

He begs to inform the medical profession and the public, that he has made arrangements which will enable him to give the baths at the houses of those patients who are unable to visit him.

Several new methods have been devised, and applied with great success to local inflammation. As the application of the bath by incompetent or unskilful persons might result in serious injury, instead of benefit, patients would do well to apply to Prof. Vergnes' direct, or at least to thoroughly satisfy themselves as to the competency of such as may propose its application.

N. B.—Persons from the country may be accommodated with board in the same building.

A few students received. Dec 31 b

FOWLER AND WELLS' PATENT AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

We have established, in connection with our already extensive business, a department for transacting all kinds of business pertaining to PATENTS, or PATENTED INVENTIONS, either in the UNITED STATES or FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Advice in cases of Reissues, Extensions of Patents, conflicting claims and rejected applications, will be freely given in answer to letters stating the circumstances of the case.

Those trusting their business with this Office are assured that it will be conducted with CARE and PROMPTNESS, upon the most LIBERAL TERMS.

Inventors who wish to know if their inventions are patentable, should enclose a stamp to prepay the answer.

Models for this Office should be forwarded by Express (or other safe conveyance), carefully directed to FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York, to whom all communications should be addressed.

Letters and freight must be prepaid, in order to ensure attention. Nov.

INVENTORS AND OWNERS OF PATENTS

Are informed that we are prepared to accept of AGENCIES for the SALE of PATENT RIGHTS for all NEW INVENTIONS and IMPROVEMENTS of practical utility; or for the introduction of such articles, made under those rights, as shall be of value to the public.

Our advertising facilities in connection with our Journals and other publications—facilities which extend to all classes of mechanics and business men—enable us to represent these Improvements to Progressive and Energetic men throughout our country.

Terms may be settled by communications with parties interested.

Address FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, N. Y. Nov.

MISTAKES OF DAILY OCCURRENCE.

SPEAKING, WRITING AND PRONUNCIATION CORRECTED.—A Pamphlet of 38 pages, which points out all the vulgarisms which are constantly used in conversation and writing, and shows the proper words and conversation to be used. This is a valuable book for persons who wish to refine the conversation, as by a very little study of it they will become as correct talkers as the best educated persons. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail, postage paid. Address the Publishers, DANIEL BURGESS & Co., No. 70 John St., N. Y. Nov 21 b

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY

IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED

PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF 40 ACRES AND UPWARD, To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through the entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian corn planted on the newly broken prairie usually pays the cost of ploughing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new-turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plough and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at \$2 to \$2.50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from \$1.50 to \$4 the cord or ton.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota for their future homes should take into consideration, that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment at from \$10 to \$15 per acre higher than in government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from \$5 to \$15, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or fivefold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the Lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's Lands, and pamphlets containing interesting information, accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-st., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, JR., Oct. 6t. Land Agent Central Railroad Co.

MATHEW'S PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING, BY SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY, with a set of Account Books to be used by the Learner in writing up the Examples for Practice contained in the Book-Keeping, and a Key for Teachers, containing their Solution. By IRA MAYHEW, A. M., Superintendent of Public Instruction in Michigan, author of a Treatise on Popular Education, &c.

The Publishers would respectfully call the attention of Teachers, School Officers, and the friends of Education generally, to this work, which has been strongly recommended by the principal Book-keepers of extensive Business Houses in New York; by the Superintendent of Common Schools for the City and County of New York; by the Principal of the New York Free Academy; by the Principals of the Public Schools generally, and of all the Ward Schools in the City and County of New York; by the Principals of all the Public Schools of the City of Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, and by the Teachers generally of other Schools, both public and private, to whose knowledge it has been brought.

The unanimity and strength of testimony, including the Principals of all the Public Schools of these three cities, is unprecedented; and still this work has been received with equal favor wherever it has become known, having been introduced into the schools of a large number of cities and towns in every part of the United States within the brief space of three months from its publication, including several female colleges in as many different States, the high schools of a large number of cities, and an almost incredible number of academies and common schools, all through the fifteen States. It will be observed, also, that teachers who have tested this work in the school room, bear the strongest and most cordial testimony in its favor.

TESTIMONIALS FROM PRACTICAL EDUCATORS.

"MatheW's Practical Book-keeping is better adapted, in my judgment, to the ordinary business of the great majority of the people of our country than any treatise that has hitherto been used."—JOSEPH MCKEN, Superintendent Com. Schools, City and County of N. Y.

"This is the only really practical system of elementary Book-keeping that has fallen under my observation. It is brief, lucid, and comprehensive, and contains, under a variety of forms, all the general principles required to be known in recording ordinary mercantile transactions. Its extensive introduction into schools, will, in my opinion, do a great blessing to popular education."—E. L. AVERY, Principal Ward School No. 27, N. Y. (Concurred in by twenty other Principals.)

"I fully concur in the testimony of Mr. E. L. Avery; and, in addition, I would state that I introduced it into my Evening School about the middle of the late term. My pupils were delighted with it, and made more rapid progress in it than in any book I ever used. They liked the book because they understood it. Indeed, so little assistance did I have to advance of my pupils, that I require that I deem the work truly entitled to be called 'Book-keeping without a Master.'"—WM. P. MOSS, JR., Principal Ward School No. 27, N. Y. (Concurred in by other Principals.)

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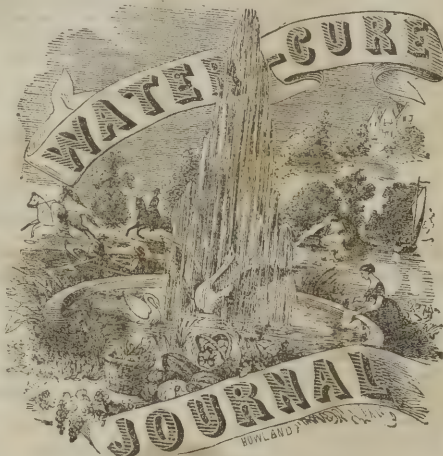
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